UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

NO. 12742.

THE CHOCTAW NATION OF INDIANS

VS.

THE UNITED STATES.

EVIDENCE FOR CLAIMANT.

Rule issued July 25, 1881.

Volume I

(Pages 1 through 880)

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No. 12742.

THE CHOCTAW NATION OF INDIANS *v.* THE UNITED STATES.

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UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

No. 12742.

THE CHOCTAW NATION OF INDIANS

vs.

THE UNITED STATES.

EVIDENCE FOR CLAIMANT.

Rule issued July 25, 1881.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS, DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1881.

THE CHOCTAW NATION OF INDIANS *vs.* THE UNITED STATES.	No. 12742.

The claimant, by John B. Luce, its attorney, moves the court for a rule on the honorable Secretary of the Interior requesting him to furnish to this court, to be used in evidence on the hearing of the above-entitled cause, certified copies of the following papers on file in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, viz:

I. Copy of the journal of the commissioners who negotiated, on behalf of the United States, the treaty with the Choctaw Nation, dated September 27, 1830, which journal is that kept by Hon. John H. Eaton and General John Coffee, commissioners, beginning September 15, 1830, and ending September 28, 1830.

II. Copy of instructions issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to William Ward, Indian agent for the Choctaw Indians, dated May 21, May 27, and December 29, 1831.

III. Copies of any and all reports or letters written by the said William Ward, Indian agent, as aforesaid, to either the Secretary of War or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in regard to any claims made by the Choctaw Indians for lands under Article XIV of the treaty of September 27, 1830.

IV. Copy of the list of names of "Choctaw heads of families" returned by the said William Ward, as claimants of land under the provisions of said Article XIV of said treaty, which list is usually designated as "Ward's register."

V. Copy of the instructions of the Secretary of War to Maj. F. W. Armstrong in regard to making a list of the claims of the Choctaw

Indians under Article XIX of the said treaty of September 27, 1830, which instructions are dated April 26, 1831.

VI. Copy of reports of said Maj. F. W. Armstrong to the Secretary of War, giving the result of his examination of the "cultivation claims" of the Choctaw Indians under said Article XIX, with the appendix or list attached to said report, which report is dated October 26, 1831.

VII. Copy of the list of lands reserved to the Choctaws in satisfaction of their claims under said Article XIX, and also all information that may be on file in the Indian Bureau or General Land Office, which will show the value of the lands included in said reservations at the time the same were selected.

VIII. Copy of letter of appointment of, and letters of instruction issued by the Secretary of War to, Col. George W. Martin "to make selections of the locations of lands granted to the Choctaws by the fourteenth, fifteenth, and nineteenth articles of the treaty of September 27, 1830," which letters of appointment and instruction are dated June 26, 1833, September 3, 1833, and October 13, 1834, and also the order of the President to the Executive Departments dated October 13, 1834.

IX. Copies of letters or reports of the said Martin to the Secretary of War in relation to reservations claimed by the "Choctaw heads of families" under Article XIV of the treaty of September 27, 1830, and the selections thereof made by said Martin for said "heads of families" in accordance with said instructions, which letters or reports are dated December 24 and December 29, 1834, together with all the testimony and other documents transmitted by said Martin with said letters or reports, as printed in House Ex. Doc. No. 138, Twenty-third Congress, second session, and also all other reports and evidence transmitted by the said Martin to the Secretary of War or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the above specified instructions.

X. Copy of the list of the "selection of locations," made by the said Martin under the said instructions, which list is designated as "Martin's contingent locations," and also any and all information which will show the quality or value of the lands embraced in said contingent locations at the time the same were made.

JOHN B. LUCE,
Attorney for Claimant.

By JOHN J. WEED,
Of Counsel.

ANSWER TO RULE ISSUED 25TH, 1881.

Journal of Commissioners who negotiated the Choctaw Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, September 15–28, 1830,

CHOCTAW TREATY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1830.

DANCING RABBIT CREEK,
Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1830.

John H. Eaton and John Coffee, commissioners to treat with the Choctaw nation of Indians, this day arrived at Dancing Rabbit Creek. At the agency, to-day, they instructed the agent to address a note to the missionaries, suggesting it to be improper, and requesting that they would not attend at the treaty-ground, which was done by the agent accordingly.

THURSDAY, *September* 16.

The commissioners issued the following general regulation for the distribution of rations:

The contractors will have deposited with them the number of each captain's company; the district in which he lives; the women and children must also be stated, and from day to day be corrected, as additional persons may come in. The ration will be as follows: One and a half pounds of beef, until further orders be given; one pint of corn and one quart of salt to the one hundred rations. The quantity issued to any one captain may be delivered together, in one or two pieces, by them to be arranged and divided. The agent will cause the rations to be faithfully delivered, and to report any just cause of complaint that may arise.

JOHN H. EATON.
JOHN COFFEE.

FRIDAY, *September* 17.

A correspondence, as follows, took place between the commissioners and the missionaries attending at the treaty-ground:

TREATY-GROUND, CHOCTAW NATION, *September* 17, 1830.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned missionaries, under the patronage of the A. B. C. F. M., respectfully request the privilege of being present at the encampment during the pending negotiation for a treaty with the Choctaw nation.

Many of the people for whose good we, in connexion with the Government of the United States, have, for a number of years, been laboring, have assembled at this place, and have requested that we should be with them, that they may enjoy the advantages of religious instruction on the Sabbath, and at such other intervals as circumstances may present.

It has also occurred to us that questions may arise affecting the interest of the mission under our board, and which would render it proper and necessary that one or more of their missionaries should be present.

We should not have thought of troubling you with this note, had it not been suggested to us from a quarter entitled to our respectful attention, that it would not be desirable for us to be present; but as we can perceive no reasonable objection, the above request is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servants,

CYRUS KINGSBURY,
CYRUS BYINGTON,
LORING S. WILLIAMS,
COLVIN CUSHMAN.

To the Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Sec'y of War*, and General JOHN COFFEE, *Com'rs of the U. States.*

P. S.—We are aware that public rumor may have produced the impression that we, if on the ground, would interfere with the particular object of the present meeting; we do hereby assure you, gentlemen, that we shall studiously avoid any such interference. Should any questions arise affecting either ourselves or the interests of our mission, it is hoped we may have the privilege of having the subject considered by the Secretary of War and the Commissioners of the United States, if it should be thought of sufficient importance.

TREATY-GROUND, *September* 18, 1830.

GENTLEMEN: Late last evening we received your letter of yesterday, requesting "the privilege of being present at the encampment during the pending negotiation for a treaty with the Choctaw nation."

We cannot but consider the application a strange one, inasmuch as two days ago a letter was addressed to Mr. Byington, politely requesting that none of the missionaries should attend at the treaty-ground. This information he was requested to communicate to others, and no doubt did. It was twenty-four miles from this place, and near to his residence, that this communication was addressed. With all this knowledge, your letter is now presented, asking leave to do what you have been before requested not to do. Again, soon as Mr. Tolly, another missionary, was known to be here, for reasons of supposed correct policy, he was requested to retire. His answer was, that he could not. These circumstances combined, show a determination on the part of the missionaries to be present, and to mingle in the councils here at all hazards, regardless of our requests or instructions.

Treaties with Indians are carried on at great expense to the government. The Indians and none others are invited, who may come or not as they please. No man, without the consent of the representatives of the government has a right to be present at the treaty-ground. For the time being, the place and all its privileges are theirs, and the privilege of none else without consent. Such has been the uniform and acknowledged practice at all treaties held with Indians. Much as we commend the laudable and praiseworthy vocation in which you are engaged, the improving and civilizing the Indians, and teaching them the necessity of true and evangelic repentance and forgiveness, we cannot reason ourselves to the belief that the present is a proper time, place, or occasion for such undertakings. The whole population of the Choctaw nation does not half equal any one of our well-settled counties. Two years you have been with them, and afforded repeated opportunities to preach to and to instruct them. The few days assigned for our object, which we believe to be of higher importance than any act of a temporal kind that ever has occupied their attention, surely cannot impede the benevolent march of mind and morals that lies before you. Your religious exercises may interfere, will interfere. At any rate, time will be consumed, and large increased expenses will be the consequence. The civilized man cannot serve two masters. The untutored savage still less can do so. He should have his mind altogether free and easy at such a moment as the present, and fully to be applied to the whole subject-matter that is before him. We approach the subject with distrust, resolved only upon one thing, that we will act candidly, fairly, and liberally towards the Indians, and save them from the ruin which is anticipated to invade them.

We beg leave to say your request, reasonable as it may appear to you, cannot be acceded to. The reasons which are offered by you are insufficient. It is a great public matter, and an expensive one, in which we are engaged. Every practised diversion tends to delay us in the completion of our business. If you have anything of missionary business, which is considered material to be attended to, a written communication from you shall receive our attention if found to be consistent with a discharge of the public trust that is confided to us. Your presence, far as we are concerned, will not make your application either better or worse. We shall adopt nothing into the treaty, if made, that we may not consider right and proper; we must therefore decline consenting to the request you have made, and ask leave to express a wish that you

will retire from the treaty-ground, and from the neighborhood of it. We repeat the same wish to Dr. Tolly, and ask the favor of you to make it known to him. We solicit an immediate answer, whether or not you will comply with this request.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN H. EATON,
J. COFFEE.

Rev. C. KINGSBURY, *&c.*, *&c.*

CAMP GROUND, *September* 18, 1830.

GENTLEMEN: We have just received your communication of this morning, and regret that our request of yesterday should have been considered "a strange one." We also regret that the impression should have been made that there was "a determination on the part of the missionaries to be present;" we assure you there was no such determination on our part.

As we are constrained to believe that our motives in coming to this place are not understood, we beg leave again respectfully to state that, as it respects any influence which we could, if disposed, exert, as to the result of the present negotiations, we should have had no motive to have left our homes on this occasion. We did think the request of the members of our church, that they might enjoy the privilege of religious instruction on the Sabbath, a reasonable one, and that the commissioners, when they came to understand it, would not deny them the privilege. We did not suppose that this could, in the least, retard the business of the present meeting, or create the least possible expense.

Another reason for our being present on this occasion, and we believed would be deemed a valid one, was that we, as the agents of the Choctaws and of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, have disbursed a large amount of money in the school and missionary operations in this nation, and have now under our charge large and expensive establishments in different parts of it. We supposed it would not be considered improper for one or more persons, representing these interests, to be present on this occasion. At the treaty at Doak's Stand in 1820, the superintendent of this mission was present, and received the most respectful treatment from the commissioners, and especially from the present Chief Magistrate of the United States.

It has been reported again and again to the Choctaws that no great men in the United States are religious, and that they are not in favor of the Choctaws becoming religious. If, while men of every other grade and color are permitted to be present, the missionaries alone are prohibited, we think it would tend greatly to confirm the above report. We cannot believe that the honorable the Secretary of War and the Commissioner of the United States, now present, would willingly do anything to confirm such an impression. It is doubtless known to the honorable the Secretary of War and the Commissioner of the United States that there are various reports in circulation among a portion of this nation, as well as among white people, prejudicial to the missionary character, representing us as speculators, &c. We did hope that the present would furnish us with a convenient and suitable opportunity of presenting correct and full information on this subject, and would result in such explanations and arrangements as the case might require; and we repeat the assurance that the above were the motives, and the only motives, which brought us to this place.

With this explanation of our views, we comply with the injunction

contained in your communication, and prepare to leave the ground immediately unless we receive intimations to the contrary.

We have the honor to be, with respect, your obedient servants,

C. KINGSBURY.
CYRUS BYINGTON.
LOVING S. WILLIAMS.
COLVIN CUSHMAN.

To the Hon. J. H. EATON, Secr'y of War, and
General JOHN COFFEE,
Comm'rs of the U. States.

P. S.—Dr. Tolly has received the information you requested to be given him.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1830.

GENTLEMEN: We have received your joint letter. Business with the council prevented a reply until now. We cannot request your stay. We prefer that you should go away; and in saying this we intend nothing of disrespect to you, and most certainly nothing to the cause of religion. Our reasons we have already offered; it is that your labors here, under all the circumstances which are presented, cannot be profitably employed. Of this you must yourselves be satisfied. A more unpropitious moment and a place less promotive of religious results could scarcely be dreamed of. Your absence may aid civil purposes greatly. Your presence cannot, we are persuaded, advance the cause of religion in the least. We must therefore insist upon it that you, and every other person engaged here in missionary purposes, leave the treaty-ground; and, in saying this, we again beg to state that nothing disrespectful or unkind to any of you is intended. We request this to be received as our final answer on the subject.

J. H. EATON,
J. COFFEE.

SATURDAY, 18*th September*.

On this day at 11 o'clock the commissioners met the chiefs, captains, and warriors in council at the council-house, and thereupon delivered and caused to be interpreted by John Pitchlyn, United States interpreter, the following talk:

TREATY-GROUND, DANCING RABBIT CREEK,
September 18, 1830.

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: While it affords us great pleasure to meet you, it is with deep regret we learn that differences and disturbances prevail among you. These should not be. The tendency of them, if not corrected, must be to mar your happiness, and eventually to destroy you. All jealousies and strife amongst you ought to cease, and your rule of government established, that those quietly shall rule the country who are the choice of a majority of the people. That is our rule, and that we recommend to you. No one has a right to govern his fellow-man by force. If any one attempt thus to act he proves himself an enemy to liberty and to principle.

Brothers: We offer this as matter of advice, merely; for we come not to interfere in your home affairs, but rather to persuade you to be at peace one with another, and to live as brothers should, that your nation may be tranquil and your people happy. Act differently, and you cannot fail soon to be rendered miserable and to become degraded. Every

man should be left free to determine who shall be his rulers. Attempt not, by violence and force, to influence his opinions and his choice, but leave him to his judgment and to his freedom of action. Reason and persuasion are rightful resorts to induce men to think and act; but compulsion, never. Rulers whom a majority of the people prefer and choose ought to govern to the extent the laws authorize, but no further. Be this principle regarded, and peace, and quiet, and good order cannot fail to be the consequence to any people who are not absolutely depraved and vicious. Brothers, you have missionaries amongst you, pious and qualified men we hope and believe. Fail not to attend on and regard their admonitions while they seek to instruct the minds of your children and to point you to the paths of moral duty and religion; but the moment they attempt an interference with your general government relations reject their counsels. These are subjects with which they have no right to meddle; and, indeed, should not interfere. They are matters which belong to the government, the chiefs, and the people; not to the missionaries, who are placed amongst you for higher and nobler purposes; for Christian, not political ends. It is the peculiar duty of the chiefs, for they are responsible to their people, carefully to watch over the affairs of the nation, not those who have no responsibility, no interest whatever. Through error of their advice they may lead you on to a state of political wretchedness; of which, though they might hereafter repent, it will never, never, be in their power to repair.

Brothers: We have come a considerable distance to meet you, under the direction of your Great Father. He had invited you to meet and shake hands with him in Tennessee, that as a friend and father he might speak with you. He was informed at Washington City that you desired it. Arriving at home, he sent Major Doubey to you with news of his wishes, of his desire to converse with you on matters of deep and lasting interest to your nation. You refused to come, and returned for answer that you could not. Well might your Great Father then have said: "I will no more try to preserve you, but leave you to live as you can under the laws of the States. When thus he was about to determine to leave you, and no more persuade you to a course of happiness, a messenger reached him, bearing from two of the three districts of your nation a memorial entreating that commissioners might be sent. Anxious still for those who had fought by his side in behalf of his country, he determined to yield to that request and to send those who would speak his wishes freely and candidly, and thereby prove the desire he entertained to preserve you, notwithstanding his previous friendly offers had been rejected.

Brothers: By the direction of your Great Father we have come amongst you. It is not your lands, but your happiness that we seek to obtain. Much delay and much talk about a matter which all of you well understand is needless. We have not time to be tedious; one of us, the Secretary of War, must very shortly return to Washington City. Here he cannot long remain, nor is it proper or necessary that he should. You all know the important matters that are to be considered and settled, and can readily decide upon the course you intend to take. Speedily answer, then, and say what you will do. Are you willing to remain here and live as white men? Are you willing to be sued in courts, there to be tried and punished for any offense you may commit; to be subjected to taxes, to work upon roads, and attend in musters? For all these you must do. If under this state of things it is believed you can be contented and happy, then dwell upon the land where you live. But if you are satisfied that under such a condition of things you cannot be

happy, consent to remove beyond the Mississippi, where you will be away from the white people and from their laws, and be able to live under your own. You are called upon to say whether or not you will remain, for, if this be your determination, then let us be done with the subject and disperse to our homes. On the other hand, if you shall choose to remove, so declare, that at once we may proceed to some definite understanding and arrange a treaty. This we are willing to do, and upon terms that shall be liberal. We seek no advantages, we will take none. Your Great Father would not approve such a course. He has sent us, not as traders, but as friends and brothers, and to act as such. We will thus act, be assured; we come not to practice imposition upon our Choctaw friends, but to extend to them justice. This we will do.

Brothers: Hesitate not, determine what you mean to do on this important occasion, record the votes of your headmen, and let us know who amongst you are willing to remove and who are opposed. The sense of the nation will thus be correctly ascertained, and the question which has so much agitated you be finally put to rest. Say it is your determination to remain and the subject is done with. We shall then trouble you with our talks no more. But decide to remove, and liberal provisions will be made to carry you to a country where you can be happy, and where already a portion of your fathers and brothers have gone in peace to reside. It is a desirable region, double in extent to the one you occupy, and large and fertile enough for twice or three times the number of people you have. There your Great Father can be your friend; there he can keep the white man's laws from interrupting and disturbing you; and there, too, he will guard you against all enemies, whether they be white or red; there no State or Territory will be created, and he will have it in his power to protect you fully in your usages, laws, and customs. Here he cannot do these things, because neither he nor Congress possess authority to prevent the States from extending their jurisdiction over you and throughout their limits.

Brothers: In the country to which you go west the United States will protect you from enemies. Their object will be to preserve you at peace with yourselves and with all mankind, to perpetuate you as a nation, and to render you a happy and prosperous people. Here you cannot be so; it is idle to indulge such dreams of your fancy—dreams which are entirely deceptive, and from which nothing of pleasing reality can ever come. Every day's observation shows that wretchedness and distress will be yours to remain where you are. The kind and friendly feeling of your Great Father will be insufficient to preserve you from these inevitable results.

Brothers: A portion of your nation, sensible of these things and anxious, by removing, to get rid of them, sent a treaty during last winter to their Great Father, but it was such a one as he could not agree to. He laid it, however, before his great council, the Senate, for consideration, and they, too, refused to ratify it. It asked more than could be granted, and introduced principles which could not be recognized. Your Great Father, while he is willing to be kind and generous and even liberal to his Choctaw children, cannot concede to them terms which would be considered exorbitant. The Senate would not consent.

Brothers: In 1820, by a treaty made with you at Doak's Stand by your present Great Father, an extensive and fine country was given to you for the use of your people. It was a gift to you, for the country you ceded to the United States was paid for fully. It was the understanding at the time that the Choctaws would remove, and on that

account was it that a large, salable, and fertile country was provided for your nation and your people. Ten years have passed by, and you are still here. The country intended for you yet remains wild and uncultivated.

Brothers: A fertile country beyond the Mississippi and another possessed here is more than you should expect. If you will not remove, other Indian tribes may desire to do so, and where they shall select to settle, a home must be furnished others wanting it; the country should not remain a desert. You must decide which you will take and which you will live upon; both countries you cannot possess; it is unreasonable to expect it. If you prefer to live under our laws and customs, remain and do so, and surrender the lands assigned to you west of the Mississippi; or, otherwise, remove to them. There your Great Father can protect you, and there, undisturbed and uninterrupted by the whites, you can enjoy yourselves and be happy now and for years to come. Rest assured you cannot be so here. But if you think differently, then continue where you are. After the present time we shall no more offer to treat with you. You have seen commissioners in your country for the last time. Hereafter you will be left to yourselves and to the laws of the States within which you reside; and, when weary of them, your nation must remove as it can and at its own expense. Whatever you may determine upon, whether to remove or to remain, our earnest and sincere wishes are that you may be happy and contented. For you we have the best feelings. Our complexions are different, but our hearts and our natures are the same. The Great Spirit above is our common father. He has made us all and we are all His.

Your friends and your brothers,

J. H. EATON.
JNO. COFFEE.

To the mingoes, chiefs, captains, and warriors of the Choctaw Nation.

MONDAY, 20*th September*.

The commissioners were notified of the readiness of the Indians to meet them in council. At eleven o'clock they attended. A dispute arose between the chief Leflore and some of the captains, upon the subject of referring all matters first to a committee of twenty persons, to be selected from each district. Leflore insisted that, having most men present, and within the bounds of his district, he should have the largest number on the committee. A quarrel was likely to ensue, when the Secretary of War addressed them, urged the necessity of their preserving peace and harmony at so important a crisis, and painted the necessity, if they would preserve the nation, of acting cordially together, and throwing aside all their differences and strifes, and, as brothers, to consult and act together. The council broke up. In the afternoon the respective chiefs and warriors met and agreed to be reconciled, and to take the talk and the business that had brought them together, into serious consideration.

TUESDAY, 21.

The commissioners were desired by the chiefs to submit the terms they intended to offer, that they, their captains and warriors, might understand the matters to be acted upon fully. Whereupon the commissioners consented that they would offer them terms such as they hoped would be considered liberal. That the next day at ten o'clock they would meet the chiefs, captains, and warriors, and speak to them freely as to the terms they would propose.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

The commissioners met the council at ten o'clock, the chiefs and their captains present, except Wetuchache, who was reported to be sick from the bite of a spider. Order and silence being had, the commissioners proposed, for their consideration and approval, the outlines of the treaty they were willing to enter into. It is as follows:

The following terms are offered as the basis of a treaty with the Choctaw people:

Land reservations to be assessed at the price at which the United States shall sell their choice and best lands, to wit:

Four sections to each chief, is—

Two sections to D. Folsom;

Two sections to R. Cole;

Two sections to J. Pitchlyn;

Two sections to J. Suzan;

One section to Makay;

One section each to 39 captains, 13 to each district—39.

Half section to 90 captains and principal men, 45—30 in each district.

Reservations of sections or acres.

Reservations to others who may probably not remove, say 150 persons, at 640 acres, is 96,000 acres.

Annuity, 2,500, for 20 years—$500,000.

Removal and support of Indians for one year.

Education of 40 Choctaw boys by the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, 20 years.

Cattle, purchase of.

Council-house for the nation at the agency, $3,000.

Three churches, one in each district, to be used for schools, $3,000.

House for each chief, at $3,000.

Teachers and preachers for the nation for 20 years, $50,000.

One thousand guns and ammunition.

One thousand blankets and kettles.

One thousand axes, plows, and hoes.

One thousand wheels and cards, and 400 looms.

Three blacksmiths, one to each district, for 16 years, $40,000.

One millwright, for five years.

Suit of clothes to 100 captains, and swords as outfit.

Pay of captains for four years, at $50, $20,000.

Pay of each chief for 20 years, $20,000.

Compensation to those who have no reservations, for improvements, $50,000.

The Chief Leadstone inquired if the present treaty was to be considered as retaining former treaties and their provisions, or as repealing all former treaties, and the present one only to be relied on? The answer was, that it was desirable fully to embrace everything; that the present might be considered the only treaty that was to be looked to; that, excepting former annuities, all previous treaties were to be considered as revoked and set aside. The council then separated.

THURSDAY, 23.

This morning the commissioners were informed that the Indian committee, appointed to consider the terms proposed, were about to reject them and refuse to treat. That it was represented to them there was but one spring, and only one, in the country west of the Mississippi; and that the laws of a State had already been extended over the Cherokees who had removed there.

The commissioners returned for answer that the representations were wholly incorrect; that there was no State near to where the Cherokees lived, or within many miles of them or the country owned by the Choctaws; that the information was by evil-minded persons, intended to deceive and to prejudice their minds, and requested that they would meet to receive their explanations. The answer was, that at 12 o'clock they would again meet in council, and desired the presence of the commissioners.

12 o'clock.—The commissioners attended at the council-house, and received, through the chairman of the committee, Peter Pitchlyn, their determination and report. They stated their great surprise at being informed their Great Father had understood they were in distress and dissatisfied, and were surprised at being informed they could not retain the lands which by the treaty of 1820 had been secured to them; that they had concluded not to treat for a sale of their lands. The report being received, the Secretary of War rose and made an address to them, verbally, before the council; told them of their situation and condition, and of the impossibility, on the part of their Great Father, to prevent the operation of the laws over them; that they had been badly advised, and were putting reliance in persons who, while they professed to be their friends, would be sure to forget them in the hour of difficulty and trial. Their object, he well knew, was to obtain the best bargain they could, and the Commissioners were prepared to give them one in all respects liberal to the extent that they could hope the Senate of the United States would ratify. The government intended this as the last treaty ever to be held with them, and it certainly was the last time that commissioners would ever appear in their nation to talk with them on this subject. They had come as friends, and at their own request, to protect them from injury—not to cavil with them about prices. As for their lands the government cared nothing, for they had enough. Their object was merely the possession of the country, without regard to anything of value or profit to be obtained from the sale of them. He called their attention to a printed letter to the War Department from two of the three of their districts, and which two of their principal chiefs had signed, in which they had said most feelingly that they were distressed and could not possibly live under the laws of the State, and begged that commissioners might be sent to their nation to conclude a treaty. For them now to state differently showed their insincerity and deception; that hereafter their complaints would not be regarded because they could not be confided in. The Secretary of War requested them to understand that their removal was to be a matter for their own reflection and judgment; unless they really believed, in consenting to emigrate, their happiness could be promoted, he begged them not to think of removing; that they must go freely and of their own accord, or not at all. They had to-day declared that they were unwilling to remove. He supposed they had arrived at the conclusion that they could remain where they were, and live under the laws of Mississippi, and of course the commissioners had nothing more to say or to advise. They would now take their leave and go home. It was matter of regret, he said, that their judgment had erred so much in the decision they had made. Throughout, the language of all of them had been that they could not live under the white man's laws. If such was not their deliberate opinion, why had they avowed it; and why did they solicit the President to send commissioners to treat with them when they could not but know it was attended with great expense? He said he well knew that many of them could live anywhere where he could; their education and in-

telligence authorized him to say and believe so; but the common uninstructed Indian could not. For them to live under laws which they could neither read nor be made to understand was expecting too much. And what are they to do under the decision just pronounced? Will they resist the laws? The sheriff must enforce them. Will they oppose him with their guns and tomahawks? While the Choctaws could raise one warrior to resist, there would be found one hundred or one thousand to one to oppose that resistance, and to enforce the law. These are things which seriously they should have considered before their decision was pronounced. The commissioners, he said, had nothing further to remark, but to take leave of them and go home, and accordingly they retired from the council.

Shortly afterwards they were waited upon by several persons of the committee, with a request that they would not leave the treaty ground; that they had considered of the remarks which had been made to them, and had no doubt, if the commissioners would remain a few days longer, that a treaty could be made.

SATURDAY, 25TH, 9 o'clock.

The committee on the part of the Indians handed in a plan presenting the grounds on which they were willing to treat. It contained various objectionable features; and, amongst others, a proposition to create a perpetual stock of $500,000 at an interest of 5 per cent., but redeemable at the pleasure of the Choctaw nation after twenty years. The commissioners returned for answer that the terms offered had been fully considered, and that some of them were inadmissible; but that, at 11 o'clock, they would meet the chiefs and warriors in council, and state to them there what they were willing and disposed to do.

11 o'clock.—The council met; present, the commissioners, the three chiefs, captains, and warriors of the nation; when the following terms were proposed and interpreted:

Choctaw proposals for the basis of a treaty in lieu of those heretofore proposed.

They are offered from a full consideration of all the circumstances, and from a desire that ample and entire justice and liberality may be extended to your Choctaw brothers. If approved, a treaty to be drawn out in form, removal to take place within two, or two and a-half, years from the ratification of the treaty, and the treaty to be binding from the date of ratification upon the following terms:

Lands reserved, and the value at the lowest government price only:

4 sections to each of the three chiefs, two to include improvements, is	12 sections.
4 sections to Col. D. Folsom, two to include improvements, is	4
2 to R. Cole, and 2 to J. Garland, former chiefs	4
2 to the speakers of each district	6
2 to J. Pitchlyn, and 2 to J. Juzan	4
	30 sections.
1 section to 13 captains, with others to be named, and to be placed in a supplemental treaty	50 sections.

And that others not provided for above, and who will remove, may be provided for, there shall be reserved three-quarters of a section to each head of a family, who during the present year may have had in actual cultivation a farm of thirty acres, and a dwelling-house thereon;

said reservation to be bounded by quarter section lines contiguous and adjoining, and to contain the part of the improvement on which the dwelling may be situated; and which, with the consent of the President of the United States, the owner may sell—the number not to exceed five hundred persons; and to those who may have had in cultivation, as aforesaid, a farm of twenty, and less than thirty, acres, a reservation of two quarter sections, to be bounded by quarter section lines, and to be contiguous and adjoining, and to include the dwelling, and subject to the condition of the preceding class of cases—the number not to exceed four hundred persons. And to those who may have had in cultivation, as aforesaid, a farm of twelve acres, and not more than twenty acres, a reservation, as aforesaid, under the conditions and restrictions aforesaid, one quarter of a section of land—the number not to exceed four hundred and fifty persons. And to those who may have cultivated, as aforesaid, a farm of four acres, and less than 12 acres, a reservation under the conditions and restrictions aforesaid of one-eighth of a section—the number not to exceed three hundred and fifty persons. And any captain, the number of whom shall not exceed ninety, who shall fail to obtain under any of the provisions less than a section, he shall in that event be entitled to half a section additional, to adjoin his other reservation. In making sale of any part of it, he shall be subjected to the conditions before stated. Children of Choctaw parents residing in the nation, a list and proof of which shall be filed with the agent within six months after the ratification of this treaty, who have neither father nor mother, shall be entitled to a quarter section of land, to be located under the direction of the President.

Also, such persons wishing to become citizens, and who are heads of families, shall be entitled, for himself or herself, to a section of land; and having lived upon and cultivated the same for six years after the ratification of this treaty, shall receive a grant in fee: the location shall be bounded by sectional lines, and include his or her dwelling.

Likewise, for each unmarried child residing with him or her, on notice and a request made with the agent in six months from the ratification of such intention, said child shall be entitled, if over ten years of age, to half a section; if less than ten, to a quarter section, to adjoin the parent's location.

Say that only 200 remain, is	200 sections.
That 200 children are over 10 years	100
That 200 do. under 10 years	50

Annuities under former treaties amounting to $11,200, which would expire in 1836, to be continued.

Present annuity offered was $25,000. It is, on account of the large reservations, reduced to $20,000 for twenty years.

Removal, expense of, and support one year.

Education of forty Choctaw boys, twenty years.

Council-house, churches, and houses for chiefs.

Teachers and preachers for twenty years.

1,000 guns, and ammunition, blankets, and kettles.

1,000 axes, hoes, and ploughs.

1,000 wheels, cards, and four hundred looms.

3 blacksmiths for sixteen years.

1 millwright for five years.

Suit of clothes and sword to captains; also four years' pay at fifty dollars.

Pay of chiefs for twenty years.

Cattle, purchase of, at valuation of persons appointed by the government, and to be delivered at two or more appointed places, to be paid for, or the same amount of cattle furnished across the river, at the election of the President.

The foregoing having been read and explained the three chiefs and others of the principal men addressed the council, and urged the acceptance of the terms which were offered. The explanations being made the council broke up.

SUNDAY, 26th.

Some conference at the commissioners' quarters took place this morning between the chiefs and some of the captains and head-men, in which several alterations and additions were made to the terms proposed. They insisted to increase the number of guns and blankets, agreeably to the promise which was made to them in the treaty of Doak's Stand made in 1820.

MONDAY, 27th.

A meeting at the council-house took place to-day. The treaty as drawn up was submitted, interpreted, and explained; and at one o'clock it was signed, and is as follows: * * * (Treaty omitted.)

The commissioners informed the council that there were some other minor matters which had partly been agreed on, and which that evening would be arranged, in a supplement form, as part of the treaty just signed, and that to-morrow they would be ready to submit it for their signatures.

TUESDAY, 28th.

The following supplement was submitted and signed as part of the treaty: (Supplement omitted.) * * *

The business being all completed some of the chiefs and head-men represented to the commissioners that it had ever been a custom at their treaties for their people to expect some presents from their Great Father as evidence of his kindness. The commissioners accordingly informed them that, not knowing that any treaty would be concluded, they had not provided the means of complying with their request; but that such articles as could be procured would be divided amongst their three districts, to be proportioned by the chiefs to the people, in all, amounting to ——— dollars.

4 o'clock p. m.—The commissioners took their leave and departed, leaving the Indians peaceable, quiet, and, to all appearances, well pleased and satisfied.

JNO. H. EATON,
JNO. COFFEE.

In the presence of—
E. BREATHITT, *Sec. to Com.*

(P. 248, L. B. No. 7.)

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, May 21, 1831.

To Col. WILLIAM WARD, *Indian Agent, &c.*:

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant is received. Enclosed is a copy of the Choctaw treaty, which, you will observe, is ratified entirely, and precisely as it was concluded with the Choctaws, with the exception of the preamble. The exception of the preamble is a matter of no consequence

to the Indians, as it does not effect, in any way, any article or stipulation of the treaty; all of which will, in due time, be fulfilled in good faith.

You will be careful in keeping a register of the reservations taken under the 14th article of the treaty; a fair copy of which to be made, duly certified, and transmitted for the information of the department.

Your attention is also called to the 5th and 6th division, or stipulation, of the 19th article. You will keep a register of the claims to be filed under these stipulations; also, noting therein everything necessary to a proper understanding of the claims, that justice may be done to all intended to be provided for by the treaty. Certified copies of these registers will be transmitted, for the information of the department, as early as practicable after the duty is performed.

You are requested to be very particular in attending to these matters, as great reliance is placed on you for correct information in regard to them.

You are also expected to attend to any and everything else that, as agent, it is required of you by the treaty to do towards its execution. As respects the payment of the annuity of the Choctaws for this year, the Secretary of War directs me to inform you that, as the Choctaws are about to move West, a compliance on your part with the instructions of the Second Comptroller on this subject will not be required. You are therefore at liberty to pay the annuity to the chiefs and take their receipts for the same, as you have heretofore done.

I am, &c., &c.,

SAMUEL S. HAMILTON.

(P. 253, L. B. No. 7.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, May 27, 1831.

To Col. WILLIAM WARD, *Indian Agent, Choctaw Agency, Mi.:*

SIR: Your letter of the 9th inst. is received. The money has been remitted, as you have been advised, to pay the annuity; you have also been advised that you are at liberty to pay the annuity as you have heretofore done. You have only to forward the receipt of the chiefs as your voucher for the payment of the annuity to them. The department can, of course, have no objections to the chiefs laying out the money for the annuity in goods, or in any other way they may esteem proper, for the advantage of the people of the nation. But it is considered advisable for the agent (as you well know, from your experience on a former occasion) not to have anything to do with the purchase of the goods. If the chiefs purchase the goods, and give an order on you for the annuity, before you make the payment it would be proper that the order should be receipted by those in whose favor it may be drawn, and also be accompanied by the receipt of the chiefs to you for the money, and a written acknowledgment from them that they had received the goods for their annuity, and are well satisfied with them.

After you have paid over the money, and taken the vouchers required, you have performed your duty. The expense attending the purchase of the goods must of course be paid by the nation. Claims for reservations must be governed entirely by the treaty provision on that subject. A copy of the treaty has been enclosed to you, but lest that should be lost or mislaid, another is herewith sent.

Copies have also been sent to each of the chiefs, for the information of themselves and their people.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL S. HAMILTON.

(P. 516, L. B. No. 7.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December* 29, 1831.

To Col. WILLIAM WARD, *Indian Agent:*

SIR: To guard against speculation, and impositions upon the Indians, as well as the government, you will not issue any certificates of valuation or other evidence of claim for reservations which have been filed with you, and are to be paid for by the United States under the provisions of the late treaty; but will forward the official book or register kept by you of all such claims, with the proofs submitted to you, in conformity to the treaty, in support of them, to the department, for its information and further directions thereon.

To enable the department to decide who are entitled to reservations under the treaty as "*orphan children*," you are also required to report at the same time the ages of all orphans in whose behalf claims to reservations may have been filed with you, agreeably to the provisions of the treaty.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS CASS.

RANKIN, MIS., *Jan'y* 14*th*, 1831.

Hon. SEC'Y OF WAR:

SIR: I have just returned from Vicksburgh to meet Capt. Lewis with two companies of U. S. troops. I have been at his camp this day, where he is just above the Indian line, near the road up the Yazoo, in Leflour's district. Col. Leflour and all who are interested in reserves are anxious that persons who had purchased Indian claims to reserves might be permit'ed to settle on the lands this season. I have no right to grant permits only to traders, but it might be the interest of gov't, if the treaty is ratified, to permit all who have fairly bo't the grants as specified by treaty to settle the improvements of such as the chiefs may designate.

It is generally the wish of the chiefs that provision may be made as soon as convenient for as many emigrants beyond the Mississippi as wish to go off from time to time. There has gone off many this fall and are yet daily going in families without any capt. or leader, only the head of families. On the subject of allowing settlers to enter the Ind. lands lately obtained by Choctaw treaty, be pleased to give me further instructions as soon as convenient, as many are pressing me for permission.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your mo. ob'd't serv't,

W. WARD, *Ag't C. N.*

P. S.—No news of Mr. Gains returning into the nation, nor anything from his party since Harkins & Folsom, who left him on the Arkansaws.

W. W.

N. B.—The chiefs have all entered the names of the persons who are entitled to reserves under the cultivation provision in the treaty and are anxious that the treaty may be ratified.

W. W.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, *May 3rd*, 1831.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st ult'o has been duly rec'd, and its contents shall be strictly attended to. But I have no idea from what I can learn that the Choctaws will agree to pay anything out of their annuities. Inquiry is every day if I had the treaty as ratified. The Indians are desirous to move this fall, and request me to know of you if arrangements were made for that purpose and the valuation of their cattle.

There was 471,820 acres of land entered in this office previous to the first of Jan'y, according to the provisions of the late treaty, for cultivating last year; 104,620 reserves and 367,300 relinquished to government. I have rec'd instructions from the 2nd Comptroller how to pay the annuities this year, but Greenwood Leflour has bo't it himself and says he will pay it in his own way. I wish to be advised on this subject as soon as practicable, as there is some difficulties in his district, and it will be impossible for me to pay it as required.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your mo. ob'd't serv't,

W. WARD, *Ag't C. N.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, *June 21st*, 1831.

SAML. S. HAMILTON, Esq.:

SIR: Your letters of 21st and 27th ulto. has been rec'd. I have, previous to the receipt of your letter of the 27th, opened a book for all those that wished to register their names under the provision of the 19th article of the late treaty.

I have advised the department the number of acres that were entered by the chiefs prior to the first of January under the 14th article. All the registers will be returned in due time to the dept. I will observe that there are many more who wish to stay five years than had been expected. There were upwards of two hundred persons from one section of country applied a few days since at a great council held near this place.

I put them off, as I did believe they were advised to that course by designing men who were always opposed to the treaty, and this, I trust, is the last effort they will be able to make to thwart the views of government.

I wish to be advised if white persons, heads of Indian families, has the benefit of the five years' citizenship and one section of land, &c.; also where 2 improvements and residences should be in 100 yards, or short distance from each other, as these are questions daily asked me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your mo. obdt. servt.,

W. WARD, *Agt. C. N.*

CHOCTAW AGENCY, *Octb. 22nd*, 1831.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secy. of War:

SIR: I have the honor to receive Mr. Saml. S. Hamilton's letter, requesting me to advise the Dept. of War the name of the person who I had appointed to proceed and value the Choctaw cattle agreable to the instructions given to the late Mr. Dugless. As soon as Mr. Dugless died I thought that some person should proceed on the duties assigned him,

as notices had be' given and the business fully known. I appointed Majr. Wm. Dousing, of Columbus, Mississippi, to supply the place of Mr. Dugless; for the character of Majr. Dousing I refer you to the representatives of this State in the Congress of the U. S. Maj. Dousing has been over three-fo'rths of the nation, and will complete the whole duties in two weeks more; so far as I have heard he has given general satisfaction to the Indians. I agreed with Majr. Dousing to give him four dolls. pr. day and find him stationary and an interpreter; so that upon the whole this business will be done, and no doubt correctly, for about one-half that Mr. Dugless was to be paid.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your mo. obdt. servt.,

W. WARD, *Agt. C. N.*

P. S.—I wish to be advised what course I am to pursue with the white people that are moving in the Choctaw nation, as I find that threats are useless any longer. It is supposed there will be five hundred families on the lands lately ceeded to gov't by the Choctaws this winter. You are aware that the two companies U. S. troops stationed here have removed.

W. W.

[From Ward's Register, Division 3, pp. 67-8-9-70-1.]

Register of Choctaws as entered by the agent previous to the 24th ———, 1831, *who wish to become citizens according to a provision of the treaty of* 1830.

Date of entry.	Names of persons who wish reserves by remaining five years and be citizens.	No. of children under 10 years.	No. of children over 10 years.	General remarks.
April 18, 1831	John Moore	4	3	White man, with Indian wife.
May 7, "	Iklanabbe	.....	3	Indian.
" " "	Onatambee	2	.....	Do.
" " "	Samuel Byington	.....	.....	Do.
" " "	Alabache	2	.....	Indian woman.
" " "	Jack Jenkins	3	.....	Indian.
" 17, "	Samuel Cobb	4	1	Do.
" " "	James Pickens	4	2	Do.
" " "	John Pickens	1	.....	Do.
" 20, "	Hartwell Hardaway	3	4	White man, Indian wife.
" 23, "	Henry Garvin	1	.....	Do. do.
" " "	George Murphy	4	1	Do. do.
" 26, "	Patrick Reyley	2	1	Do. do.
" " "	William Christy	4	4	Do. do.
June 13, "	Alexander Brashears	5	2	Half-blood Creek.
" " "	Robert Hencock	3	2	Half-blood Choctaw.
" " "	Arthur Carney	2	1	Do. do.
" " "	Betsey Beemes	.....	.....	Half-breed woman.
" " "	Robert McGilvery	2	.....	Indian man.
" " "	John Walker	3	4	White man, Indian wife.
" " "	Deliah Brashears	3	3	Half-breed woman.
" " "	Zadoc Brashears	2	.....	Half-breed man.
" " "	Turner Brashears	.....	.....	Do. do.
" " "	Alen Stanton	2	.....	White man.
" " "	Adam James	4	2	Half breed man.
" " "	Rachel Brashears	1	.....	Half-breed woman.
" " "	Calvan Howell	2	.....	White man, Indian wife.
" 14, "	William Foster	2	.....	Half-breed man.
" 16, "	Otemansha	.....	.....	Indian woman.
" " "	James Foster	3	.....	Half breed.
" " "	Hugh Foster	4	.....	Do.
" 18, "	Jim Tom	2	.....	Do.
" " "	Ohoyon	4	3	Half-breed woman.
" 21, "	Charles Buckhannon	2	.....	White man, Indian wife.
" 25, "	Nancy Johnson	.....	.....	Half-breed woman.
" " "	Lewis Bryant	3	2	White man, Indian wife.
" 29, "	Sampson Moncrief	3	1	Do. do.
July 2, "	Henry Pebworth	4	2	Do. do.
" 5, "	John Jones	.....	1	Do. do.
" " "	Jacob Dannels	4	.....	Do. do.

Register of Choctaws as entered by the agent, &c.—Continued.

Date of entry.	Names of persons who wish reserves by remaining five years and be citizens.	No. of children under 10 years.	No. of children over 10 years.	General remarks.
July 2, 1831	Marthew Lahouse	.....	.....	Lived on the military road.
" " "	Linew Durant	.....	2	Half breed.
" " "	William Hall	4	3	Do. man.
" " "	Betsey Pinson	2	1	Do. woman.
" " "	William Lightfoot	3	.....	Do. man.
" " "	Antony Parres	3	.....	White man, Indian wife.
" " "	Lewis Robertson	2	.....	Do. do.
" " "	Lyman C. Collins	.....	.....	Indian man.
" 8, "	Jack Toms	4	.....	Half breed.
" 26, "	Sophiah Pitchlynn	1	3	Half-breed woman.
Aug. 3, "	Noah Wall	2	2	White man, Indian wife.
" 13, "	Suhannah Grayham	.....	1	Half-breed woman.
" " "	Anne V. Lewellyn	.....	.....	Do. do.
" 23, "	John McGilvery	2	3	Half-breed man.
" " "	Gordon McGilvery	2	.....	Do. do.
" " "	Turner McGilvery	1	.....	Do. do.
" " "	Little Leader	2	3	Indian man.
" " "	Hotah	1	1	Do. do.
" " "	Eyatubbee	2	.....	Do. do.
" " "	Hiatubbee	1	.....	Do. do.
" " "	Onahambee	3	1	Do. do.
" " "	Ogva-ho-te-nah	2	1	Do. woman.
" " "	Tusononcha	2	.....	Do. do.
" " "	Anokadubbee	3	.....	Do. man.
" " "	Salahmha	3	2	Do. do.
" " "	Ianimtubbee	.....	.....	Do. do.
" " "	Noahtimah	2	2	Do. woman.
" " "	Anola	3	2	Do. do.
" " "	Ispia	3	2	Do. do.
" " "	Tuse-ay-tuch-a	3	3	Do. do.
" " "	Nowahhonah	2	3	Do. do.

I do certify that the names as registered by me were entered previous to the 24th of August, 1831, to become citizens of the State.

W. WARD, *U. S. Agent.*

[P. 198, L. B. No. 7.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April* 26, 1831.

To Major F. W. ARMSTRONG:

SIR: By the provisions of the 19th article of a treaty concluded with the Choctaw Indians, reservations are stipulated for to the amount of 458,000 acres. The right to claim these is made to depend on the number of acres which each individual of the several enumerated classes actually "had in cultivation, with a dwelling-house thereon," during the year 1830.

To give certainty and effect to this article, and to avoid everything of fraud and imposition, it becomes necessary that the ceded country be thoroughly examined and the quantity of land cultivated by each Indian during the past year, having a dwelling-house thereon, be ascertained. By the terms of the article, you will perceive that the first class of persons provided for are such as have cultivated fifty acres or more, and varying downwards to such as cultivated, in 1830, from two to twelve acres. A reference to the treaty will more fully explain the objects which will require your attention.

Actual surveys to ascertain the quantity of land will not be necessary. The mere stepping over a field, and often the eye alone, will be enough

to determine the quantity with sufficient accuracy. What shall be understood by "cultivation" is not that the party should have planted a crop and worked it regularly; the term may include grass-lots, as well as fields which have been used for the growing of products of different kinds. But waste grounds, although cleared and under fencing, will not be understood as coming under the term "cultivation." In the first place, the land must contain a dwelling-house, meaning a house or cabin in which persons have actually *resided*, with lands cleared and attended to during the year, under such circumstances as to show that they have been used for the purpose of agricultural benefit of some kind.

As the reservations are to be surveyed so as to include the dwelling-house, you are to be particular in your examinations that the house was built previous to the date of the treaty. In your report, therefore, you will endeavor to specify, nearly as may be, the precise locality of each farm examined, that settlements and removals after the treaty was concluded may not be passed off upon the government and reservations obtained at other places and on better lands.

A register of farms examined, and the acres in cultivation, their situation and probable worth, with such distinguishing places to understand their locality as you can be informed of, you are requested to state for the information of the department. The names of the Indians owning or claiming the several places secured under the 19th article, with the number of each family over and under, say ten years and sixteen years, are desired. Far as practicable, the department desires to be informed of the strength of the nation, the better to know the preparation proper to be made for their removal, and the quantity of rifles necessary to be procured.

As it is important to the interest of the government and to the just demands of the Indians that the service here assigned you should be done with as little delay as possible, two assistants will be assigned to aid you in performance of the duty, to whom a compensation of $750 each will be given. Your own will be $1,000. You and they will be paid on the receipt of certificate from you that the service has been fully executed.

Enclosed are three copies of the treaty. Such information, connected with any part of it, as you may be able to obtain during your stay will be acceptably received by the department, to be communicated in your reort.p

Five hundred dollars are assigned for the purpose of partial expenditures that may arise, and for engaging persons to act as pilots in traversing the country. In the selection, it will be advisable to procure Indians, of whom there are many who speak both languages. They are a jealous people, and may have some fears when asked about the numbers of their people that the object is to tax them. To avoid this, you will explain to them that the only design of your visit and inquiry is to enable the government to lay off their reservations; to know the quantity of materials, guns, &c., necessary to be procured for them, and to obtain a sufficiency of provisions to be adequate to all their wants; and that these objects can be attained with certainty in no other way than after the one pursued. Impress upon them the necessity of being ready, one-third or one-half of them, to remove by the 15th or 20th of September, that they may reach their homes before the cold weather sets in

Until informed as to the probable number that will remove in the fall, the necessary preparations cannot be made. The number of wagons that will be wanted cannot be known; nor can it be ascertained what quantity of provisions will be necessary. It is wished, therefore, that

you will strongly impress on the agent and the principal men of the nation the propriety of advising the department on this subject as early as possible, and do so yourself, in order that every arrangement may be made. All should not depart in one season. A few going over to raise their crops would make the others, on their arrival, more comfortable through the facility with which provisions could be obtained.

From time to time you will keep the Secretary of War advised of your movements, and of such information connected with the general provisions of the treaty as you may consider advisable to be known. Punctuality and despatch, and a full and final report before the meeting of Congress, will be expected.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. EATON.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, 29 *June*, 1831.

HONR. JOHN H. EATON:

D. SIR: Your letter of instructions, dated the 4th June, was received on my arrival here yesterday.

I am ready, with everything complete, to commence the work. William Armstrong will take Mushulatubbee's district, Mr. John Millard will take Nitticachee, and I will go to Col. Leflores with Mr. Lyttle. I have not heard from him, but presume he will soon join me. The great scarcity of provisions operates hard on us; and what is worse, we learn that the small-pox is among the six towns; if so, and the contagion spread, it may, for a time, be an insurmountable difficulty. However, rest assured that if health permits the work shall and will be well done. It appears that Leflores' district has as many inhabitants as both the others, and I am therefore much pleased at your appointing Mr. Lyttle to aid me.

I done myself the honor to write you from Tuscaloosa on the subject of the removal of the Indians. Mr. Gaines is with me now, and I am still more convinced of the propriety of my suggestions in reference to him. Since being among the Indians in his company they feel most deeply interested in his being along with them during their march to their new homes.

I have the honor to be, your ob't serv't,

F. W. ARMSTRONG.

WASHINGTON CITY, 26*th Octo.*, 1831.

HON. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor of reporting to you that I have finished the work assigned me in the Choctaw nation, agreeably to instructions from the War Department of April last, and with this report return the books complete, exhibiting the census of that tribe, with alphabets, showing the different reservations of land granted to each individual claiming under the treaty, the name, the number of acres, the company and district to which they belong, and under what part or article of the treaty the claim is granted, all of which has been done with as much accuracy as was practicable under the circumstances, and in a way calculated to facilitate and aid the department in carrying into effect the Choctaw treaty.

Before leaving the agency I made out copies from the books now returned of all the claims to which the Indians are entitled, and left with the agent one copy for the purpose of relinquishments, with an under-

standing that relinquishments could be made until the first day of January. The lists left are of a form that barely required the name of the persons relinquishing to be signed opposite his claim. I also left with each of the three principal chiefs one copy, to enable them to relinquish understandingly, and with the consent of the President sales may be made in a way to prevent any difficulty hereafter.

The article of the treaty providing for relinquishments reads thus:

"The several reservations secured under this article may be sold with the consent of the President of the U. States, but should any prefer it or omit to take a reservation for the quantity he may be entitled to the U. States will, on his removing, pay fifty cents an acre after reaching their new homes, provided that before the first day of January next they shall adduce to the agent or some other authorized person proof of their claim and the quantity of it."

The Indians therefore proceeded, as they thought, under this provision of the treaty, and actually made their returns complete, under, as they say, the belief that they could not relinqish after the last day of December, 1830. In the returns made and placed with the agent, each individual was the sole judge of his own claim and the quantity of it. The warriors returning their claims to their captains and they to their three chiefs, by which it would seem that they actually had in cultivation in the year 1830 sufficient land to entitle them to all the benefits that would be granted them, provided all the classes were filed as provided for in the treaty.

Upon this article of the treaty I have given it as my opinion that it was impracticable to comply with the treaty, giving it such a construction that the proof required for the claim could not be furnished until after the examination here made was completed, and that they would have until the first of the next January to relinquish, and that they can now offer the work done by me under the orders of the government, as the best proof of their claim and the quantity of it, as required by the treaty, and, further, as the treaty was not then ratified it could not be expected of them that they would have their fields measured and be at the expense and trouble of traveling to the agency to relinquish until after the treaty was actually ratified.

I have the honor to be, your ob't servant,

F. W. ARMSTRONG.

The following table will show the precise quantity of land granted to the Choctaws by the late treaty. The different columns below will exhibit the quantity of land claimed by the returns made to the agent on the last day of December, 1830, by the Choctaws, and the claims to which they are actually entitled to, as shewn by the books now returned; also the difference in dollars, provided they had relinquished all their lands as claimed:

The parties interested.	50-acre class gives 640.	30-acre class gives 480.	20-acre class gives 350.	12-acre class gives 160.	2-acre class gives 80.	Small class, entire number.	Small class over run.
No. of each class	40	460	400	350	350	1,763	1,413
Choctaws claim	40	460	400	350	350	113,040	56,520
U. States grant	17	46	74	244	.....	.....	.....
Classes short	23	414	426	106	000	.....	.....
Acres short	15,720	198,820	104,320	16,960	Acres.	335,820	.....
Dollars short	7,360	99,360	52,160	8,480	Dollars.	168,360	.....

CHOCTAW AGENCY, *June* 16, 1835.

ELBERT HERRING, Esqr.,
Comm'r of Ind'n Affairs:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated May 9th, covering an extract of the Honorable F. E. Plummer's argument touching the manner in which I made out the register, showing the various reservations granted by the United States to the Choctaws under the treaty made at Dancing Rabbit Creek, together with the census of said nation. I will proceed first to answer the inquiries made by you as to the object of the two columns in the register, showing the number of males over 16 and the number of males and females under 10.

1st. The treaty entitled each warrior to a rifle, therefore Major Eaton, with a view to estimate for the number of rifles required by the treaty, directed that all the males over 16 be considered warriors, so that the number of rifles might be furnished the Choctaws in their new country west.

2d. The 14th article of the treaty allows to all children under 10 years of age, where the parent has taken citizenship, one quarter-section, and to those unmarried over 10, residing with the parent, one half-section. The heading of the columns was made by Major Eaton at Washington; and it would have been as explicit to have said children under 10 as males and females under 10, as it is in the register. The object was to include all children under 10; by having this column in the book the families can be more readily referred to, in cases of difficulty, by persons of the same name claiming, which often happens. Among Indians, even the size as well as the age of the children might be referred to for the purpose of knowing whether the family claiming did live at the particular place, because neighbors are likely to know the number of children in each other's family. The object was to guard against fraud as much as possible, believing that when the Indians got to selling their lands attempts would be made to establish reservations without just claim.

I will now proceed to answer the inquiries growing out of the remarks made by the Hon'l F. E. Plummer, whose views, when differing from the explanations herein made, are to be considered incorrect as far as I am concerned.

1st. I did not enter the nation until June, 1831, and the work was completed, and the register was made out at the Choctaw Agency by the 7th of September of the same year. By referring to the 14th article of the treaty it will be seen that the agent, at the time of the treaty, had a specific duty assigned him, entirely unconnected with the duty assigned to me, by which all the heads of families wishing to become citizens could do so, and have secured to them certain reservations, provided they signified their intention to the agent, Col. Ward, within the six months from the ratification of the treaty. This right closed on the 24th of August, 1831. Col. Ward's duties for this class of reserves did not depend on me, nor anything done by me. His work was closed before he got any list from me. My work was not completed until the 7th of September, at which time I furnished Ward with a list of the reservations. I furnished the 3 chiefs with similar copies, setting forth the names and number of acres claimed by each claimant. These lists were given to enable all those having reservations, by cultivation, to relinquish before the 1st of January, 1832, as provided for by the treaty. In case they failed to relinquish, or did not choose to do so, they then had a right to sell, as provided for. Persons, therefore, wishing to purchase could see the precise claim and number of acres that the Indians had a right to dispose of, "with the consent of the President," &c.

Besides, for the reasons given, the books are intended to show the precise locations of those very Indians registered as citizens, and returned by Col. Ward. Unless this work is referred to, the government has no check by which the residence of the persons taking citizenship is to be established, unless the government take the mere statement of the individual at the time he signified his intention to become a citizen to the agent, Col. Ward. The agents who took the census were the only persons required to visit and examine the improvements. In the performance of this work we never did consider a hunting camp an improvement such as is contemplated by the treaty, because it is known to all who have traveled through the Indian country that those who were fond of hunting would frequently lock up their houses for weeks and even for months, and encamp during their hunt, returning to their cabins in time for the planting season. I recollect that several attempts were made to get me to consider camps as improvements, upon which claims were to be located, and in one case the house was taken down and removed from the actual residence of the Indian at the time of the treaty and placed subsequent to the ratification of the same upon better land.

The first thing to be ascertained upon reaching the residence of an Indian was whether that was his place of residence at the time the treaty was signed by the chiefs and headmen at Dancing Rabbit Creek; upon being satisfied of this fact, the entry was made upon the register and not otherwise. Upon investigations, in many instances Indians, after having left their residence, were found encamped upon better lands, for speculation, but in every instance the entry in the register was made locating the family at their proper residence at the time of the treaty.

The claimants, under the 14th article, had no right to claim under the cultivation article, because they had before the 24th of August, 1831, declared their intentions to become citizens of Mississippi, and from that day they were in every sense of the word citizens and not Choctaws. Those Indians who claimed under the cultivation article could not take citizenship after the 24th of August; therefore there was no "waiving of rights" about it.

It is proper to state that in every instance we took down the size of the field or patch when below *two acres*, as near as we could guess, and when blanks are found opposite the names of the heads of families in the register it is because the Indian had nothing but his cabin; he therefore could not get a reservation unless he choose to take citizenship, which it was impossible for me to know at the time I happened at his house, if before the 24th of August, which was the case in every instance, for by that time we had done the work and were on our way to the agency to meet the chiefs as hereafter stated. I had no right, on arriving at an Indian's house, to attempt to get him to decide whether he would take citizenship at that time or not, when by the treaty, as already shown, he was not compelled to answer or determine until the 24th August, 1831. Still the importance of registering his residence will be seen when it is recollected that he might (as no doubt many did) take citizenship after his place had been examined and registered as not entitled to a cultivation claim because he had no field. By looking over the register you will find may families that have no fields, and unless they signified to Ward their intention to become citizens within the time stipulated they are without any reservations and will fare in the same way that about 1,400 families have fared who really had fields *over two* and *under twelve* acres, but in consequence of their class overrunning the 350 granted they are without redress; and a hard case too,

it is, for they are the poor Indians who should first have been provided for when the treaty was made.

Before closing the explanation called for, it is proper that I should refer to the remarks here quoted from the Hon'l F. E. Plummer's argument. "Ward's register was before Armstrong, and he therefore did not allow any Indian a claim under the 19th article whose name was registered by Ward for a reservation under the 14th article, unless special application was made for that purpose."

Now it becomes my duty to state unequivocally that Ward never did show me the register of Indians taking citizenship, because it was a matter entirely unconnected with my duty; indeed, it will be seen that I had nothing to do with assigning or determining who were to get reservations. If the class under the cultivation article should overrun in the number of fields, why, then, the treaty made it my duty to call on the three chiefs, or *any two* of them, to point out who of their people should get the reservations; this was done in the two-acre class, for in that class there were 1,750 claims *over two* and *under twelve* acres; the the chiefs pointed out the 350 individuals who got their claims under the treaty. In referring to the cultivation article, it will be seen that I had nothing to determine, and therefore had nothing to compare, because by that article those having claims had the right to determine any time before the 1st of January, 1832, nearly five months, whether they would relinquish to the government for the fifty cents to be paid west, or keep and sell under the sanction of the President. As to Col. Ward's operations, it is fair to presume that he complied with the treaty; if so, he had no power to change, or do anything connected with the claims of those taking citizenship, after the 24th of August, 1831, not even upon "special application," because they (the claimants) were the citizens of Mississippi. All Ward had to do was to make out his register of those taking citizenship. Then by referring to the books returned by me, if they had an improvement it can be found, but not one manufactured out of a hunting camp; such will not be found on the books returned. It is, however, due to myself and to those (if any there are) that have been omitted or overlooked, to state that such a thing might happen, because we were conducted by the captains of companies, through their districts, although I think it doubtful whether any are left off, yet such a thing may be; and if so, it will not be difficult to prove the correctness of the claim, because the Indians know, and those over here will tell the truth. I feel confident that I can here place any doubtful claim upon its merits, by calling on the Indians.

I have the honor to be, your ob't serv't,

F. W. ARMSTRONG,

A. S. W. T.

Report of commissioner, certifying sales of Choctaw reservations under the 19th article of the treaty of 1830 and the instructions of the War Department of October 8th, 1836.

No. of schedule.	Names of reservees.	What part of section.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	Consideration.	Date of sale.
92	Robt. Fulsom	S. ½ & NE. ¼	29	19	14	E.	$960 00	19th Sept., '31.
122	Ma-ha-Tubbee	NE. ¼, NW. ¼, & SE. ¼	23	18	14	E.	720 00	12th October, 1831.
124	Sue Wilson	SE. ¼	31	13	5	E.	500 00	30th Nov., 1831.
160	Nan-teu-Ma	N. ½	21	19	14	E.	420 00	4th Nov., 1831.
231	Widow Radford, or Hea-ca-te-nah.	W. ½, SE. ¼	31	20	15	E.	100 00	3d Sept., 1832.
230	John Fulsom	SW. ¼	31	20	15	E.	200 00	3d Sept., 1832.
111	Samuel Garland		26	19	17	E.	2,500 00	15th Sept., 1835.
219	John Pitchlynn		28	19	17	E.	4,000 00	24th Jan'y, 1833.
220	Silas Pitchlynn		27	19	17	E.	4,000 00	24th Jan'y, 1833.
94	Fa-la-hoo-ma	SW. ¼	22	18	14	E.	200 00	17th Sept., 1831.
*95	Ho-tub-bee, or Hol-ubbee.	E. ½	22	18	14	E.	400 00	17th Sept., 1831.
96	Tusk-a-ah-wa	E. ½, NW. ¼	22	18	14	E.	100 00	17th Sept., 1831.
97	Hal-lun-tubbee	SE. ¼	15	18	14	E.	200 00	8th Nov., 1831.
93	Mish-o-me-ah	W. ½, SE. ¼	30	19	14	E.	100 00	8th Oct., 1831.
110	James McClure	NW. ¼	8	17	15	E.	200 00	24th Oct., 1831.
85	Daniel Nail	S. ½ & NW. ¼	26	17	14	E.	620 00	10th February, 1832.
136	Adam Lucas	E. ½, SW. ¼	26	16	12	E.	100 00	21st October, 1832.
138	A-ta-ha	NE. ¼	14	15	12	E.	200 00	18th October, 1832.
141	Pash-min-ja	E. ½, SE. ¼	15	15	12	E.	100 00	20th October, 1832.
137	Tu-pe-na-hoo-ma	W. ½, SW. ¼	26	16	12	E.	100 00	17th October, 1832.
233	Delilah Jones	NW. ¼	23	16	19	E.	500 00	20th October, 1832.
303	Nok-a-ba-lah	E. ½, SE. ¼	22	15	19	E.	100 00	18th Oct., 1832.
114	Capt. James Kincade, or Joseph.		13	19	16	E.	1,250 00	3d Sept., '32.
112	A-pa-hah	W. ½, NW. ¼	11	19	16	E.	160 00	22d Sept., '32.
113	Ta-nabbee, or To-nubbee	W. ½	31	20	14	E.	500 00	6th Sept., '32.
169	James Campbell		18	17	15	E.	1,200 00	29th Oct., '32.
		& S. ½	7	17	15	E.		
265	Lewis White	SW. ¼	9	17	12	E.	200 00	13th Oct., '32.
277	Henry L. Carr	NE. ½	17	16	14	E.	200 00	9th April, '32.
249	Charles Holston	N. ½ & SW. ¼	19	16	14	E.	600 00	9th April, '32.
221	Mo-ma-tubbee	SE. ¼	3	20	13	E.	200 00	1st Sept., '32.
223	A-ba-la-tubbee	E. ½, SW. ¼	4	20	13	E.	100 00	29th Sept., '32.
225	A-lah-c-ta-ha, or Al-tahl-ta-ah.	SE. ¼	4	20	13	E.	200 00	" " "
171	Ho-ka-la-jah	NE. ¼	14	17	14	E.	100 00	22d Sept., '32.
255	Jane Starrer, or Jane Starnes.	S. ½	29	15	17	E.	500 00	15th Nov., '31.
170	Capt. Houl-bah	SE. ¼, SW. ¼, & NW. ¼. Witness proves this land to be very poor.	13	17	14	E.	250 00	21st Sept., '32.
235	George Hutson, or George Hudson.	W. ½, SW. ¼	1	20	13	E.	110 00	13th June, '32.
102	David Fulsom. (Part of this location claimed by Joseph Shaw, & to be reported on hereafter.)	....do	17	17	15	E.	4,000 00	21st Sept., '33.
		....do	16	17	15	E.	Including, viz, sec. 16, & E. ½, & N. ½, NW. ¼.	
		....do	8	23	2	W.	No. 103, Sec. 17, T. 17, R. 15, E.	
		....do	16	20	3	W.	This claimed by Dan'l Green, see 102–'3 page of this report, app'd 5th Sept., 1842.	
103	Bash-ta bu-no-na	W. ½, SW. ¼	9	17	15	E.	See 102.	21st Sept., '33.
7	Capt. Turnbull		13	21	2	E.	$3,000 00	7th March, '32.
		& SE. ¼	14	21	2	E.		
8	Eno, or, Enos Wade	N. ½	14	21	2	E.	2,000 00	17th Oct., 32.
9	William McCoy	E. ½, NE. ¼	31	22	4	E.	100 00	9th May, '32.
271	Robert Turnbull	E. ½	27	24	2	E.	1,500 00	
192	Eli-hi-quah	NE. ¼	4	19	2	E.	200 00	28 June, 1832.
154	Es-main-ha, or Spamba	SE. ¼	12	19	3	E.	200 00	26 Dec., 1832.
48	William Leflore	W. ½	4	18	2	E.	8,000 00	12 Jan'y, 1835.
			3	18	2	E.		
101	Catharine McKinney	S. ½ & NW. ¼	11	17	1	E.	4,000 00	12 April, 1833.

*The first name is always according to the schedule, the *proper* one is placed below, and the commissioner always satisfied of the personal identity of reservee.

Report of commissioner, certifying sales of Choctaw reservations, &c.—Continued.

No. of schedule.	Names of reservees.	What part of section.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	Consideration.	Date of sale.
310	Thomas Leflore	NE. ¼	2	16	5	E.	$300 00	29 Oct., 1832.
	do	NW. ¼	2	16	5	E.	212 50	30 Nov., 1832.
	do	SE. ¼	2	16	5	E.	212 50	Same.
311	Joel Leflore	W. ½	23	16	5	E.	615 00	14 Oct., 1831.
283	Mary Smallwood	NE. ¼	23	16	5	E.	400 00	14 Oct., 1831.
285*	Isaac Leflore	W. ½, SW. ¼	14	16	5	E.	600 00	29 Oct., 1831.
4	Charles Hays	N. ½	23	20	2	E.	1,600 00	28 Oct., 1833.
5	Ned Perry	S. ½	23	20	2	E.	1,600 00	17 Oct., 1833.
6	Phe-la-ti-ah	E. ½, SW. ¼	14	20	2	E.	100 00	5 Nov., 1830.
331	Turner Ward	E. ½, SW. ¼	28	13	5	E.	160 00	1 Nov., 1831.
1	Widow Perry, or Susan Perry.	SE. ¼, SW. ¼ & NW. ¼	25	23	4	E.	1,000 00	24 Sept., 1835.
244†	James Gipson, or James Goen.	N. ½ & SE. ¼	36	14	5	E.	600 00	31 Jan., 1831.
126	Eden Ward	E. ½	6	13	5	E.	600 00	20 Sept., 1833.
2	Wa ka-Tubbee	W. ½, NW. ¼	26	21	3	E.	100 00	27 Sept., 1833.
28	Peter	N. ½	27	19	2	E	400 00	28 June, '32.
29	Red Turkey	S. ½	27	19	2	E.	500 00	28 June, '32.
		NE. ¼	34	19	2	E.		
57	Chok-ma-bee, or Nok-chuk-ma-bee.	E. ½ & W. ½ of NW. ¼	4	17	2	E.	500 00	
58	Stem-a-chubbee	W. ½, SE. ¼	3	17	2	E.	100 00	13 Dec., '31.
59‡	Phil or Philip Rodgers	E. ½, NW. ¼	4	17	2	E.	100 00	6 Oct., '32.
60	Ha-tubbee	E. ½, SE. ¼	5	17	2	E.	100 00	29 June, '32.
21	John Perry		18	23	5	E.	2,000 00	11 Nov., '32.
61	Ah-pa-ha	E. ½, SW. ¼	3	17	2	E	100 00	9 June, '32.
55	James Stanley. (Note not inserted.)		23	17	1	E.	6,400 00	
284	Tus-sah-hah. (Note not inserted.)	W. ½. NE. ¼	14	16	5	E.	100 00	15 Oct., '32.
18	Moon-tubbee	W. ½, NW. ¼	21	22	5	E.	150 00	11 Nov., '32.
17	Tish-o-pia. (Note not inserted.)	W. ½, SE. ¼	17	22	5	E.	114 00	——— ———
191	Greenwood Leflore		3	19	2	E.	Not sold	
			10	19	2	E.	Not sold	
			26	25	2	E.	$3,500 00	24 Sept., '35.
168§	Ne-tuk-la-hubbee, or tub-bee.	NW. ¼	9	15	12	E.	100 00	16 Nov., '33.
187	John Donnelly		8	22	5	E.	4,000 00	30 June, '32.
100	Thomas Garland, alias Thomas Wall.	W. ½	8	19	16	E.	2,403 33½	11 Sept., 33.
			9	19	16	E.		
85	Dan'l Nail, or Daniel W. Nail. (See p. 14.)	S. ½ & NW. ¼	26	17	14	E.	630 00	5 Nov., '30.
305	Mush-u-la-tubbee, Mingo		3	14	15	E.	1,100 00	2 Aug., '32.
			10	14	15	E.		
	David W. Wall, special report.		16	12	18	E.	2,000 00	27 Aug., '32.
	Noah Wall, special report.	S. ½	35	20	15	E.	2,880 00	14 M'ch., '32.
			2	19	15	E.		
307	Mrs. Wilson		27	14	11	E.	2,000 00	20 Feb., '35.
193	Joel H. Nail	Fractional	17	1	18	E.	4,000 00	24 Aug., '32.
		and	20	1	18	E.		
319	Son-e-ha-jahor Ton-e-ha-jah	E. ½	24	13	17	E.	400 00	17 Oct., '31.
323	Wesley Train or Wesley B. Trahern (note not inserted).		27	17	1	E.	1,500 00	16 Sept., '33.
321	Alexander Vaughn (same note as above not inserted).	SE. ¼	10	17	1	E.	100 00	23 Nov., '31.
228‖	Isaac James, capt		25	17	18	E.	280 00	8 Oct., '32.
196	Charles Scott	Frac'l	1	26	7	W.	3,000 00	25 July, '32.
	do	do	12	26	7	W.		
	do (Note not inserted.)	Lot No. 3	13	26	7	W.		

* Commissioner thinks this ought to be W. ½ & *SE.* ¼.

† The proof in this case shows that the two brothers lived together, James and Gipson Goen, and that by some mistake the names of *both* were blended and applied to *one*.

‡ Known by both names but among the whites most commonly by the latter.

§ The proof shows that this land lies near the head of Noxuby River, where the land was generally very poor, and that at the sale in 1833 very little land in that neighborhood sold for more than government price, and for want of ability to sell at that price the Indians would have relinquished to the government if the time had not expired.

‖ In this case the testimony shows the land to have been very indifferent; more than half, perhaps ⅔, of it lie in the swamp. Several persons examined and refused to buy it at the above price.

Report of commissioner, certifying sales of Choctaw reservations, &c.—Continued.

No. of schedule.	Names of reservees.	What part of section.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	Consideration.	Date of sale.
30	Isaac Perry		22	22	3	E.	$1,000 00	19 Aug., 1832.
269	William Oth	W. ½	35	17	1	W.	300 00	8 June, 1833.
254	A-shak-ta, widow, or A-sha-ta.	E. ½ SW. ¼	22	15	19	E.	240 00	30 Jan'y, '32.
252	Me-sham-be	NW. ¼	22	15	19	E.	480 00	2 Jan'y, '32.
253	Cha-la-ste-ta-ha	E. ½ SW. ¼	15	15	19	E.	240 00	2 Jan'y, '32.
289	Way Tubbee (note not inserted).	NE. ¼	26	22	17	W.	300 00	27 Feb., '36.
108	Giles Thompson		12	19	15	E.	3,000 00	15 Jan'y, '36.
	do	S. ½	7	19	16	E.		
308	Silas McKinney	SW. ¼	5	15	5	E.	200 00	30 Oct., '34.
127	Hok-sa-jah	E. ½ NE. ¼	32	13	5	E.	400 00	5 Feb., '37.
99	Ish-mi-ke-oh	W ½ NE. ¼	29	19	16	E.	100 00	18 Sept., '37.
165	Ho-ta-na Claimant says	W. ½ & NE. ¼ W. ½ of NE. ¼	4	18	16	E.	100 00	10 Oct., '32.
248	O-wa-tubbee	W. ½ SW. ¼	19	17	12	E.	135 00	29 Sept., '32.
229	James Terrell	E. ½ SW. ¼	24	17	11	E.	1,020 00	27 Oct., '31.
320*	Tap-pe-na-hoo mah		20 19	8 8	17 17	E. E.	1,200 00	10 Dec., '36.
125	Peter P. Pitchlynn		32 20	18 19	16 17	E. E.	6,000 00	3 April, '32.
107†	Che-way or She-way	E. ½ NE. ¼	23	17	15	E.	100 00	12 Oct., '31.
175	I-lok-cha-ya (note not inserted).	SW. ¼	26	4	12	E.	200 00	17 Oct., '32.
294	Andrew Kincaid (note as to deed not inserted).	SW. ¼	28	23	2	W.	200 00	29 Aug., '32.
295	Matthew McLaughlin	SE. ¼	29	23	2	W.	200 00	29 Aug., '32.
83‡	Adam James		29	19	15	E.	1,000 00	18 Nov., '33.
	do		30	19	15	E.	900 00	31 May, '36.
	do	E. ½	31	19	15	E.	900 00	" " "
	do	W. ½	31	19	15	E.	1,000 00	1 Nov., '34.
49§	George Turnbull	S. ½ & NE. ¼	25	12	8	E.	350 00	21 M'ch., '32.
309	Tun-a-wah or Tun-e-wah	SW. ¼	6	15	5	E.	200 00	28 Oct., '32.
241	Frederick Jones (note not inserted).	E. ½ SW. ¼	2	15	16	E.	100 00	8 March, '36.
76	Tus-ka-ma-ta-ha or Tus-ka-ma-ta.	W. ½	26	12	8	E.	640 00	20 Nov., '37.
69	Benjamin Brashears (note as to rightful claimant not inserted).	SW. ¼	36	17	1	E.	800 00	2 June, '31.

*This sec. not sold. Reservee desires pat'nt.

†The title bond in this case is signed She-wa by David Fulsom and no power of attorney is produced, but the probate shows that the reservee was present at the execution; and as the common Indians often got the more intelligent ones to act for them although present themselves, and as no complaint has ever been made in the case, I have thought proper to approve. R. H. Grant proves the land to be poor, and that he refused it at the price.

‡ Note as to division of section 31 not inserted. Allowed under 14 art.

§ Witness stated that this is *one of the poorest* places on the road; thought to have sold high at the time, and witness still believed it to have been the full value. Reservee intelligent, educated half-breed

JULY 25th, 1838.

The above sales are this day approved and reported to the President of the United States.

A. V. BROWN,
Commissioner for certifying sales of Choctaw Reservations.

[Such notes as did not affect or relate to the value of the land were not inserted in this "extract."—J. I. C.]

Excepted list embraced in letter F.

No. on schedule.	Names of reservees.	What part of section.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	Consideration.	Date of sale.
88	Michael Leflore	Fractional	12	15	3	E.	9,000 00	28 Nov., '35.
430	Forbis Leflore	N. ½	14	16	1	W.	1,500	26 July, '32.
78	Oak-ha	N. ½	22	19	2	E.	450 00	28 Dec., '32.
82	To-wa-ka	S. W. ¼	23	19	2	E.	200 00	21 Dec., '32.
293	Israel Fulsom, approved list (note as to location, &c., not inserted).	N. ½	7 18	19 19	2 2	W. W.	2,000 00	6 Oct., '31.
301	Tish-o-has-mittah	E. ½ S. E. ¼	10	19	4	W.	135 00	16 Sept., '33.
326	Eve Pitchlynn	N.E. ¼, N.W. ¼, & S.W. ¼.	11	19	3	W.	720 00	13 Oct., '31.
435	Ne-tu-ka-chee (chief)	.....	27	16	1	W.	5,000 00	24 Nov., '31.
	This purchase includes an tions of the chiefs. The of note not inserted).	other, viz ..... latter belongs to the	16 list	16 of "	1 sus	W. pen	being two ded locati	floating reserva- ons," &c. (balance
298	Mark Griffy	N. W. ¼	23	19	3	W.	200 00	11 Oct., '31.
297	Samuel Jones (note as to certificate not inserted).	S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼, & N. W. frac'l ¼	19	20	1	W.	500 00	— March, '32.
272	Gilbert B. Collins	E½, N. E. ¼	12	16	1	W.	650 00	28 Oct., '31.
325	Oke-len-la	N. W. ¼	31	23	3	W.	400 00	1 Sept., '32.
102	David Fulsom	.....	16	20	3	W.	3,500 00	30 Aug., '32.
288	Cornelius McCan (note as to old meridian not inserted).	W. ½	26	22	17	W.	740 00	2 Jan'y, '32.
453	Alexander McKee (note as to patent not inserted).	S. ½	16	19	2	W.	1,600 00	16 April, '32.
296	John McIntosh (note relative to certificates not inserted).	W. ½ & W. ½ S. E. ¼	20	23	2	W.	800 00	28 Aug., '32.

25 JULY, 1838.

The above sales are this day approved and reported to the President of the United States.

A. V. BROWN,
Com'r, &c.

[Such notes as did not affect or relate to the value of the land were not inserted in this "extract."—J. I. C.]

(P. 16, L. B. No. 11.)

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *June* 26, 1833.

To GEORGE W. MARTIN, Esq.,
(*Care of General Coffee, Florence, Alabama*):

SIR: You are hereby appointed to make the selections of the locations of the tracts of land granted to the Choctaws by the 14th, 15th, and 19th articles of the treaty of September 27, 1830, concluded at Dancing Rabbit Creek. Your compensation will be five dollars per day, to include services and expenses, while engaged in this duty. And you are authorized to employ an interpreter, if one attached to the agency cannot be detailed to attend you, and to allow him two dollars and a half per day in full for his expenses and services. These claims will be paid upon accounts certified by both yourself and the interpreter. The de-

partment is informed that plats of the surveys of one hundred and twelve townships have been received at the General Land Office, and that the exterior lines of one hundred and seventy six townships have been run, the sectioning of a majority of which is in progress. Copies of the plats received here will be forwarded for you from the Land Office, to the care of General Coffee. You will please to apprize the department of your address, that copies of the other plats may be sent to you direct. Upon application to Colonel Ward, or William Armstrong, esq., at the old agency, you will be furnished with copies of registers of the different classes of reserves in the three districts, and may obtain all the information you will require in the fulfillment of this duty. These registers are supposed to be complete, and you will be governed by them in the location and assignment of reservations in all cases, unless otherwise directed by this department. The general provisions of the treaty are, that the reservations shall be bounded by sectional or quarter sectional lines of survey, and include the improvements of the reservees. An exception to this rule occurs in the 15th article, and in the first clause of the 19th, by which two of the four sections granted to the three chiefs and to Colonel Folsom are to be located "on unoccupied lands." You will consult the wishes of these persons in locating those sections, taking care not to interfere with the possessory rights of any other Indians. The half sections and quarter sections allowed to heads of families, in the 14th article, for their children will adjoin the location of the parents. The number of reservees provided for in the 3d and 4th clauses of the 19th article is limited, and the extent of their respective reservations is proportioned to the number of acres in cultivation. You will learn from the register the names of the persons entitled to lands under the several classes. In locating the three quarter sections granted to those who shall have cultivated thirty acres or more, you will observe that the treaty provides they shall be "contiguous and adjoining." The reservations allowed under these two clauses are also so to be located as to include that part of the improvement which contains the dwelling-house. If the contingency should happen contemplated in the latter part ofthe fourth clause, that the number of reservees should exceed the number stipulated for, you will call upon one or more of the chiefs of the district to which they belong to decide who shall be excluded. For instance, one-half section is granted to the cultivators of from twenty to thirty acres, the number not to exceed four hundred. If there should be four hundred and fifty claimants, the chiefs are to decide upon the fifty whose claims must be rejected. The fifth clause provides for the assignment to the captains whose cultivated possessions may entitle them, under the previous clauses, to less than a section, of an additional half-section. This half-section must adjoin the tract which includes their improvements and dwelling-house. The registers also will show you the names and numbers of the orphans entitled to reservations. If any of the Choctaws have no improvements, or if the location of a tract would include the improvements of more than one of them, in that case you must exercise a sound discretion respecting the person to whom such tract shall be assigned. It is desirable that the parties interested should decide for themselves, or agree to submit to the determination of their chief; but if they will not do either, perhaps the best method will be to draw lots in their presence. It is also desirable that the reservees of each district should be located together, and as near to each other as the preservation to each of them of his improvements will permit. You will establish such permanent marks upon each reservation as will show its extent and

boundaries. You will also open a new register, and enter upon it the names of the reservees, and the number of the sections, half-sections, or quarter-sections, as marked on the plats of survey assigned to them respectively; the originals of this register you will leave with the sub agent, William Armstrong, esq.; a copy you will forward to this department. The department relies upon your zeal and exertions to execute every part of your duty under these instructions, in a manner accordant with the obligations of the government, and satisfactory to the Indians.

I inclose a copy of the treaty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ROBB,
Acting Secretary of War.

(P. 141, L. B. No. 11.)

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *September* 3, 1833.

To GEORGE W. MARTIN, Esq.,
Near Tuscaloosa (homa?), *Washington County, Mississippi:*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 9th ult., suggesting for consideration and decision several questions connected with the execution of your duty in locating the reservations granted by the Choctaw treaty. I have submitted the matter to the President, and his views I now communicate to you.

1st. When there is more than one occupant upon an improvement within the same legal subdivision, the rule of preference suggested by you seems to be a just one. Let the person whose improvement is the oldest, if that fact can be ascertained, receive the tract, and let the reservations of the others be located as near as may be upon such of the adjacent land as may be fit for cultivation. But if the fact of the priority of settlement cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, then let lots be drawn for the tract containing the improvement, and let the location of the others be fixed as already directed.

2d. In locating the reservations of children, which are to adjoin the tracts of their parents, it is not necessary that the reservations of a parent and child should adjoin each other along the whole extent of one of their lines. It is sufficient that they actually adjoin, whether upon the corners or the sides.

3d. Where a dwelling-house, with a portion of the improvement, is in one legal subdivision, and the residue of the improvement in another, the tract containing the dwelling-house must be located for the claimant. This case is expressly provided for in the treaty, and it is impossible for the President to give any other directions.

4th. Whether the tract upon which the dwelling-house is situated be valuable or not there is no power to assign to the occupant any other land. The treaty itself has laid down the rule, and there can be no departure from it.

It is to be regretted that Col. Leflore, or any other Choctaw, has taken up impressions that it is competent for the Executive so essentially to vary the stipulations of the treaty as would be necessary to make the changes in the third and fourth questions you have proposed. The language of the treaty is plain and explicit, and nothing is left for the Executive but to carry it into effect. While the President is determined faithfully to extend to the Indians all the advantages it promises them,

he is determined also to adhere to the arrangement which both parties, with a full knowledge of the subject, have made.

5th. All streams which, by the return of the surveyors, make fractional sections and subdivisions, will be considered as making fractions in all cases of Indian locations. When the stream is not of such size as to make fractions for the purpose of sale, it will not make them in the case of Indian location.

6th. You inquire what is to be done in those cases where the reservees have left the country? I answer, let the locations be made in all cases agreeably to the terms of the treaty, and to the return made by Major Armstrong, and now in your possession, of the persons entitled to tracts of land.

Those persons who decline accepting the land, and claim the other benefits secured by the treaty, will have the right of doing so when application is made to them. Some evidence of their relinquishment is necessary, and when the location is made, the proper agent will be directed to ascertain the determination of such, and to provide for them the land or its equivalent.

7th. The business of locating the reserves for the orphans has been committed to Mr. Trahern, and it is therefore unnecessary to give you any instructions respecting it.

By inserting upon each subdivision in the several township maps the name of the person to whom it is assigned, and by returning duplicate lists, one to the surveyor-general, and one to this department, showing the names of each person, and by describing the tract by its proper number in its township, range, and section, I think the several reservations will be sufficiently identified.

8th. When a reservation is to include three quarter sections, it is the opinion of the President that these three quarters must be in the same section.

I see no objection to the suggestion you make respecting the mode of locating claims not fixed by the treaty, when the persons entitled have the right of selection, and when more than one apply for the same tract. Let the claim be determined by lot. I observe, however, that there are very few of these cases. In general, when the location is not fixed, it does not depend upon the choice of the claimant, but upon your discretion.

I am aware the subject committed to you is difficult and important, but I rely upon your zeal and exertions to accomplish it in a manner best calculated to promote the welfare of the Indians, and the proper interest of the government. Make the locations where you think right. Do not suffer yourself to be influenced by the applications or importunities of white persons. The government recognizes no sale which has been made, nor will they until the locations are completed, and a system adopted and made public for protecting the Indians and their conveyances, and of insuring to them a just consideration for their property. Arrange your business, therefore, with the Indians alone.

I am apprehensive that there will not be time for you to complete this before the arrival of the time fixed for the public (sales?). In that event you will please to give notice to the proper registers and receivers, and they will be instructed to postpone the sale to such a period as you may consider necessary. It is to be hoped, however, the districts can be designated, the sales of which may go on without interfering with the Indian locations.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

(P. 229, L. B. No. 11.)

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *October* 11, 1833.

To Col. GEO. W. MARTIN,
Chocchuma, via Rankin, Mississippi:

SIR: I have received your letters of the 15th and 22d ultimo, together with a printed notice enclosed in the former.

I perceive the embarrassments under which you labor, and am satisfied you will proceed in the execution of your duty in the best manner the means of information in your power will permit. You doubtless, ere this, have received a copy of the register prepared by Major Armstrong. This will furnish you with an authentic list of all the claims to which any of the Choctaws are entitled, and you will be guided by it and by the treaty in making the locations. I perceive you have selected certain persons to aid you in the receipt of applications. The full effect you mean to give to these applications, I do not understand. I presume, however, it is merely to guide you in reserving from sale the proper tracts. You will, under no circumstances, allow a reservation to a person whose right is not recognized in the register of claims prepared by Major Armstrong, or by name in the treaty. If, however, you should find that this mode of receiving claims would aid you in the execution of your duty, you are at liberty to pursue it, taking care that a very small compensation is promised to the persons employed, as their labor must be comparatively trifling.

There are three modes of location pointed out by the treaty: one is specific, depending on the situation of the improvement annexed to it, and will require no discretion in fixing it. Another is at the option of the reservee—and here, of course, you must be guided by his own choice. And a third is general, and confided entirely to you.

With respect to the latter, you will observe that the President desires to fulfill the stipulations of the treaty in a spirit of justice and good faith to the Indians. He neither wishes all the valuable tracts to be selected for the Indians which give value to the country, nor such ones assigned to them as are unfit for cultivation. Wherever you have a discretion in the location, let the tracts selected be of the average quality of the country, and such as are fit for all farming purposes, and upon which the Indians can obtain a proper support. Let no white man interfere with you in these locations. Receive no representations from any one. Any conveyances made by the Indians are as yet wholly void, and the President does not recognize the right of a single person claiming lands in the Choctaw country under a deed or conveyance from any Indian.

The representations of the Indians themselves you are at liberty to receive, and it is proper they should be received; but act for yourself, after you have procured all necessary information.

You will consider that clause in your instructions of the 26th of June which requires you to establish permanent marks upon each reservation as applicable only to the plans of surveys, and not to the tracts of land themselves.

By entering the name of each reservee upon his location, the object of that provision will be attained.

It is important that the Indian reservations should be brought as much together as possible, and you will not lose sight of this object. If too much scattered, the Indians will be exposed to great inconveniences. Whereas, by living in the same neighborhoods, they can be better protected in their rights and secured from injuries. Let, therefore, no

individual reservations, in the locations of which you can exercise a discretion, be made apart from others.

By the treaty, persons entitled to reservations in consequence of improvements are to locate them upon the legal subdivisions which contain their dwelling-houses. If two or more persons occupy dwelling-houses upon the same tract, let them make an amicable arrangement for preference, if they are willing to do so. If this cannot be done, let the tract be assigned to the oldest settler, where that fact can be determined. When it cannot, you must draw lots for choice.

I have read your printed notice, and do not see anything objectionable in the course you have marked out. Your views will of course be limited by these instructions.

On inquiry, I find you had been advised by a letter of July 1, 1833, that it was not in the power of the General Land Office to furnish you with plats in time for the locations, and that you had been referred to the surveyor-general to procure them. I trust that you have been supplied ere this with all the requisite information on the subject.

I am, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

P. 40.—L. B. No. 14.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *October* 13, 1834.

To Col. GEORGE W. MARTIN,
Columbus, Mississippi:

SIR: The applications that have from time to time been presented to this department by persons claiming reservations under the 14th article of the Choctaw treaty, that the sale of the sections they claim may be suspended, have been submitted to the President, who has directed the following instructions to be communicated to you:

In the cases that have been brought to the notice of this department, it has appeared from the evidence exhibited that the names of the claimants were registered and the record has been lost, or that the record was made on separate slips of paper that cannot now be found; or that they applied verbally, and were led by the agent to believe that this was a compliance with the treaty, or that their application to be registered was refused without sufficient reason.

There has also been evidence exhibited to show that the agent certified that persons "caused their names to be registered" whose names are not upon the register returned by him. In this state of things the President deems it to be his duty to modify the order that precluded you from locating sections for parties not upon this register, in order that the parties may have an opportunity to obtain the action of Congress upon their claims.

You will therefore give public notice that persons who consider themselves entitled to reservations under the 14th article, and whose names are not upon the register of Colonel Ward, will exhibit to you the evidence in support of their claims. This evidence must show that they were citizens of the Choctaw Nation, heads of families, and did signify their intention to become citizens within the time prescribed by the treaty. It must also show the time of their application to be registered and the conversation and circumstances relating to it.

If they bring themselves within the requisition of the 14th article and the evidence induces you to believe that the omission of their names on the register was caused by the mistake or neglect of the agent, you will

make locations for them in the manner pointed out in the instructions heretofore given to you. These locations, it must be understood, are contingent, and will be complete only in the event of their being confirmed by Congress.

If the whole or a part of a resvervation that may be claimed, has been sold, you will designate upon plats tracts of equal dimensions, and of as nearly equal value as practicable.

The register and receiver of the proper land offices will be instructed to reserve from sale the reservations you may locate under this order, until the views of Congress are ascertained.

The President specially directs that you transmit, in season for the action of Congress at its next session, detailed reports showing the names, standing, and credibility of the witnesses, and all the facts and circumstances in each case, with copies of the papers presented to you, and your communications to the land offices upon this subject.

The execution of these instructions will require your prompt and vigilant attention, that justice may be done to the Indians and the government.

I am, &c.,

MAHLON DICKERSON,
Acting Secretary of War.

(P. 11, L. B. No. 12.)

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 7th*, 1834.

To GEORGE W. MARTIN, Esq.,
Columbus, Alabama:

SIR: I have received your letter of December 6, and entirely approve of your general views concerning the execution of your duty in the location of the Choctaw reservations. I am aware that you must have many difficulties to encounter, but I am satisfied that you will meet them in a proper manner and with a determination to comply with the laws and your instructions.

I have applied to the General Land Office to procure copies of the plats for you. The enclosed memorandum furnishes the answer.

As it appears to be out of the power of that officer to render you the necessary assistance, I have directed some of the topographical officers to prepare and forward to you copies of such plats as are in the General Land Office. As the others arrive they shall be copied and forwarded to you. I understand it is almost impracticable for the surveyor-general to have copies prepared for you, in consequence of the pressure upon his office. Under these circumstances I must refer you to the plats of the respective land offices till copies can be sent by this department. In the mean time, should you find it indispensably necessary, you are authorized to have such a general sketch prepared as you may find essential in the performance of your duty, if it can be effected for a small expenditure.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEW. CASS.

OXBURY PLACE, NEAR TUSCAHOMA,
Washington Co., Miss., August 9th, 1833.

DR. SIR: I am just in receipt of a communication from the War Department, relative to my agency in locating & registering the claims provided for in the treaty mad' at Dancing Rabbit Creek.

Notwithstanding my desire to commence my official dutys, I shall be constrained to defer acting until I hear further from the department, for reasons herewith assigned:

1st. When there is a plurality of claimants on the same tract of survey will it not be proper to give a preference to the oldest occupant? (when it can be established who is oldest), and what course is best to be pursued with regard to the minor claim or claimants. Shall I locate then on similar lands nearest & adjoining?

2d. In locating the several claims, for instance, thus alluded to in the 14th article of the treaty where it provides the lands of the child shall adjoin the location of the parent, shall I be confined to lateral*eral* lines of survey, or otherwise? for instance, cornering is adjoining.

3d. When a tract or claim has been divide by line of surveys leaving the house in one section and most of the improvement in another, will the claimant be allowed to take part in two sections, so as to include the whole of his improvement? or should the claimant prefer relinquishing the house and taking the residue of the improvement will he be permit'ed to do so?

4th. Should the claim be so prejudiced as to be entirely worthless, may he be permited to have land of *some value** at or near his residence, notwithstanding he should cross a sectional line to accomplish it?

Permit me here to mention that Colo. Lafleur (in behalf of his people) is very firm and positive in his demands of a favourable construction by the department of all the clauses contained or embraced in the 3d and 4th interrogatories, as above stated.

"He says he ever objected to a rigid construction of the treaty relating to these cases, and claims redress under the latter clause of the 18th article of the treaty, which reads when then 'well-founded doubt shall arise, it shall be constr*ew*ed most favourable towards the Chocktaws.' He further says many have already abandoned there reserves, which have been or would be rendered worthless under a rigid construction of the treaty (as regards ruling them to take their claim in the section contain'g a respective part of their improvement, regardless of its including *any portion of good land*), believing it a matter of design in the government to take the good lands and leave them that which was valueless. The claims affected by surveys, and now held, are not very numerous, but he feels desirous that justice may be done, confidence restored and sustained, feeling great solicitude that his people may go west imbibed with full confidence and a just regard for our government."

5th. In locating and registering such claims as are on fractional tracts of surveys, will the claimant be ruled to sectional lines of survey, or will the river considered a natural boundary and the claim to be located on the same side of the river on which the improvements are?

6. There are many of the reservees gone west, having abandoned their claims; what's to be done in such cases?

7th. I am uninstructed as to the man'er contemplated by the department in the location of the orphan claims; shall these be located as plats or otherwise, to be confined to districts, &c.?

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* If shuch should be contiguous & adjoining the imprv'mt.

I am required by the department to "establish such prominent marks upon each reservation as will show its extent & boundarys." I shall forthwith call on the surveyor-general for the required plats, maps, & &c., on which I shall marke the extent, boundary, &c., of the several claims at the time of registering the same, believing it the most correct and satisfactory mode.

8th. In locating the three-quarter section claims, shall the claimant be ruled to the sectional lines of survey, in all instances, that is, to be compel'ed take the three-quarters in the same section? (with his improvement.)

I am of opinion the most correct mode in locating floats, where there are more than one applicant for the same tract, it should be determined by lottery unless where the float has been owned by one making improvement, &c., since the treaty. Should the department have further communications to offer for my better government than at present, they would be most direct by Rankin, unless the rout' contemplated on the Chickasaw treaty should go into operation, & in that event via the Chickasaw Nation, to my residence, near Tuscahoma and Chocchuma. I am equal distant from either.

Very resp'ct your ob'd serv't,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Washington City.

N. B.—I shall use my best exertions, & hope to receive an answer to this, that I may com'ence my duties the earliest practicable moment.

CHOCKTAW AGENCY, *September* 11, 1833.

SIR: I am at this place on discharge of the duties as agent for locating the reservations made at the treaty at Dancing Rabbit Creek, and have made application for copies of the registers of s'd reserves (as per instructions of the W. Department), preparatory to locating the same. But I am much disappointed in not being able to procure such copies and information as seems to have been anticipated by the department. Colo. Ward says there are no entire and perfect copies of the registers of reservations retained here, and advised me to apply to the department. I shall procure such papers here as may enable me to proceed in the locating, but I am certain the work can't be done in a complete and perfect manner unless I am furnished with a more full register, as the one here is incomplete.

I wrote the department, requiring further instructions, on the 9th August; I am also desirous to hear from the depart. on the several interrogatories therein mentioned.

I am, very respect., yo'r obed. serv't,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Sec'y War, Washington City.

N. B.—The register here has been torn and is extremely imperfect, as I am informed and believe.

G. M. M.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, *September* 11, 1833.

SIR: I feel it my duty to say to you that I am not yet in possession of the necessary papers and information as will enable me to locate the Indian reserves made at Dancing Rabbit Creek. When I am furnished with such necessary requisites, I will lose no time in doing what devolves on me in this matter. I have as yet neither *maps*, *full instructions*, nor, what is of the utmost importance, the *register* made by Major Armstrong or the agent at this place, nor can I procure one short of Washington City. This is entirely important for me to have before I can possibly make the locations alluded to in the treaty.

I am, very respect'ly, yo. obed. servant,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

Gen'l ANDREW JACKSON,
President U. S., Washington City.

CHOCCHUMA, MI., *September* 15, 1833.

SIR: I received on the 8th inst., and *not till that time*, a communication from D. Kurz, esq., Acting Commissioner, &c., dated the 8th of August last, advising me that "the President of the United States has directed that the lands ceded to the United States by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek shall be offered at public sale on the 3d Monday in October next; that it is necessary the location of the reservations provided for in that treaty should be completed and entered in the proper land office prior to that date," and he adds, "You are therefore directed to proceed without delay to execute this duty." Immediately on the receipt of this communication I proceeded to the agency, a distance of 120 miles from my residence, to obtain from Col. Ward or William Armstrong, esq., copies of the register of the different "classes of reservees in the three districts," as directed in your instructions of the 26 June last. The result of my application enabled me only to procure a partial and very defective register, of which you have been advised by my communication of the 11th inst. You promised in your instructions of the 26 June last to forward to the care of Gen'l Coffee copies of the township maps of survey, which are deemed necessary to the better discharge of my duty. I have again to repeat that I am not yet furnished, notwithstanding the most urgent request which I have made by letter both to the register and surveyor-general. I, however, still hope a short time will from some quarter put me in possession of them. The want of these maps, the defect in the register, just referred to, altho' great barriers to the quick and correct discharge of the duties assigned me, still I have not deemed them of sufficient magnitude to delay my entering immediately on the locations of the claims referred to in the treaty and your instructions. I therefore, on the 14th inst., deemed it proper to open my office for the reception of applications to locate reservations, and have proceeded accordingly. The time is so limited between this and the public sale that it will be impossible for me to go around and locate *on the ground* all the reservations provided for under the treaty, as seem to be contemplated by your instructions of the 26th June last.

Upon reference to your instructions, the President's proclamation offering the lands for sale, and the treaty, it is clearly the object of all that the officer charged with the settlement and location of the different reservations, improvement claims, and five years' stay claims allowed

under the treaty, shall so manage as at least to exclude from sale all such claims justly entitled under the treaty, otherwise great injustice would result to the honest claimant, and much inconvenience possibly to the government, as in such a contingency the result would be petitions to Congress for redress, which could not be denied upon an honest claim, which might require other provisions to be hereafter made less advantageous to the government. With this view of the subject, and in the absence of further instructions from your department, I find myself much embarrasssd as to the proper course for me to pursue; the time of the public sale is so near at hand that it will be impossible for me to go on the *ground* and make the locations of all the claims allowed under the treaty previous to the day of sale, and embraced under your instructions. I must, then, either proceed to locate on the ground as many of the claims as I can previous to the publick sale, and register them as instructed, leaving the balance unattended to and liable to be offered at publick sale, or adopt such other course as may seem best calculated to effect what I conceive to be the spirit and object of your instructions, thereby excluding from sale all reservations allowed under the treaty, and so manage the business that I can consistently, with the rights of the Indians and the obligations of the government, hereafter proceed to locate on the ground all such claims. Some judicious course like this will enable the government to exclude from sale just at hand the lands of all just claimants under the treaty, and will enable me hereafter when locating on the ground to correct and cause to be entered on the township maps, as contemplated by your instructions and the President's proclamation, the reservations of all just claimants and at the same time rejecting all such claims as may have claimed lands not intended to be embraced and granted to them by the treaty. I have condensed the instructions which I have received from the War Department and the General Land Office in the form of a circular for the benefit of those interested, a copy of which I herewith enclose.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GEO. W. MARTIN,
Agent.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

ELIOTT, *Oct'r 3d*, 1833.

DR. SR: Your esteemed favour of date the 3d ultimo came to hand on the 1st inst. On reference to my communication to the War Department of the 15th ultimo, together with the paper herewith inclosed shewing how far I have acted in conformity with the instructions of the department, as well as respects your views as express'd in yours of the above date. Altho' the instructions from the department of the 26th June last were not so full as I could have wished, however, on receipt of additional instructions of date the 8th August I immediately came to the conclusion what course I should adopt both as to the manner of ruling the reservees, and at the same time to adopt such course as to enable me to meet the views of the Executive in reserving the same from sale, as should be entitled to locate and register for that purpose; and that to be accomplished in the short time allowed se'm'd to be impracticable, tho' had I been furnished with a full and correct register of the names of the reservees it should have been accomplished as far as practicable and, I think, as far as might be required to meet the contemplated sale in O't'r & Novemb'r. I am progressing with the business by means of the register obtained from Colo. Ward, but it is probable

there are many names omit'ed on this register which are entitled to land agreeable to the register or list of reservees forwarded to the War Department by Majr. Armstrong; such was the opinion of Mr. Wm. Armstrong, who was present at the time I applied for and rece'ed the register on which I am now acting, which I adverted to in my communication to you of the 11th ult.

It is nevertheless true I have commenced this business with great caution and much solicitude, and in all cases where there has seemed a shadow of doubt I have submitted my deductions to the United States attorney, Mr. George Adams; this I de*a*med, in the absence of such full and explicit instructions on any point from the War Department which might admit of doubt, &c., the most judicious course; this gentlem' I found ready and disposed to afford me information, or such views as he had drawn both from the treaty and my instructions, which I submitted or laid before him on all such occasions. How far my opening offices at the different district land offices will meete the views of the department I can't say, having done so to meete the emergency of the case. That was, the reserves wer' first to be designated and so far located as to reserve the same from sale; the work not yet begun, and the lands advertised for sale in a very short time, and at four different land offices, and at a remote distance from each other, embracing an immense territory.

I do assure you I was extremely at a loss to know what was best to be don', and in the absence of instructions on so important an *im*mergency I, after much delib'ration, came to the conclusion to open an office at each district land office, on condition I could get an agent to attend to it who was in the confidence of the government, requiring him to place all such applications, reservees, on file (as might be made and forwarded or appeared on the copy of register furnished by me, & which purports to be a copy of the register sent by Majr. Armstrong to the War Department), and leaving all they might do open to be reviewed and finally acted on by me previous to registry the reserves for a final location; an additional reason made it necessary it should be done at the several dist. land offices was that reference might be had to the plats of survey at the time of making or entering the reserve on my register so as to prevent mistakes, as I have never been furnished with the necessary maps of survey. In all cases I have made the reserve a conditional one; as I could not visit the ground I have said to the applicant reservees that they must represent the situation of the land truly, and further say to him that I may hereafter be instructed by the government to go on the ground and then and there examine if any fraud has been attempted by making wrong representations and by that means procured the reserving of lands other than those to which he would be entitled by the treaty, and in all cases caution them against such a course, saying to them that by such conduct they may destroy their own interest by claiming that to which they have no right.

Should the department think proper to instruct me thus to proceed in accomplishing the duties assigned me it will leave no possible door for fraud that I can conceive of at this time. I have endeavored to make them sensible that it was their interest in all cases to give the true state of the case as regarded the situation of the house and all other matters of interest in making a proper location as for the treaty and my instructions, the substance of which I have published in handbill form, and had distributed throughout the nation, one of which I have herewith inclosed and hope will meet your full approbation. You have truly said that speculation was a fraud, and permit me here to advise you further that petitions on petitions are contemplated, if I

should judge from the conduct of our Hon. Mr. P., who is here lending his influ' and aid in a manner that it would seem, if he fails in his views and, I must say, speculations, here or at my office, he will possibly make the effort at headquarters. You may rest assured he will leave nothing undone, and I have reason to believe he has or will have a large interest in all the claims he may offer or get up. I have had more difficulty or importunity from such claimants as have procured his aid or intervention than all the rest of the claims or claimants put together. In the first place, he made a violent attack on the treaty & on the conduct of the government agent who made the first register, saying the poor Indians had been much slighted in many instances by making their fields less than they really were, and refusing to register others who were entitled to be registered, &c., &c.; he is now engaged in drawing up papers for persons who are not on Mr. Armstrong's register, and endeavoring to procure the registration of others for more land than they are entitled to from the register already made, &c.; he has not accomplished anything yet to the prejudic' of the gov'm't, I think, but he has gone so far that I deem it my duty to advise the Executive of my knowledge of facts as they exist here and of those which may possibly arise hereafter that they may not be taken by surprise.

I have the hon. to be, sincerely, yours,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

Gen'l ANDR. JACKSON,
P. U. States, Washington.

Mrs. Martin and Mary send their love to you, as well as the boy Cole Given desire to be resp'lly presented. All well. You will please present us to our relatives and friends in the city.

COLUMBUS, *Nov'r 8th*, 1833.

SIR: I arrived here this morning at 8 o'clock, having left Chocchuma on Thursday night, 5th inst., having closed the business in that district at present, having as I believe located all claims as I believe justly entitled under the treaty (when found in the registers furnished me for my guide, &c.), except perhaps some floating claims which possibly may be held up by owner. I am happy to have it in my power to say that I believe I shall have the same success here, from the great number of claims already located in this district.

I left Chocchuma Tuesday, in the 2d week of the sale of the public lands; as I am extremely pressed with business at this moment, I shall write the department again in a short time more fully, and after progressing further with matters here. I am happy to say to you I am in possession of the registers sent me from Washington. I rec'd them on the 18th O't'r by an express from this place. Your est'm'd favor of the 27th Sept'r came to hand on the 18th Oct'r; with regard to all of which I will write you more fully in a few days.

I have the hon. to be, very respect'y,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Washington.*

P. S.—The register I received from Washington is deficient as regards the citizens', or 5-year claims, as I find no such claim alluded to in any part of said registry; these claims are under the 14th article of the treaty. If there is any such register I should like to know it. There are many complaints of the defects of the one furnished by Colo. Ward.

Respectfully,

G. W. M.

COLUMBUS, *Dec.* 6, 1833.

Hon. LEWIS CASS:

SIR: The land sales are just brought to a close in this district for the present. I have succeeded in registering and reserving such claims as have been presented and are entitled to be located, taking the register made by Majr. F. W. Armstrong and the treaty, and also the citizen register, which I found in the possession of Colo. W. Ward, the former agent, for my guide.

If you recollect, I said to you in a former letter that I had in all cases required of the reservee applicant to make a *true* representation of the facts on filing his application; that on his failing so to do, and claiming lands to which he or they were not justly entitled under the treaty, he might hazard, and in all probability would lose, the land to which he was entitled. That if I found there had been any such fraudulent attempt by making a wrong location designed to cover better land with the reserve, I should, on discovering the fraud, raise the reserve thus improperly located and have the land sold; under this rule I raised a reserve which had been made and designated on the map for a section of land on the first week of the sales. The particulars of the case are these: An individual representing Capt. James Shields, one of the reservees, did through a fraudulent design procure a location of a section of land, which section did not include the residence, &c., of said reservee as required by the 19th article of the treaty, but knowingly and with fraudulent design presented his claim as laying on a section of much better quality, saying, as I was informed and believe, that before the mistake could be discovered and remedied he would be able to buy the land, should the fraud ever be discovered. In this, however, he was mistaken, as one of D. surveyors, who surveyed the land and knew on what section the house and improvem't of Capt. Shields' property belonged, came forward and certified to the fact that the location as marked on the map as a reserve did not embrace the house and improvm'ts of said Shields, leaving no shadow of doubt as to the fraud. In consequence of which I felt myself bound from the position I had first taken and the more fully to protect the interest of the government by putting a stop to the mighty scheme of fraud which I believed in all probability was in contemplation to the prejudice of the interest of government. Consequently I directed Majr. Dowsing, the register, to erase the marks designating the reserve on the map, likewise to offer the land for sale as other public lands, which was done; and by this act I feel confident I have put a stop to that mode of fraud more finally than by any other course that possibly could have been adopted. However, there was a similar fraud attempted on the lands on which the mission house Mayhue is established, which also proved abortive (this was the most glaring attempt at fraud I ever knew), and those lands, &c., brought the government a good price. The checking of these frauds has caused me some frowns and perhaps threats of the designing ones, but I value them not a pin. I have undertaken this important trust, and, altho' at a great sacrifice, I will do my endeavours to bring it to a close in a proper manner as far as my feeble abilities will permit.

I have been and yet am much embarrassed in the progress of this business for the want of the necessary maps; I have never been furnished as seem'd contemplated, by the W. Department with the first map (consequently I have had to ride like a post-boy from Chocchuma to this place, say four times, in the last two or three months, at least one thousand miles through a wilderness, having in part to pack my provisions and sometimes compelled sleep in the woods). I wrote the surveyor-

general on receipt of your favour of July last and sent him an extract of the letter from the department, but he did not seem to understand that he was to furnish me with any maps, nor has he ever done so. I have located the claims which lay in that section of the nation which has been offered for sale (which, by the by, is but a small part), and there are no maps as yet furnished of the balance, or any part thereof. What am I to do? It will be an endless job for me to wait and attend the sales of the land as they may hereafter be offered for sale. Would it not be better that I shall be furnished with copies of maps in all cases as soon as they can be made out after the surveys done, by which means the locating of these claims might be brought to more speedy close?

Mr. Hayward, in his reply to the War Department calling on the surveyors for maps for my use, said in answer, that the locating agent under former treaties had had reference to the maps in the district land office. There would be no objection to this mode as regards any treaty made prior to the treaty at Dancing Rabbit, as there never has been, as I believe, one hundredth part of the claims to locate, and that too, at a round of some 7 to 900 miles, to include the four offices in this State, and God only knows how far it is, *or may be*, to include the one in Alabama, as I am uninformed at what place the Indian lands in that State will likely be sold. There are a great many reserves in that part of the Choctaw Nation. These lands have been surveyed some time since, and it would be but trifling for the surveyor-general to furnish me with the maps, that I might locate the claims there belonging to the Indians under the treaty, as well also the surveyor-gen'l of this State. It would be a much more speedy and convenient mode of transacting this business to be furnished with the maps, which would enable me to close the business and bring it to a termination as shortly after the surveys are completed as practicable; otherwise it will be utterly out of my power to continue in the office. I have a large family and but just settled in a new country, my lands yet to improve and put in a state for cultivation, requiring much labour and attention, all of which require my personal and strict attention. I have thirty-five to forty in family and a disproportion of labourers, consequently creating a responsibility on me and my time paramount to all other considerations.

It may be proper here to state, that the department may be fully advised of all things touching my official acts, as well as things touching my office as far as practicable: There have been many spurious efforts to pass false claims through my office, hoping thereby to procure lands to which they from the treaty, and the register, seemed not to be entitled; I have ever met such pretense with a promptness and decision, of course to the discomfiture of the designing; and I am sorry to say that many of these groundless claims were presented at my office with much address and urged on me with great earnestness by a *gentleman* (much hon'd by the citizens of this State), and who ever took occasion to admonish me that should *his claims* be rejected by me they should be presented to a higher tribunal, leaving me to infer he would bring all such before Congress, or perhaps first to the W. Department; should they fail at the department, thence to Congress, &c. Should this effort at fraud be persevered in it is possible it may be effectual at Washington, procuring there what could not be allowed here; should it be so, I have one consolation—my skirts are clean.

I have the honor to be, &c, GEO. W. MARTIN.

P. S.—Should you wish to confer with any one who has been present during the sales at Chochuma, I cite you to Judge Black, Senator from this State; and Mr. Jno. Bell and Mr. Dickinson from Tennessee.

CHOCCHUM, *April 18th*, 1834.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR

SIR: I am just in receipt of the several communications from the department of December and January. I can't promise to bring this locating business to close until the maps are made out and furnished to dep'm't land offices. I am under the impression the press of business in the surveyor's office in Alabama is not so great as that of Mr. Folge of this State, and from the peculiar situation of this part of what was the late Choctaw Nation and having to be disposed in another State, and at a remote distance from my residence, and possible at some time when my services might be required at some of the offices in this State, I should be glad if the matter could be so arranged that these reserves might be attended to without delay. Possibly Gov. Gale might be cal'd on, &c., &c. I most earnestly desire to be advised at all times respecting the time at which the lands will probably be sold. If I had the requisite means of entering the reserves in Alabama I think I could manage the balance without much difficulty; and it is desirable that the lands at Clinton and Columbus may not be offered at the same time; however, I presume the Clinton office is in possession of maps, &c.

I have the hon. to be, &c.,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

P. S.—Please hand Mr. D. the inclosed and oblige. Most resp'ly,

G. W. M.

CHOCCHUMA, MISS., *August 20th*, 1834.

SIR: By this day's mail I transmit to the War Department a register of all the reserves which have been located by me as locating agent under the treaty at Dancing Rabbit Creek, excepting such claims as are now suspended for the further consideration and action of the department as p'r instructions.

There are many reserves on file, but not having the plats of survey in time they have not been located. The locations will be made without delay, and the business of locating agent brought to the earliest practicable close.

A special report is in progress, and will be forwarded to the department at an early day.

I have the hon. to be, &c.,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

HON. LEWIS CASS,
Sec'ty of War.

CHOCCHUMA, MISS., *October* —, 1834.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th of Sept'r is before me, in which you say: "I observe that you entered on Colonel Ward's register the names of several persons upon the production of certificates from that agent." In this I certainly do not understand you to mean that I ever entered the name of any individual on Colonel Ward's register; if so, you are mistaken. I have never placed any name on Col. Ward's register, or have I put the scratch of a pen on his register upon any occasion. When I commenced the duties of locating agent, I advised the department of the necessity of being furnished with full and perfect copies of all the registers furnished by both Armstrong & Ward, as they were to be my guide in allowing or judging of those entitled to lands agreeably to the

treaty, and under the rules adopted by the department. The first register I received was that made out by Major Armstrong, and it neither shewed who were allowed lands under the 14th article, nor who had relinquished under the 19th, leaving me still mostly to conjecture, except I had received of Col. Ward a sort of a document, a description of which I gave the department, advising of its dilapidated and imperfect condition.

I have never as yet been furnished by the department with the citizen register, and but recently with the register of relinquished land, which came to hand about the first of July last. On all the cases reported, except two, I have taken Col. Ward's book (such as it was) as my guide. Annexed you have a copy of the certificates of the then agent or of his sub-agent given at the time the entry was made, or purporting so to be, and many affidavits can be adduced that the said names were registered by Col. Ward in addition to his certificate to the same, should it be deemed necessary. In the absence of the registers of previous agents I was compelled from the nature of things to use some discretion, and in doing so I have ever been careful to preserve the interests of the government as well as to do justice to the Indians. In all cases where I have allowed reserves to be made I have found the Choctaw in possession of the land and holding the certificate of the registering agent, given, or purporting to be given, at the date of the registration; this I conceived tantamount to the register itself, if bearing date within the time prescribed for registration under the 14 article of the treaty; if not I have required them to be supported by disinterested affidavits.

I am, respectfully, your ob. serv't,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

ELBERT HERRING, Esqr.,
Comm'r of In. Affairs, Washington City.

CHOCCHUMA, MISSISSIPPI,
December 24, 1834.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War:

SIR: As per my instructions from the War Department, of date the 13 of October last, which came to hand on the 12th day of November, I herewith transmit a list of claimants under the 14th article of the treaty at Dancing Rabbit Creek, for the purpose that said claims and accompanying testimony may be laid before Congress.

A register of the locations will be forwarded to the War Department as soon as the lands are designated on the plats of survey, and a complete list can be procured and regularly made out. All of said claims have been *conditionally* reserved for the final action of Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MARTIN

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Tallehatchee County:

This day personally appeared before me, Thomas G. Ringgold, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county of Tallehatchee County, John T. Hammond, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that at the time of the execution of the Choctaw treaty, on the 27th day of September, 1830, he was and for some time previous had been a citizen of the Choctaw country, in said State; that he has for the last five years been

acquainted with Charles Frazier, Nelly Dyer, Rachel Davis, James Perry, Nancy Moore, Moses Perry, Molly Frazier, Moontubbi, Tishopia, and Hala, persons whose names are contained in the annexed schedule of claimants under the 14th article of said treaty; that at the time he became acquainted with them they were, and have ever since continued to be, citizens of the Choctaw Nation; that at the time of the execution of the said treaty, on the 27 day of Sept'r, 1830, they were all heads of separate families in said Choctaw country; that this deponent knows Moontubbi, one of the persons above named, to be a man of intelligence and credibility and a headman among the more ignorant Indians of his acquaintance, and believes the certificate of the testimony of said Moontubbi, signed by James Oxberry as interpreter, which this deponent has read, to be strictly true; that he is also acquainted with Ganet Nelson, the person mentioned in said certificate as having been deputed to carry the list of names taken at the council at John Perry's to the agency, and have them registered by Col. Ward, the resident agent; that he knows him to be an intelligent white man, who has long resided in the Choctaw country, and raised a large family of Choctaw children; that he possessed the confidence of the Choctaw people, and, having been frequently employed to do their business, this deponent fully believes that he was employed in the manner stated in the annexed certificate of said Moontubbi's testimony; that the said Nelson has removed to the Choctaw country west; that the facts of a council having been held at the house of John Perry for the purpose stated in said certificate, the mission of Nelson to the agency, and the registry of the said names by the resident agent for the five years' stay were notorious throughout the neighborhood where the said claimants resided, and near which this deponent resided also at the time stated in said certificate; that subsequent to the time this registry was reported to have been made, and within six months after the ratification of said treaty, this deponent visited the office of the resident agent, Col. Ward, for the purpose of registering his own name for the five years' stay; that in looking over a part of the register of Choctaw claimants in said office at that time he saw the names of the said Charles Frazier, Nelly Dyer, Rachael Davis, James Perry, Nancy Moore, Moses Perry, Molly Frazier, Moontubbi, Tishopia, and Hala duly registered with the the names of their children, for the five years' stay, under the 14th article of said treaty, with the names of many other persons whom this deponent does not now recollect, which names this deponent was informed by said agent, Col. Ward, were registered upon the application of the said Ganet Nelson; that Enos Wade and Samuel Allen, who accompanied this deponent and who also saw the names seen by this deponent on said register have removed to the Choctaw country west. And this deponent further saith that at the time Col. Armstrong, the agent sent to examine the Choctaw improvements, visited the country and took an account of the quantity of land this deponent had in cultivation, he informed said agent that he had registered the name for the five years' stay under the 14th article of the treaty, and did not wish to be registered as a claimant by cultivation, and that he was answered by said agent that the object in taking an account of his improvement was not to return his name as a claimant by cultivation, but merely to ascertain what portion of the Choctaw country was under cultivation; that when the locating agent, Col. Martin, appeared in the country this deponent learned for the first time that his name was not returned as registered for the five years' stay, and being informed that he could locate one-eighth for cultivation, and, supposing it was all he could get,

was induced to take it; and this deponent verily believes that James Perry, Rachael Davis, Moontubbi, Nancy Moore, and Tishopia, four of the persons named in the annexed schedule, were induced to have, the said James one section, the said Rachael half section, and the said Moontubbi, Nancy Moore, and Tishopia one-eighth of a section each, reserved from the same cause. And this deponent further saith that he has been informed, and verily believes, that all the persons whose names are contained in the annexed schedule of claimants, except himself, were present at the council of Indians at John Perry's, gave in their names to be registered for the five years' stay under the 14th article of said treaty, were all duly registered within the time prescribed in said article by the resident agent, Col. Ward, were all entitled to hold land under said article as citizens and heads of separate families, have uniformly persisted in the same desire, and have all as yet been prevented from locating any land, except the said James Perry, Rachael Davis, Moontubbi, Nancy Moore, and Tishopia, who were induced to receive the above-mentioned quantities under the full impression that they could not hope for more.

And further this deponent saith not.

(Signed) JOHN T. HAMMOND.

Subscribed to and sworn to this 27th day of November, 1834, before me.

THOMAS G. RINGGOLD,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Tallehatchee County:

This day personally appeared before me, Thomas G. Ringgold, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, James Oxberry, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that for the last fifteen years he has constantly resided in the Choctaw country, in said State; that for the last five years he has been acquainted with all the persons named as claimants in the annexed schedule of claimants, many of whom he has known for the last ten years; that at the time he became acquainted with them they were, and have ever since continued to be, citizens of the Choctaw country, in the said State; that at the time of the execution of the late Choctaw treaty, on the 27th September, 1830, they were all heads of separate families in said Choctaw country; that he has recently seen all of them except two, and conversed with them in relation to the registry of their names and the names of their children with intention of becoming citizens of said State under the 14th article of said treaty, examining such of them as cannot speak English in the Choctaw language, and that they all concurred in giving the following account of their proceedings in this matter, viz: That previous to the 1st June, 1831, a council was held at the house of John Perry in said Choctaw Nation, for the purpose of making up a list or registry of all such heads of families, containing their names and the names of their children, and their ages, as wished to become citizens of the State, and take their land under the 14 article of the treaty, by remaining five years upon the places where they then resided and had improvements; that at this council the names of the persons named as claimants in the annexed schedule were all given in and taken down in writing by Ganet Nelson, except the name of John T. Hammond; that said Nelson was deputed by said claimants, and others whose names were given in at the same time, to go unto the office of the resident agent, Col. Ward, and have them duly registered for the five years' stay; that

they always understood, until application was made to the locating agent, Col. Martin, to locate their lands, that their names and the names of their children were properly registered and had been regularly forwarded to the proper office at Washington; that at the last public sales their lands were all sold except the lands of Charles Frazier, Nancy Frazier, Polly Frazier, and part of Nelly Dyer's, which have not yet been offered for sale; that they have consequently been compelled to leave their places of former residences, but are still remaining in the country with the hope of obtaining lands, being desirous of becoming citizens of the State and complying in all things with the requisitions contained in the 14 article of the treaty. And this deponent further saith that he obtained from said Ganet Nelson, previous to his leaving this country and removing West, a transcript of part of the list of names made by said Nelson at said council, upon which transcript are found most of the names contained in the annexed schedule of claimants, and was at that time informed by said Nelson that he presented to the resident agent, Col. Ward, on the 1st day of June, 1831, July the original and full list of all the names taken down at said council, and that the names upon the said list were duly registered by said agent as claimants under the 14 article of said treaty. And this deponent further saith that he visited the office of said agent, Col. Ward, some time after said Nelson had given in said list of names to be registered and within six months after the ratification of said treaty, and in looking over a part of the register of Choctaw claimants in said agent's office saw the names of the greater part of the persons whose names are embraced in the annexed schedule duly registered for the five years' stay. And this deponent verily believes that all the names embraced in the annexed schedule, together with many others, were sent on by said Nelson, and by him given in to the resident agent, Col. Ward, who received and registered them as applicants for lands under the 14th article of the treaty, and that the account of the affair given by the persons whose names are contained in the annexed schedule, in the annexed testimony of Moontubbi, and by the said Nelson is strictly true; that the object of this deponent in looking over a part of said registry in said agent's office was to ascertain whether his relations were duly registered, many of whose names are contained in the annexed schedule and were seen by this deponent on said agent's register, having been given in by said Nelson. And this deponent further saith that he saw the name of Jno. T. Hammond, one of the persons named in the annexed schedule, and the only one who was not present at the council at John Perry's, on the register of said agent, Col. Ward, as a claimant under the 14 article of the treaty at the time aforesaid. And this deponent further saith that said Nelson has removed from this country to the Choctaw country west, and that William Thompson, the only person who visited the agency in company with this deponent and looked over with him a part of the registry in said office, has also removed West, and this deponent knows of no person except said Nelson by whom the fact of the registry of said names in said list contained can be positively proven. And this deponent further saith that at the time he looked over a part of said registry, as aforesaid, and saw the names of part of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, he inquired of said agent who had given them in, and was answered by said agent that they were registered upon the application of said Nelson. And this deponent further saith that he examined the said Moontubbi and Tishopia in the Choctaw language, and conversed with the said Jno. T. Hammond, James Perry, Nancy Moore, in the English language, on the subject of their reserves,

and was told by them that upon being informed that they would not be entitled to land under the 14th article of the treaty, in consequence of their names not being returned to the office at Washington, they were induced to take, the said James Perry one section, and the said John T. Hammond, Moontubbi, Tishopia, and Nancy Moore each one-eighth, of land, to which they were told they were entitled by cultivation, which this deponent verily believes to be true; and that the same consideration influenced Rachael Davis to take half a section. And this deponent further saith that he has long been acquainted with Moontubbi; that he is intelligent and highly credible; and, having long been a headman among his people and transacted business for them, this deponent verily believes the testimony given by said Moontubbi and interpreted by him to be strictly true. And further this deponent saith not.

(Signed) JAMES OXBERRY.

Subscribed to and sworn to this 27 day of November, 1834, before me.

THOMAS G. RINGGOLD,
Justice of the Peace.

Moontubbi, a Choctaw Indian, states that he attended a council of Indians held at the house of John Perry, residing in the Choctaw Nation, previous to the 1st day of June, 1831, for the purpose of making out a list of persons who intended to become citizens of the State and take a five years' stay under the 14th article of the late Choctaw treaty, and that the business of the council were in part entrusted to his management, and that he proceeded in the following manner, viz*t*: Having marked a line and placed the people all on one side, he told them that all such heads of families as wished to become citizens should cross the line and place themselves on the other side; that immediately all the persons in the annexed schedule named (except Jno. T. Hammond, who was not present at the council), with many others, crossed the line and expressed their determination to become citizens. That their names and the names of their children were then taken down in writing, and the list of them handed to Ganet *Ganet* Nelson, who was deputed to go*n* on to the agency and have them registered for the five years' stay. That he always supposed they would hold the land they were registered for until informed that their names were not on the books at Washington. That the lands of all of them were sold except that of Charles Frazier, and part of that of Nelly Dyer, whose lands have not yet been offered for sale, but whose names have been lost with the rest, as he is informed, and except also a section for James Perry, half a section for Rachel Davis, and an eighth of section each for himself, Nancy Moore, and Tishopia, which were reserved without their request or wish, as they still wish and intend to become citizens, and, although driven from their former residences, to remain in the country.

Taken this 15th day of November, 1834, by me, as the interpreter of Col. Martin.

(Signed) JAMES OXBERRY.

We certify that we have for about a year past been acquainted with John T. Hammond and James Oxberry, who have during that time resided in the neighbourhood of this place, and we have no hesitation in saying that we consider them highly credible and intelligent men, and worthy of all confidence.

(Signed) R. H. STERLING.
(") SAMUEL GWIN.

Chochuma, Nov. 27, 1834.

No. 12742——4

Schedule of Choctaw claimants—Enclosed and referred to in G. W. Martin's letter Decr. 24th, 1834.

Names of claimants.	Residence.	Children over 10 years.	Children under 10 yrs.	Quality land.	Remarks.
Moontubbi	Batapanbogue	James	Vicey	1st quality	sold.
		Hotema	Hemonatubbi		
		Hagopionabbi	Isaac		
Tishopia	do	Mashambe	Siney	ditto	ditto.
		Tickbagatubbi	Pisamikantubbi		
		Taholtha	Kanuntachubbi		
			Hoparubbi		
			Fullamatona		
			Ishtamalhoga		
			Maunthlatubbi		
Immahayo	do	"	"	ditto	ditto.
Molly Frazier	do	"	"	ditto	ditto.
Nancy Frazier	do	Winchester	"	ditto	ditto
		Hatty	"	ditto	ditto.
		Simon	"	ditto	ditto.
Polly Frazier	do	Joel	"	ditto	ditto.
Shoompika	do	Afapotubbi	"	ditto	ditto.
Machubbi	do	Teloahema	Incheletubbi	ditto	ditto.
			Ashlubbi		
			Ashtahoka		
Ochinchihoma	do	Tahona		ditto	ditto.
		Chilota			
		Hohona			
		Talematema			
Shukaubbi	do	Tusaha		ditto	ditto.
		Hakatona			
		Hatema			
Annachi	Yallabusha	Anahchubbi		ditto	
		Nanema			
		Wakootema			ditto.
Elanoauchi	do			ditto	ditto.
Anuhoka	do	Tahona		ditto	
		Stemahogu			ditto.
Hoparkanubbi	do	"		2 ditto	ditto.
Moses Perry	do	Amy		1st ditto	ditto.
James Perry	do		Levi	" ditto	ditto.
			Oliver	"	
John T. Hammond	do			" ditto	ditto.
Rachel Davis	Loosaschuma	Aley	Ruthey	" ditto	ditto.
		Washington	Dicey		
		Alfred			
		Kitty			
		Joseph			
Stemonahaka	do	Charlotte		2 ditto	ditto.
Charles Frazier	do	Jane	Emily	" ditto	unsold.
		Andrew			
		Mary			
		Maxwell			
Nelly Dyer	Loosaschuma	Pallas	Lucinda	do 2d	part sold.
		George	Jeremiah		
		Cyrus			
		Polly Ann			
Nancy Moore	do		Commedore	do 1st	sold.
Ahoyochubbi	do	Aaihtahubbi	Noubbi	do "	ditto.
		Immultahubbi		do "	
Hala	Tillatoba		Achahona	do "	ditto.
Anohuntubbi	Seboguelehatchie	Pasalukanubbi		do "	ditto.
Tickbafalubbi	Pittskokowa	Ubbachi	Muckintubbi		ditto.
		Robert	Solomon		
			Harris		

I certify that I have examined the lands upon which all the above-named persons were living at the time of the execution of the late Choctaw treaty, except the places of Nancy Moore and Anohuntubbi, with which I am also acquainted by reputation; and I consider the lands to which they made a claim as applicants for the five years' stay all of the first quality, except the places of Hoparkanubbi, Stemonchokee, Charles Frazier, & Nelly Dyer, whose places I consider second-rate lands.

Chocchuma, Nov'r 28, 1834.

(Signed) JAMES OXBERRY.

CHOCCHUMA, MISS., *December* 24, 1834.

I have carefully examined the annexed list of names, and am personally acquainted with the witnesses John T. Hammond and James Oxberry, who are respectable and intelligent; and many of the individuals therein named resided on their lands until sold by the United States, many of whom applied in person to me, prior to the land sales in the fall of 1832, to have the lands reserved from sale under the provisions of the 14th article of the treaty, stating their names had been registered by Col. Ward as citizens under said treaty. I was also presented by Ganet Nelson with a list which he said he had retained as a copy of the names of individuals registered by Col. Ward under the 14th article of the treaty at Dancing Rabbit Creek.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

Testimony in relation to William Simmons.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Tallehatchee County:

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for the county and State aforesaid, JAMES STANDLEY, who, being first duly sworn by me to the following interrogatories, made the following answers, to wit:

Question 1st. How long have you been acquainted with William Simmons?

Answer. Since about one year before the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, between the Government of the United States and the Choctaw Nation of Indians.

Question 2d. Where has said Simmons resided since you became acquainted with him?

Answer. He has resided on Funergusha Creek, in the southern part of the Choctaw Nation of Indians, on the same place that he now claims under the 14 article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

Question 3d. State who he married, and at the time of the said treaty whether he was the head of a Choctaw Indian family, and whether he then was and now is a Choctaw citizen.

Answer. He married a Choctaw Indian woman named Foster, and was at the time of said treaty the head of a Choctaw Indian family; resided in the Nation at the place aforesaid, and still resides there, and was since about one year before the treaty, and has been since, and now is a Choctaw citizen.

4th question. If you know anything in relation to said Simmons having registered under the 14th article of said treaty, please state it.

Answer. Some time in the month of June or July, 1831, I went in company with William Simmons to the agency at Col. William Ward's for the purpose of registering under the 14 article of the treaty aforesaid. Upon our arrival we were both registered on the register kept by said Ward for that purpose, within the time prescribed by said treaty, and I saw said Ward set down the name of said Simmons, with the number of his children under ten years of age at the time of said treaty (being two), with his own hand on his register; afterwards, I was at the agency in September following, and saw Simmons' name on the same book, and saw said Ward strike out the names of various persons, and among the rest I saw the said Ward strike out the name of one Indian who was not present, and heard him (Ward) remark when he

struck it out "that he reckoned that fellow did not wish to stay either." The names of some were struck off upon the representation of their neighbors who were not present, and indeed the whole business to me seemed to be done in a very loose manner. I have examined the list furnished to Col. Martin by the War Department, and the name of William Simmons is not to be found upon it. I mean the list of claimants under the 14th article of said treaty.

(Signed) JAMES STANDLEY.

Sworn and subscribed before me the 27th day of November, A. D. 1834.

[SEAL.] THOMAS G. RINGGOLD,
Justice of the Peace of Tallehatchee County, Mississippi.

I have known James Stanley (for some 12 mo'ths or more), and from what I know am incl'ned to believe him intel'gent and worthy of credit on oath.

D'c'r 24th, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

CHOCCHUMA, MISS., *December* 29, 1834.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor, in addition to the list of claims transmitted on the 24th instant to the War Department, herewith to forward the following testimony in support of a number of Indian claimants therein embraced.

These Indians claim to be entitled to lands under the 14th article of the treaty, having, as they alleged, fully complied, on their part, with all its requisitions, notwithstanding their names do not appear on the agent's books. The 14th article provides that each Choctaw head of a family, being desirous to remain and become a citizen, shall be permitted to do so by *signifying* his intention to the agent within six months from the ratification of the treaty, and thereupon shall be entitled to receive certain allowances of land in manner as set forth in the treaty.

These claimants allege that they did so signify their intentions as required by the treaty, and say if their names do not appear on the agent's book it is no fault of theirs, and consequently they ought not to be deprived of their just rights by the neglect or default of the agent or anybody else over whom they had no control. This being the nature of the claim set up by them, I have in each case presented, inquired, *first*, is this a case coming under the 14th article? and next "is there (in the language of the President's letter) probable evidence of credible witnesses of their rights under the provisions of said article, and that their failure to obtain such reservations has been caused by the mistakes or neglect of the agent appointed to make a list of reserves?"

Wherever it has been satisfactorily proven to me, by indisputable testimony, that the claims under the 14th article, and that the failure to have their names registered was not their fault, but arose from the neglect or mistakes of the agent, or other cause not embraced in the treaty, I have *located* their lands and directed the register to withhold them from sale conditionally. The letter of the President directs "that in all cases the locating agent will make special reports of the names of the witnesses and of the facts and circumstances submitted to the War Department." In obedience to these instructions I have caused all the

testimony offered to be taken in writing, under oath, and in due form of law. A list of the names of the witnesses is annexed to this report, and copies of the depositions themselves are herewith transmitted, the originals being retained for the use of this office. The instructions require that I should report the facts and circumstances submitted to me. By a reference to the papers it will be seen that the depositions establishing the following facts, viz:

1st. That within the time limited by the treaty for registration, on one occasion a number of the Indians, then living on Suckenatchie and some of them living yet on the same, did actually go forward to the agent, then at the Old Factory, for this and other purposes, and did not only offer their names for registration, but their names were duly and formally entered down in a book opened for that purpose; nevertheless, a few, if any, of the names then and that place taken down are now to be found in the agent's book in my possession. The conclusion is inevitable that the small book or sheet of paper on which their names were entered has been either lost by the agent or destroyed by those who might possibly wish the Indians to emigrate. It appears that a portion of these Indians have since gone away while others remain on their lands, and now contend for their claims.

2d. That there are instances where individuals went forward and had their names entered down on the book and yet they were afterwards erased or blotted out by possibly those who had free access to the agent's books.

3d. It further appears from the testimony of several witnesses of unquestionable character that, in the month of June, 1831, a number of Indians attended at the council-house for the purpose of entering their names to become citizens and take lands. Being ignorant of the English language, they appointed one or two headmen or leaders to go forward for them and give in their names accordingly. As is customary among the Indians they collected a parcel of small sticks, designating the number of them that wished to register. With these sticks in their hands the spokesmen went up to the agent and gave them in, at the same time informing the agent, through the interpreter, that these sticks showed the number they came forward to give in, and that they would give the name of each head of families, the number and ages of their children. It appears further that the agent took the sticks in his hand and threw them away, and directed the interpreter to tell the Indians that there were too many of them, and that they ought, or must, move over the Mississippi.

Being thus repulsed or turned off, it appears that many of these Indians abandoned their claims and have gone west, while some of them yet remain and now assert their claims under the foregoing signification of their intention to remain.

I have, &c.

GEO. W. MARTIN,
L. Agent.

No. 18.

WASHINGTON, *October* 13, 1834.

The requsite instructions will be given by the proper departments for the location and suspension from sale of reservations of land in the Choctaw country, wherever persons claiming reservations under the 14th

article of the treaty with the Choctaws of 27th September, 1830, shall exhibit to Colonel George W. Martin, the locating agent, probable evidence of credible witnesses, of their rights under the provisions of said article, and that their failure to obtain such reservations has been caused by the mistakes or neglect of the agent appointed to make a list of reservees.

These locations will be contingent, and will be complete only in the event of their being sanctioned by Congress. Until that decision is obtained, the tracts located under this order will be reserved from sale.

If the tracts to which any claimants were entitled have been sold, in whole or in part, the locating agent will designate upon the plats tracts of equal dimensions, and of as nearly equal value as practicable; and these, also, will be reserved from sale.

In all cases, the locating agent will make special reports of the names of the witnesses, and of the facts and circumstances submitted to him. And these reports will be transmitted in season for the action of Congress at its next session.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[The above is taken from Pub-Doc. No. 138, pp. 32–3, 23 Congress, 2d Session, H. R. Executive.]

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lowndes County:

ADAM JAMES, being called upon to state what he knows respecting the application of certain Choctaw Indians to Mr. Ward, the late agent, to register their names for citizenship & land under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, deposeth & sayeth, as set forth in his answer to the following interrogations, to wit:

1st question. Were you present at the meeting of Indians held at the council-house near the agency in the spring of 1831, which was called for the purpose of distributing the annuity & of receiving names of such as wished to register for citizenship & to hold their lands?

Answer. Yes, I was present at the council, or meeting.

Question. Did you see any Indians offer to register their names and refused by the agent & their sticks thrown away?

Answer. Yes, I did. I was standing, among others, close by where the agent was at his table, & saw a number of Indians from the settlements on the headwaters of Pearl, Leaf, & Suckenatchee Rivers, with the Red-Post-Oak, & some other leaders, at their head, come up to register. They handed in a bundle of sticks, & said they wished to register the families that these sticks stood for, & that they would give in the names & numbers & the ages of the children; they said they would not move off, but wanted to stay here & live on their lands. When the interpreter, old McKee, told this to the agent, he took the sticks & flung them away, & said there were too many of these Indians, & that they must move away.

Question. What became of the Indians after this refusal on the part of the agent to take their names?

Answer. They retired very much hurt & dissatisfied, & said it was not what was promised them in the treaty, & by Major Eaton in his last talk at Dancing Rabit Creek. Old KcKee, the interpreter, also said it was a violation of the treaty, & he did not like it, for the agent had made him in the morning tell the Indians that all had a right to regis-

ter, & stay here, & hold their lands if they did not choose to move, & now to turn them off in this way looked very bad, & the Indians might say he did not interpret right.

Question. What became of the Indians?

Ans. They said they would go home & stay on their lands, for they belonged to them. Some said the agent was drunk, & they did not believe the government would take their lands from them. Others said they would die rather than go to Arkansaw. Since then, however, a good many of them have been persuaded to go away; but others still stick to their houses & say they will never go. They are now in hopes of getting their lands from government, as all that have not moved away are trying to get their lands.

Question. Have the whites intruded on the improvements of these Indians?

Answer. Yes, they have, & in many cases have taken their good lands from them & pushed the Indians on the poor land. I understand that a great deal of the best land of the Indians that was not sold at the first land sales has been now taken by pre-emption rights.

In answer to questions he further states that Mr. Ward was very often disqualified for business in consequence of drinking, & that he believes he was intoxicated at the time he threw the sticks away. He also states that Middleton McKee, the interpreter, has been dead these two years.

Question. What became of the sticks that there were thus thrown away by the agent?

Answer. They were picked up by an Indian by the name of Hol-lo-tubbee, who said that he would keep them to show hereafter.

Ques. Where is Hol-lo-tubbee?

Ans. He afterwards moved west of the Mississippi, & I hear that he is now dead.

And further this deponent sayeth not.

ADAM JAMES.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lowndes County:

I, Adolphus G. Weir, notary public for the county, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above-named Adam James, being summoned to appear before me in said county, this day personally appeared before me in said county *this day personally appeared before me in said county*, and after having been first duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the facts as stated in the foregoing deposition are true to the best of his knowledge & belief.

In testimony whereof I, the said Adolphus G. Weir, notary public as aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my notarial seal, in the town of Columbus, this 9th day of December, 1834, & 58th year of American Independence.

ADOLPHUS G. WEIR.

I, George W. Martin, locating agent, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true & correct coppy of the original deposition of Adam James, and which is on file in my office.

Chockchuma, Decr. 29th, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lowndes County:

I, Grabel Lincecum, of Oktibbeha County, in said State of Mississippi, being called upon to state on oath what I know respecting an application made by certain Choctaw Indians living on the headwaters of Pearl, Leaf, and Suckenatchee Rivers to William Ward, late Choctaw agent, to enter their names & families as citizens and take lands under the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, do declare & say as follows, to wit: That I was present at the assemblage of Indians, I think in the month of June, 1831, called together at the counsel house near the agency, as I understood for the purpose of giving all such Indians as did not wish to emigrate a chance of registering their names as provided for in the treaty. I distinctly recollect that a certain Indian, I think it was Captain Post Oak, came forward with a bundle of sticks in hand, acting as spokesman for the Indians living down on the headwaters of Pearl, Leaf, & Suckenatchee Rivers, & handed them in as showing the families that wished to register in that district. The sticks were handed to the agent and his words explained by the interpreter. The agent took the sticks & then threw them away, saying that there were too many of them, & that the Indians ought or must move away. When this was explained to the Indians by the interpreter they were much hurt at it, & showed very great dissatisfaction, & it was not what they had been promised at Dancing Rabit Creek & in the treaty. They said they would go home & live five years on their lands, as they had confidence that the government would not turn them off, since they were promised at Dancing Rabit Creek by the commissioners, & it was put down in the treaty that they might stay & have their lands and not be forced to move over the Mississippi. Many of them said they would die first before they would move. This transaction gave rise to a good deal of excitement among many of the persons present, & it was looked on as a violation of the treaty. The Indians on whose behalf this tender of registration was made live on the head branches of Pearl, Leaf, & Suckenatchee Rivers, a good deal cut off from other parts of the Nation, & did not seem to have any of the better informed and more active leaders to stand up for them.

Question. How did you come in possession of this book or list of names now delivered to the justice to be attached to your deposition?

Answer. When Colo. William Ward, late Choctaw agent, was about to break up & remove from the agency he had a vandue of his goods & effects; at that vandue he put up a lot of books & papers, & one sort of lumber or other, which I bid for & which was knocked down to me; in this lot of things I found this book.

Question. Do you recognize this to be one of Col. Ward's books in which he registered the names of Indians under the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek?

Answer. Yes; it is very evident that this is one of the agent's books in which he entered the names of the Indians; this seems to be a book used principally for entering the names of orphans. The names are not in Col. Ward's hand; they are in the hand of his brother, Stephen Ward, an assistant, but the closing part & the signature I believe is in the agent's own hand.

Question. Do you know whether the names contained in this book are to be found in the agent's general book; that is, the one returned to the government?

Answer. I have examined the general book in the office in Columbus with this book before me, and I cannot find that the names have been

transferred, with the exception of one or two, which may have been elsewhere given in.

And further this deponent saith not.

GRABEL LINCECUM.

Sworn to & subscribed before me December 22nd, 1834.

[SEAL] JOHN H. MORRIS,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lowndes County:

I, William S. Moore, clerk of the court of probate in & for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that John H. Morris, before whom the foregoing deposition was subscribed and sworn to by Grabel Lincecum, is an acting justice of the peace in & for said county and State, duly commissioned & qualified, & that full faith and credit is due his official acts as such.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said at office this 22nd day of December, A. D. 183 , & 59th year Am. Ind.

[SEAL] WILLIAM S. MOORE, *Clerk.*

I, G. W. Martin, locating agent, do hereby certify that the foregoing deposition of Grabel Lincecum is a true and correct copy of the original which is on file in my office.

Chocechuma, Decr. 29, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

I am acquainted with Grabel Lincecum, and believe him to be a man of truth and intel'igence.

Dcr. 29th, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

CHOCCHUMA, *Dec. 1st*, 1834.

SIR: Jacob Thompson claimed section No. 31 and the NW. ¼, the SW. ¼, and the SE. ¼'s of section 30, township 22, R. No. 3 E., under and by virtue of the provisions of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. His case was refer'ed to the War Department, together with the testimony, for decision, because his name was not on the register of Col. Ward furnished you by the department. His case is recognized by the Secretary of War as embraced within the general instructions recently given you by order of the President, as will more fully appear from a letter from the Secretary of War, under date of Oct. 30, accompanying this communication. The testimony in support of his claim is still on file in the War Department. The documents contain the testimony of Thompson himself, stating that he was a Choctaw by birth, a native and citizen of the Choctaw Nation, and related to the chief, Greenwood Laflore; that he had an improvement on section 31, T. 22, R. 3 E., prior to the making of the treaty, and settled upon the same with his family during the year 1830, prior to the ratification of said treaty; that he had not at that time any other improvement within the limits of the Choctaw Nation; that his family consisted of a wife and three children under ten years of age; that he signified to the United States agent, Col. William Ward, his intention of remaining & becoming a citizen of the States within six months from the ratification of the treaty, and

that he continued to reside on said tract of land, intending to remain a citizen of Mississippi. The testimony of Hammond, Riley, and others, corroborating the statement of Thompson, and swearing positively that they were present when he signified his intention to the agent, is among the papers. The statement of his chief and other leading men of the nation in support of his right to land is one of the accompanying documents. There is also among the papers a letter from Col. Ward in relation to the subject, accounting for errors and mutilations in the register. The land claimed by Thompson has been sold, as will appear from the records of the land office at this place. He remained on the land until some time after it was sold, but has since removed to another section of the country. I now ask for him that other lands of equal quality and value may be located of equal quality and value with those sold. A portion of the lands claimed by Thompson have been sold for twenty dollars per acre, the residue have been sold for ten & fifteen dollars per acre. The abstract of the testimony is given from recollection, but I know it to be true in substance.

Yours, &c.,

F. E. PLUMMER.

To Col. GEO. W. MARTIN.

CHOCCHUMA, *Dec. 11th*, 1834.

Jacob Thompson makes application to locate section No. four, the southeast and southwest quarters of section No. five, and the northwest quarter of section No. three, township nineteen, range one east (being one section and three-quarters), which he claims under the provisions of the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and request that the same may be reserved from sale and secured for him in conformity with the provisions of the treaty.

JACOB THOMPSON,
By F. E. PLUMMER.

To Col. GEO. W. MARTIN,
Locating Agent.

Jacob Thompson is registered for the within described tract of land. The Register of Columbus is requested to reserve the land from sale that the facts and testimony in the case may be laid before the next Congress.

Dec'r 1st, 1834.

(Signed) GEO. W. MARTIN,
Locating Agt.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October* 30, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that instructions have been given by order of the President to Col. G. W. Martin, locating agent, in relation generally to claims to reservations under the Choctaw treaty of 1830. These instructions embrace the cases of Jacob Thompson, Thomas Stewart, and John R. Comtee, whose papers were presented at this department by you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed) LEWIS CASS.

Hon. F. E. PLUMMER,
Chocchuma, Mississippi.

Testimony said to be on file in the War Office.

GEO. W. MARTIN,
L. Agent.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lowndes County:

GRANT LINCECUM, being called, called on to state what he knows touching an application made to William Ward, late U. States agent, by certain Choctaw Indians to have their names registered according to the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, deposeth and sayeth as follows, to-wit:

That he was present at the assemblage of Indians, called at the council house near the agency in June 1831, for the purpose of distributing the annuity & of affording to all such Indians as did not wish to emigrate an opportunity of registering their names to become citizens & hold lands as provided for under the 14th article of the treaty. He states that when the business of the day was opened the agent directed the interpreter, Middleton McKee, to tell the Indians that all who did not wish to emigrate had a right by the treaty to stay & hold lands, & that he was then ready to receive their names & register them in his book; all of which the interpreter did make known to the Indians. This deponent further states that after the business of the day had considerably advanced, & while he was standing near the agent's table noticing what was going on, he saw a parcel of Indians come up, with an Indian they called the Red Post Oak as their spokesman & one or two others as sort of leaders. One of them had a bundle of sticks in his hand, which he gave in to the agent, & told the interpreter to inform the agent that these sticks represented a number of Indians who were unwilling to go away, & who wish to remain, become citizens, & hold their lands, and that they would give in the names of each head of a family, the number & sizes of their children.

The interpreter explained all this to the agent, & then the agent took up the sticks, and threw them away, & said there were too many of them, and told the interpreter to tell them that they must move west of the Mississippi.

Question. Did the interpreter tell the Indians what the agent said?

Answer. Yes, he did, and it gave great dissatisfaction to them, some of them talked a good deal about it, & said it was not what the treaty promised them; they said they would never move away; that the treaty promised them that they might stay here, & live on their lands if they did not wish to move away. Some of them said they would die before they would go; others said they would go home & live on their lands, for they had confidence that the government would not drive them off. There were some white men present who advised the Indians to go home & stay on their lands, and told them that the government would treat them honestly.

Question. Do you understand the Choctaw language?

Answer. Yes; I understand & speak it very well. I have lived in constant intercourse with the Choctaws for the past twenty odd years.

Question. Is it a common method for the Choctaws to give in, & enumerate by sticks, in the manner you mentioned?

Ans. Yes; they always use sticks or corn, or something of the sort, to count by—most commonly small sticks.

Ques. What became of those Indians after they were repulsed in the manner you stated by the agent?

Ans. They all went to their homes; after a time some of them became discouraged, thinking they would get no lands, & concluded to move off to Arkansas, but others of them still stick to their homes, & say they never will move, but will die first. The last time the emigrating agent was collecting a company to go—one of the subagents went

among the Indians to get them to go—finding that persuasion would not do, he used all kinds of threats, & told them that if they did not go the soldiers would soon come with their muskets & bayonets & drive them off. About that time I passed through one of their little settlements, and found that in some places the women & children had left their houses & fled into the woods, & swamps, to keep out of the way of the soldiers; they were told that the soldiers were coming with guns & bayonets to drive them off. I told them it was all false, & quieted their fears as well as I could & they returned to their houses. They have since lived on their lands, except in some cases, where white settlers would drive them off, & take possession of their houses & lands; & those who occupied good land have generally met with this fate. The coming on of the land sales has alarmed them, as they are told by the whites that their land will now be sold. This has made them employ counsel, & apply to the government for relief & aid.

Question. Have any of these Indians to your knowledge ever received any reservations such as field or cultivation claims, for their improvements?

Answer. No; I have frequently been among them, & I am very certain that not one of those now applying to Congress ever received any reservations, or other benefits of the treaty. All they wanted was their lands & homes, & they say they wish to become citizens, & live under the white men's laws.

Question. You say that the agent in the morning when the business opened gave notice that all who wished might come forward & register; and then after a time, he refused to register the names offered. How do you account for this conduct?

Answer. All who know the agent's habits can very easily account for it. In the morning he was sober, & in the evening he was drunk.

Ques. Was the agent in the habit of intemperance?

Ans. Hundreds besides myself can answer that question in the affirmative.

Question. Do you recollect of seeing Saml. McGee, in May or June of the year 1831 at the agency give in his name, and did you see the agent register it?

Answer. Yes; I think it was in May, 1831. I was with McGee at the agency, and saw him give in his name, and saw Colo. Ward enter it down, but I understood that his name was not afterwards to be found, and McGee's land was sold from him at the sales. It was first quality land. He has never yet got any land.

And further this deponent sayeth not.

GRANT LINCECUM.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lowndes County:

I, Adolphus G. Weir, notary public for the county and State, duly elected, commissioned, and qualified, according to law, residing in the town of Columbus, in said county, do hereby certify that the within-named Grant Lincecum, being summoned to appear and testify to the foregoing deposition, this day personally appeared before me, in said county, and, after having been first duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith that the facts as set forth in said deposition are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

In testimony whereof, I, the said Adolphus G. Weir, notary public as aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my notarial

seal, at my office in the town of Columbus, in said county, the 8th December, 1834, and 58th year of American Independence.

ADOLPHUS G. WEIR.

I, George W. Martin, locating agent, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original deposition of Grant Lincecum, which is on file in my office.

Chockchuma, Dec'r 29th, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

I am personally acquainted with Grant Lincecum and believe him to be a man of truth and intelligence.

Dec'r 29th, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lowndes County:

HO PI-ES-KA-TE-NE, or "The Little Leader," being summoned to state what he knows respecting the registration of the names of certain Choctaws living on Sook-a-noch-e to become citizens, & hold their lands, as provided for in the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, deposeth & sayeth as follows:

That within six months from the ratification of the treaty he went with certain Choctaw Indians living on the waters of Sook-e-noche, to the old factory, where the agent, Colo. Ward, was to attend to distribute the annuity, & to receive & register names of such as were unwilling to emigrate, but wished to stay & become citizens & hold their lands. He says that he sat near Colo. Ward, & assisted to give in the names & number of children, as the Indians came up one at a time; that when the agent got through with one he would go away & another would come up; that he (the agent) wrote all their names down on paper, as also the number & ages of their children. He further states that before they got thro' registering all the names the agent got up from his seat & said they must stop & go to distributing the annuity, otherwise it would be too late; & that those present who wished to register must come up to the agency. He then put up the paper on which he had wrote the names, & stuck it in his pocket, & went off to drinking & distributing the annuity.

Question. Was the agent intoxicated during that day?

Answer. He acted very much like a drunken man.

Question. What became of those whose names were not then taken down?

Answer. They afterwards went up to the agency & were recorded, & these are the only ones whose names can now be found on the book; the names of all the rest (those taken at the old factory) have been lost or destroyed.

Question. Did these people give in their names with the intention of staying here, becoming citizens, & living on their lands?

Answer. Yes; most certainly they did. From the first establishment of the treaty they declared that they never would go over the Mississippi, but would stay here & become citizens among the white people. He says that himself, Chap-a-ho-mo, & others, counselled with George S. Gaines how they must act to hold their lands, & that they acted according to the advice of Mr. Gaines. The Little Leader, Chap-a-ho-mo, & two others here gave in a list of names for the locating agent of all of those who then registered & are yet in the country (omitting those who

have since emigrated), & who now claim their lands under the 14th article of the treaty.

And further this deponent sayeth not.

(Signed) HO-PI-ES-KA-TE-NE, his + mark.

Major John Pitchlynn maketh oath that he acted as interpreter in this examination of "The Little Leader," or Ho-pi-es-ka-te-ne, & that the above deposition truly sets forth the facts stated by him, & the answers given to the questions proposed to him.

(Signed) JOHN PITCHLYNN.

JOHN CARTER, of Kemper County, being also called on to state what he knows respecting said Indians, deposeth & sayeth as follows—that is, as set forth in his answers:

Question. Do you reside near the Sook-e-noche Indians; and, if so, what is their condition?

Answer. I do reside near them. These Indians being a remnant of the Sook-e-noche settlement, claim to be entitled to lands under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; they say that they gave in their names to the agent. In various instances white settlers have come in, driven them out of their houses, & off of their lands, & taken possession of both. In some cases, where these Indians have spoke up for their rights, these intruders have beaten & abused them very much. I have seen Indians with the marks of violence on their persons a good while after they were inflicted. In some cases, the best lands of these people have been taken from them & covered with pre-emption rights. These Indians are civil, peaceable, & inoffensive people, who interrupt no person, and seem only to want their lands & possessions.

Further this deponent sayeth not.

(Signed) JOHN CARTER.

JOHN WALKER, who also resides near the settlement of the Sook-e-noche Indians, deposeth & sayeth as folllows:

That all these Indians claim their lands under the treaty; they say they gave in their names to the agent at the Old Factory; that he knows from his own observation & from general information that these Indians have been very much intruded on & ill-treated by certain white men who want their lands. Some of these Indians have been forced off their lands & cruelly treated by these intruders. He says as he was on his way to Columbus a few weeks ago, an old Indian woman came to him crying & complaining that a man by the name of Yancy had driven her out of her house, & would not even let her dig her potatoes, besides much other ill-usage. He further states that these poor Indians will in a short time be deprived of all their good lands, unless government shall soon step in & secure their rights.

Further this deponent sayeth not.

(Signed) JOHN WALKER, his + mark.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lowndes County:

I, Adolphus G. Weir, notary public for the county and State aforesaid, duly elected, commisioned, & qualified according to law, residing in the town of Columbus, in said county, do hereby certify that the within-named Ho-pi-is-ka-te-ne, being summoned to appear & testify to the foregoing deposition, this day personally appeared before me in said county, & after having been first duly sworn according to law, deposeth

& sayeth through his interpreter, Major John Pitchlyn, who was also sworn according to law well and truly to interpret, that the facts as set forth in said deposition are true to the best of his knowledge & belief. And also, I do hereby certify that John Carter & John Walker in like manner personally appeared before me in said county, & after having been severally sworn, deposeth and sayeth that the facts as set forth in said deposition are true to the best of their knowledge & belief.

In testimony whereof, I, the said Adolphus G. Weir, notary public, as aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed my name & affixed my notarial seal at my office, in the town of Columbus, in said county, this 8th day of December, 1834, & 58th year of American Independence.

ADOLPHUS G. WEIR.

I, George W. Martin, locating agent, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true & correct copy of the depositions of Ho-pi-is-ka ti ne & John Carter & John Walker, & that the original is on file in his office.

Choc-chuma, Dec'r 29th, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Sumpter County:

Personally appeared before me, Philip S. Grover, an acting justice of the peace in and for the said county of Sumpter aforesaid, John Jones, of said county, who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he was at the place called the Old Factory in this county at and during the time of the distribution of the annuity in the year 1831. That at the time aforesaid he understood one room upstairs of the Factory dwelling-house to be appropriated to Col. Ward, as he understood the government agent, for the purpose of registering the names of such Choctaws as wished to remain and become citizens of the United States under the 14 article of the treaty concluded the 27th day of September, in the ear 1830, between the commissioners of the U. S. and the mingoes, chiefs, and warriors of the Choctaw Nation at Dancing Rabbit Creek. That Col. Ward was there at that time and made known that but one family of Indians would be admitted at a time; he had previously heard it published that the time was shortly to expire at which they, the Choctaws, would be permitted to register their names, and all who wished to remain and avail themselves of the benefit of the article of the treaty above mentioned were requested to come forward immediately. He understood the Suckenatchie Indians, otherwise the warriors of Little Leader, to be there, many of whom he was acquainted with, for the purpose of registering their names, and saw several families going up and coming down the stairs; did not see any of their names, but believe all of them to have been registered, as he understood that to be their business, and knows them to have been anxious to do so.

JOHN JONES, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 25th Novr., 1834.

[SEAL.] P. S. GROVER, *J. P.*

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Sumpter County:

Personally appeared before me, Philip S. Grover, an acting justice of the peace in and for the county of Sumpter aforesaid, John B. Hancock, of said county, who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he was at the place called the Old Factory in this county at and

during the time of the distribution of the Choctaw annuity in the year 1831; that previous to that time he had heard it published through the country, in obedience as he understood to the orders of Col. Ward, the government agent, that the time for registering names under the 14th article of the treaty at Dancing Rabbit Creek was about to expire, and that all who wished to avail themselves of the benefits of that article must come forward at the time above mentioned. He met with many of the Suckenotchie Indians at the Factory, who he understood were there for the purpose of registering their names; saw Col. Ward, the agent; understood one of the rooms upstairs of the Factory dwelling-house to be appropriated to him; saw several families going up and coming down at different times; saw many of their names in the registry book; believe all to have registered, as he knows them all to have been anxious for it, and had till wtihin a short time since believed them to be registered.

JOHN B. HANCOCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of November, A. D. 1834.

[SEAL.] P. S. GROVER, *J. P.*

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Sumpter County:

Personally appeared before me, Philip S. Glover, a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, Mathew Seabroosh and Benjamin F. Bullock, who, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

That they were at the place called the Old Factory at the time of the distributicn of the Choctaw annuity in 1831; that Col. Ward was there for the purpose as they understood of registering their, the Choctaw, names, under the 14th article of the Choctaw treaty, concluded at Dancing Rabbit Creek the 27th day of September, 1830; that they saw many of the Suckenatchie Indians there, whose business they understood from them was to register their names under the article of the treaty above mentioned, and that they believe many of them to have registered, as they were anxious for so doing.

M. SEABROOSH.
B. F. BULLOCK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at office, 25 day Novr., 1834.

[SEAL.] P. S. GLOVER, *J. P.*

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Sumpter County:

I, Daniel Warmack, clerk of the county court of Sumpter County, do hereby certify that Philip S. Glover, whose name appears to the foregoing affidavits, is an acting justice for said county and was at the time of signing and transacting the same, and that full faith and credit are due his official acts as such.

I witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand affixed the seal of the county of Sumpter this 27 of November, A. D. 1834.

[SEAL.] DAN. WARMACK, *Clk.*

The foregoing is a true copy of the several affidavits annexed, the original being placed on file in my office.

Chocchuma, Dec. 29th, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN,
L. Agent.

From information I am induced to believe that John Jones and Jno. B. Hancock are creditable witnesses, and that what I know of B. F. Bullock I believe him fully entitled to credit.

December 29th, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lowndes County:

This 5th day of December, 1834, Major JOHN PITCHLYNN being summoned before me, the subscriber, justice of the peace for Lowndes County, for the purpose of being examined touching the applications made to the late Choctaw agent to register certain names for citizenship & lands, under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, after being duly sworn, deposeth & sayeth, as follows, to wit, as set forth in his answers:

Question. Do you know it to be a fact that Choctaws have often made application to the late agent, Colo. Ward, to have their names registered for citizenship & lands under the 14th article of the treaty; that he duly received and entered these names, & yet that such names, so tendered & registered, were not afterwards to be found on his books?

Answer. I have often heard it said that there are many such instances, but of my own personal knowledge I only recollect one case. That case was as follows: Within the six months after the ratification of the treaty, at the earnest request of two Indian women, one named Hi-a-can-tu-na, a widow woman with two children over ten years of age, & the other E-li-ah, a widow with one child over ten, I acted as spokesman to the agent for them, & gave in their names, the number & ages of their children, & the places of their residence, which was on a creek called "Trimmed Cane." He wrote the whole down in my presence in his books, but afterwards it turned out that these names were not to be found in his returns, & the consequence was that these women lost their lands, which were very good & valuable lands. They were sold at the first land sales.

I now recollect another case of the kind that came to my knowledge. I mean the case of *Red-pepper*. His name had been duly registered, & by some person afterwards erased. He proved this, made application to Congress, and obtained relief.

And further this deponent sayeth not.

JOHN PITCHLYNN.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lowndes County:

I, Adolphus G. Weir, notary public in the county and State aforesaid, duly elected, commissioned, and qualified according to law, residing in the town of Columbus, in said county, do hereby certify that the within named John Pitchlynn, being summoned to appear and testify to the foregoing deposition, this day personally appeared before me in said county, and, after having been first duly sworn according to law, deposeth and sayeth that the facts as set forth in said deposition are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

In testimony whereof, I, the said Adolphus G. Weir, notary public as aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my notarial seal at my office in the town of Columbus, in said county, this eighth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the 58th year of American Independence.

ADOLPHUS G. WEIR.

I, George W. Martin, locating agent, do hereby certify that the foregoing deposition is a true and correct copy of the original on file in my office.

Chocchuma, Dec'r 29, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

I am personally acquainted with Major John Pitchlynn, and believe him to be a man of unquestionable veracity.

Dec'r 29th, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lowndes County:

Col. John W. Byrn, sheriff of said county, being called upon to state what he heard Col. David Fulsom, a Choctaw chief (who has gone west of the Mississippi River), say in relation to the erasure of Choctaw names from the books of Col. Wm. Ward, the late agent, states as follows:

That I believe I heard Col. Fulsom say that he (Fulsom) had scratched the names of Choctaws off of the agent's books where they had been registered for citizenship and land under the provisions of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, "saying that he wanted them all to go west of the Mississippi River."

And further he saith not.

J. W. BYRN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me December 24th, 1834.

[SEAL.] JOHN H. MORRIS,
Justice of the Peace for said County.

I, George W. Martin, locating agent, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true & correct copy of the original deposition of John W. Byrn on file in my office.

Chocchuma, 29 Dec'r, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

I am personally acquainted with Jno. W. Byrn, and from my knowledge of him believe he is entitled to full credit in the testimony he has made upon oath in the foregoing deposition.

29 Dec'r, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lowndes County:

We, Reuben H. Grant and Jefferson Clements, having been called upon to state what we know in relation to the conduct and capacity of Col. William Ward, late agent for the registration of certain Indians or Choctaws under the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek for citizenship and land, state as follows, to wit: We have been frequently present when the Indians made application to the agent, Col. Ward, to register themselves to take citizenship and receive land under the provisions of the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and before the expiration of six months after the ratification of said treaty, and have known the agent, Col. Ward, to refuse and reject a good number of applicants, "saying that they might go west of the Mississippi River," that it would be better for them.

Being requested, we further state that the agent, Col. Ward, was frequently incapable of attending to business from intoxication, and when not intoxicated was so negligent and careless that any person who wished took papers and did pretty much as they pleased with them, and that said agent was much opposed to the Indians availing themselves of the advantages of the 14 article of the treaty aforesaid.

REUBEN H. GRANT.
JEFFERSON CLEMENT.

Sworn to & subscribed before me December 23rd, 1834.
[SEAL.]
JOHN H. MORRIS,
Justice of the Peace for said County.

I, George W. Martin, locating agent, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original deposition of R. H. Grant and Jefferson Clement on file in my office.

Chocchuma, 29 Dec'r, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

I am personally acquainted with Reuben H. Grant & Jefferson Clements, and from my own knowledge believe them to be intelligent, credible, and honest men.

Dec's 29th, 1834.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

CHOCCHUMA, MISS., *May* 15, 1835.

DEAR SIR: There has recently been application made to locate and register lands for Indians who held or was entitled to have lands under the 19 article of the treaty at Dancing Rabbit Creek. The application was for lands which had been sold by the United States, and the agent or the assignee of the Indian, on being interrogated why the application had not been made at an earlier date, stated the claimant had gone west of the Mississippi River, and had neglected to attend to the same until now. I am desirous to know what course the department desire to be pursued towards these claimants. Shall I register and locate them for the lands on which they resided without respect to the sales by the United States?

I think it highly probable there will be many applications of this character, and I am desirous to have an early answer for my government, &c.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, y'r ob. serv't,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

ELBERT HERRING, Esqr.,
Com'r Indian Bureau.

P. S.—I am not yet in receipt of pay for my accounts forwarded to the department up to the first of November last, which is a matter of serious inconvenience to me. They embrace the period from the 1st March to the 31st October last.

G. W. M.

CHOCCHUMA, MISS., *September 1st*, 1835.

SIR: I herewith transmit a list of reservations made by me, which, together with my previous report of the 24th of August, 1834, embraces all the locations made by me to this time.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, y'r ob. serv't,

GEO. W. MARTIN,
L. Agent.

The Hon'ble LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

CHOCCHUMA, MISS., *Sept. 29th*, 1835.

SIR: Your communication of 3d inst. was received per last mail.

My attention is first called in your letter to a location made by me of a 16th section in township 19, range 2 west. This reservation of a 16th section is only conditional. On the application of the assignee or att'y of D. W. Wall, a difficulty seemed to arise as to when Mr. Wall was entitled to have his reserve located under the treaty; and there seemed another difficulty likely to arise from an indication just received at that time from the Treasury department, that pre emption rights should be regarded and take precedence of all other claims; and as there was no pre-emption on this section, it was urged in part as a reason for the application. I told Mr. Lyons, the applicant for Wall, that I did not feel authorized to make a final reserve of the 16th section for Mr. Wall's claim, but if he insisted and thought it due to Wall I would make a conditional reserve and have the matter referred to the department, as he seemed disposed to take exceptions to my opinion. My certificate to the register, as well as I recollect, states that the reserve is only a conditional one, subject to the final decision of the War Department. I have never in any instance allowed a final reservation of a 16th section unless in my opinion it seemed unavoidable under the provisions of the treaty.

I transmitted a register of the claims located by me (since my previous report of the 24th August, 1834) on the first inst., which I hope has come to hand. This should have been done at an earlier date but for a combination of circumstances, some over which I could have no control, in addition bad health contributed to the delay one month or more.

In all the cases where special reports requiring explanation of my official acts were called for, I have endeavored to render such explanation as seemed to me the case required, and they I believe have been responded to by the department.

There are several litigated cases (under the treaty) and also some cases where the pre-emptors & speculators in pre'm'tion claims, and conflicting in their interest with the Indian claimants. I anticipated all the difficulties that have arisen, at the time the law passed, as likely to be the consequence of such conflictions of interest. And I can readily conceive that the department will be much harassed by these ex-parte statements while they allow these applications to be made direct to the department, in place of applying to the agent, whose pleasure it has ever been to give every request attention, to all matters growing out of all the locations made or making under the treaty, and I am certain it is well known through the whole Choctaw Nation, I have ever verbally, as well as by a publication at an early date in the Mississippian, invitng all honest-disposed persons who knew of any frauds, &c., to make

the same known to the agent. Then why trouble the department ere giving to the proper and immediate responsible officer, who is stationed here for the express business of attending to such matters? I have not yet been able to complete or procure full testimony enabling me to report finally on any one case referred to me by the department, altho' I have given notice in nearly all the cases some time since, and in one case have issued two sets of notices. I am directed "to report in the several cases indicated in the annexed list, to the calls for which no answers have been rec'ed." This list, as alluded to, seems not to be annexed as contemplated.

I have the hon. to be, &c.,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Sec't'y War, Washington City.

P. S.—My health is not good, and fearing prejudice might possibly accrue to the government should it prevent my being as active as I otherwise might, if it is compatible with the views of the department to appoint one more suitable in my place as L. agent, it would meet my entire approbation.

Very respectf'ly,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

CHOCCHUMA, MISS., *Octr. 7th*, 1835.

SIR: There has a matter recently arisen under a peculiar set of circumstances, and which I deemed proper to call the attention of the War Department.

There is a section of country in the North East land district known here as Sharkey's survey, embracing much good lands. The map or maps of this survey had not been returned when I was last at Columbus, nor until some time last summer; as soon as the map was received at the land office there were numerous entries made of floating claims under or growing out of the pre-emption laws of June, 1834. There has, in some cases, applications been filed in my office under the late instructions to allow reserves to be made for the final action of Congress for the same lands, and at present both the parties, that is, the individual holding the certificate of the register of the land office and Indian reservee under the treaty, contend for a right to the same tract, and the question here arises, is the Indian, under the executive construction of the treaty, entitled to the land or no. I am required to reserve lands for these reservees conditionally, and when their residence or improvements have been previously sold, I am instructed, in that event, to reserve lands of equal value. Now, the question here is, did the department allude to lands which were sold after having been first offered at public sale after the usual mode of disposing of the public domains, or to all lands having been sold either at private or public sale.

These floating claims which have grown out of the pre-emption law were not really occupied (as I am now informed and believe) by the claimants, but who resided on a remote part of said N. E. land district.

I should be glad to have an early reply and full instruction respecting the views of the department, and be informed how far these pre-emptory may properly conflict with Indian claims.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

CHOCCHUMA, MISS., *Novr. 20th*, 1835.

DR. SIR: I have just returned from Columbus, where I found much business under the late instructions directing me to make conditional reservations for such individuals as should apply to me and could make it appear that they had applied to Col. Ward to be registered by him for lands under the provisions of the 14th article of the treaty.

Taking this business altogether, I have found it by far the most difficult part of my duties. There are so many important points embraced which require to be strictly guarded, that it seemed almost impracticable to do the business required of me by dispensing ample justice to the Indians and at the same time guard the interests of the government under the peculiar circumstances with which I have been surrounded. The claimants are far more numerous than I anticipated, and notwithstanding many Indians have gone off west of the river who previously applied and would have been entitled to the benefits of the 14 article.

It may possibly be important to reinvestigate the business by an examining agent who may enquire into the facts concerning the probable par value of the lands allowed with those which would been taken under the strict rule of the treaty granting such claim; and that he be instructed to take cognizance of any other matter relative to said locations as are at present registered.

I acted with the usual caution to restrict the Indians to lands of similar value to those he left, and in some instances I am confident they have got lands of less value, owing to so great a portion of the good lands having been previously disposed of, and it has seemed almost indispensable they should have so to do. I have no doubt some will have gotten better lands.

Notwithstanding my great desire to have brought the business of my agency to a termination, I have no definite idea when it can be done, as there are still locations making under the 19th article, which I think must be nearly at a close.

You will please observe that in one of my letters of previous date I desired, if it was compatible with the views of the department to supersede me by appointing another agent it would be agreeable to me, and would still, as my comfort and private matters seem to require it; however, it is possible in these speculative and factious times some dissatisfied spirit may again think proper to attack my official course. In such an event I hope the department will give me notice and an opportunity to make my answers. I can't think of withdrawing while there is any imputations alleged against my official course, unless it is at the particular request of the government.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your ob. serv't,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

The Hon'ble LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

CHOCCHUMA, *Dec.* 8, 1835.

SIR: You will find herewith enclosed a copy of my letter to the Register of the N. west land district and his reply to same, and from the tenor of the Register's letter you will see I am denied the use of the township maps which have been deemed requisite for me to have in making the Indian locations under the treaty; and it is impracticable to do the business as required of me without maps. On a former occasion I apprised the department of the importance of my being furnished with

the necessary maps, and in reply I was told they could not be furnished me in time, and that I would be entitled to the use of the maps on file in the several land offices. I was also informed that the officers of the several land offices would be instructed to the same effect. The use of the maps having been refused me both at Columbus and Chocchuma, I much fear that a discrepancy will inevitably appear on a minute examination and comparison of the register of locations kept and returned by me, and the locations as marked and returned on the plats of survey. I deem it my duty to lay this matter before the department the earliest practicable.

I have the hon. to be,

GEO. W. MARTIN,
L. Agent.

To Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secret'y of War, Washington City.

CHOCCHUMA, *Dec. 5th*, 1835.

SIR: Learning that you have failed to make the reservations of sundry or all the claimants who may claim lands under the late instructions on my requisition made on you in the usual form or manner, I now, sir, direct you to make such marks or entries on the proper township maps or otherwise deliver to me the maps that I may make the proper marks and locations prior to the sale of public lands on Monday next.

GEO. W. MARTIN,
L. Agent.

To SAM'L GWIN, Esqr.,
Chocchuma, Present.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Chocchuma, 5th Dec'r, 1835.

SIR: Your communication of this date has been handed me by Mr. Ringgold, in which you "direct me to make such marks or entries on the proper township maps, or otherwise deliver to me the maps that I may make the proper marks and locations prior to the sale of public lands on Monday next."

In reply to the latter part of your order, I distinctly inform you, sir, that you shall not make any marks on the maps of my office, nor have you any authority for making such an order.

In answer to the other part of your letter, on the same subject, directing me to make such marks or entries on the proper township maps "of the reservations under the late instructions," I am not advised that you have any "late instructions" on the subject, those of the 11th October, 1834, having expired at the close of the last session of Congress, and with them all the authority that I have to make such reserves on the maps of my office.

As the agent of the government, I feel it my duty to guard her interests to the utmost of my ability. Whether I make the reserves or not, my reasons for opposing them shall be laid before the department fully, why I consider your order not binding on me, and the whole proceeding illegal. In conclusion I have to say that the relation between the office of locating agent and register in making reservations is such that under your peremptory order to mark the maps, I will withhold the lands indicated from sale at the time. I take the liberty of saying that I do not abandon my opinion of the general impropriety of the order, and

that my reasons for so thinking will be given to the department, the proper place to call for reasons, and judge of them when given.

Respectfully y'r ob't ser't,

(Signed) SAM'L GWIN,
Rc. N. W. L. D., Mi.

GEO. W. MARTIN,
Locating Agt., Chocchuma, Miss.

FEB'Y 16TH, 1837.

SIR: Apprehending that possibly some discrepancy might arise between my registers of reservations and the maps on which the same should have been located or marked, I desired Mr. Grayson to visit the office for the purpose of examining and comparing the register kept by me with the maps, and I herewith transmit his report on this subject, marked A. As far as I can discover, there has no material discrepancy occurred except at the Columbus or northwest district, and most or all of these discrepancies have arisen from the lands having been subsequently to their having been located permitted to be sold by the g'v'n't. However, I can't concede that any material inconvenience will occur to the reservee ultimately; however I apprehend it will be the cause of perplexing litigation & trouble to the parties interested. I have used every effort in my power at all times to prevent such a state of things, and I am unconscious of any fault in this matter on my part. What disposition is Congress making of the conditional locations? I conceive it a great misfortune Congress had not have acted on this matter the first session it was referred to them by the Executive. "There is a time for all things"; I have no doubt that was the time to act on these claims. If they ever do anything with them at all it is highly important it should be done with the least delay; the delays have or will cause all the difficulty in selling them correctly; if they ever contemplate such a thing it should have been done long since. I am fully satisfied there are many just claims deserving the highest consideration, and I think it would be very extraordinary if, after the strictest scrutiny which the import of the matter would naturally require, there should not be found some of the lands which have been conditionally held up should yet be offered for sale. I never considered my actions on them anything more than a mere holding up the land until Congress should adopt some mode of settling the claims of all such as might ultimately, on a strict examination of their claims, and be found justly entitled under the treaty, and I thus stated the matter to all who thought fit to consult me on the subject.

I had much solicitude on this subject while the sale of the lands were likely to take place, on the ground that I had transcended my order, and had the sales taken place there would have been implied censure, and no explanation made by me would have availed anything, no matter how I was sustained by the order of the gov'm't; as the matter now stands I have no feeling on the subject of their ultimate fate further than a desire, as would be common to all, that justice should be done the Indians and the gov'm't, and as I have been engaged officially in the matter should be glad by affording all the aid in my power to bring the matter to a final & just close (*not, however, that I desire to do anything more with them* individually).

I am, sir, most respectfully, your ob't s'v't,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

C. A. HARRIS, Esqr.,
Com. Ind. Aff., Washington City.

APRIL 3D, 1837.

SIR: Yours of the 7th March is before me, in which you state a remonstrance has been presented to the office of a pre-emptor against the location of No-a-temah, a reserve under the 14 article of the treaty. I will here take occasion to observe that during my acting as agent in locating Indian reservations, I have uniformly, when it was left discretionary with me to do so, made it a rule as far as practicable to avoid the conflictions you name when the pre-emptor attended and gave me the necessary information concerning his rights or claim under the pre-emption law; however, there were many who could not be protected owing to their contiguity to the residence or improvement of the reservee; but by a reference to the map it would appear that the case of Wafford is an exception, and had Wafford made the facts known at the time of making the location or before the sale of the adjoining lands I know of no cause why the rule above stated could & would not have been extended to him. It is true, as a general rule, I endeavoured to rule the reservees to make their locations "in as compact of form as practicable," but I was afterwards instructed that the reserves might be allowed to take the lands that adjoined diagonally, if they thought proper so to do, and in consequence of this decision I ceased to rule the reservees to take the lateral or more adjoining lands. I am of the impression the lands in the vicinity of the location of No-a-temah have been sold, and if such should be the case I know of no remedy that could be affectuated at this time by this office.

Most respectfully, your obed. serv't,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

P. S.—There has been a number of applications recently made under the 19th or cultivation article of the treaty by reservees (under that article), whose lands have been sold by the govern't. I would respectfully call the attention of the department to this subject. These lands have been sold, and are many of them being highly improved.

G. W. M.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *Oct'r 20th*, 1837.

SIR: I got here on the 15th inst. This is my second visit here to see the commissioners appointed to attend to the Choctaw 14th article claims. I am informed information is received here by to-day's mail which induces the belief they should not be expected for some weeks. There has been a large concourse of persons here for some days who are now dispersing owing to the non-arrival of the comm's, and there is much disappointment evinced by the Indians who have been here, and others.

I think it important that an early investigation of these claims should be had. I am satisfied that the object much desired by the gov'm't. that is, the emigration of the Indians west would be facilitated by an early settlement of this vexed matter in some equitable and just mode.

I much fear the commissioners will get here too late to make a full investigation, so as to be able to make a final report to the next Congress. Should this prove to be the case, should not a partial report be made? Yours of the 14th August is received and shall have due attention. You will see from my report, which will be forw'ded to-morrow, that I have not as yet been able to forward a full report on all the locations in the several land offices. The small number yet to be reported will be attended to with the least practicable delay. The Attorney-Gen'l is here, as well as the removing agent. Nothing can be done in

absence of the commissioners. The agent seems to think the prospect for their removal as fixed. They seem to evince a determination to wait the investigation of their claims. I myself think they will embrace the earliest opportunity to go west so soon as an investigation of their claims shall take place.

Yours, most respectfully,

GEO. W. MARTIN.
L. Agent.

CHOCCHUMA, *June* 8, 1838.

D'R SIR: I am just in receipt of yours of date 27th April calling for a report on the locations already made, and desire to know when the locating business, with undivided attention, can be brought to a close.

In answer, permit me to say that a report of the locations already made by me may be looked for at an early day. As regards the locations or reservations not yet located, it will be attended to and reported as soon as the reservees or their agent make the necessary application. There is an agent now west of the Mississippi who will also visit the premises and acquire all the information desired by instructions from the department concerning those locations which have or have not been sold. I have in all cases urged the necessity of early and prompt attention. I think this agency will embrace nearly all the remaining claims under the Choctaw treaty, and, if promptly attended to, ought to require but a few months. I will do what I can to bring this business to speedy close as far as appertains to the office of locating agent.

Yours, most respectfully,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

To C. A. HARRIS, Esqr.,
Comm'r Ind. Affairs.

1] COL. GEORGE W. MARTIN'S REGISTER OF CLAIMS UNDER THE 14TH ARTICLE OF DANCING RABBIT CREEK, OF 30TH SEPT., 1830.

2–3] *Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830.*

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1834.														
Nov. 27	1	Alexander Brashears	1	1	N. ½ section					480		Demopolis		Alex. Brashears.
		" "			SE. ¼									
" "	2	Zedoe Brashears, sen'r		2	Frac. sec., No. 7, 50		16	1	E.	612		do		Dennis Payne, husband to one of said children.
		" "			" " No. 18, 518.20									
		" "			" " No. 17, 44									
" "	3	Robert Hancock, jr			W. ½	17	24	2	W.	320		Tuscaloosa		E. W. Suven.
" "	4	Betsey Beams	2	1	Two sections	18&19	24	2	"	1,280		do		B. Beams.
" "	5	John T. Hammond			One section, except E. ½ & NE. & ¼.	16	22	1	"	560		Cochuma		Jno. T. Hammond.
" "	6	Lucy McGelvroy, one of the children of Jno. McGelvroy, over ten years of age.			E. ½	3	15	19	E.	320				
" 28	7	Hala	1		Section	27	18	1	W.					
		Do			NW. ¼	26	18	1	"					
" "	8	Ochmchehoma		4	Section	10	24	7	"					
		Do			Section	11	24	7	"					
		Do			Lot No. 25 to 40, inclusive of.	2	24	7	"					
" "	9	Nancy Moore	1		1⅛ sec. 14. & W. ½ & SW. ¼, 13.		17	1	"					
" 29	10	Imponah		1	One section	34	21	3	"	960		Tuscaloosa		E. W. Mears.
		Do			S. ½	33	21	3	"					
" "	11	Cuneubbee	2		One section	27	21	3	W.	960		do		
		Do			N. ½	33	21	3	W.					
4–5]														
Nov. 29	12	Lushpee	2	2	One	22	17	1	W.					
		Do			S. ½	15	17	1	"					
		Do			S. ½	16	17	1	"					

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1834.														
Nov. 29	12	Lushpee			SE. ¼	17	17	1	W.					
		Do			NE. ¼	28	17	1	"	1,600		Demopolis		
" "	13	John R. Comte			One	2	16	1	"			Chocchuma		F. E. Plumer.
Dec. 1	14	Jacob Thompson	3		One	4	19	1	E.					
		Do....do			S. ½	5	19	1	"	1,120		Chochuma		F. E. Plumer.
		Do....do			& NW. ¼	3	19	1	"					
" 2	15	Bennone Taylor * for himself and—	3	3	Section	30	23	1	W.				* See page 9	F. E. Plumer.
		[Taylor's application is wished for the above land by Mr. F. E. Plumer.]			Section	25	23	2	W.					
					Section	19	23	1	W.					
					& SE. ¼, S. No. —	24	23	2	W.					
" "	16	Tish-o-pia	7	3	Section No. —	19	24	7	W.					
					20, 17, N. ½, S. 30		24	7	W.					
					S. ½ 18, & E. ½, NE. ¼ 18		24	7	W.					
" "	17	Moontubba	3	3	Sec. No. 16, 15, N. ½ 21		24	7	W.					
		Do			N. ½ 22, W ½, NW. ¼ of sec. No—		24	7	W.					
		Do			23		24	7	W.					
" "	18	Ela-no-auche			Section	9	24	7	W.					
" "	19	Tuba-fa-lubbi	3	2	Section No.—	12 & 14	24	7	W.					
					N. ½ 13, SW. fractional one.		24	7	W.					
6-7]					Say No. —, lots No. 35, 36, 37, & 38.		24	7	W.					
Dec. 2.	20	Racel Davis	2	5	Sec. No 4, lots 1 to 24, inclusive.		24	7	W.					
		Do..do			" No. 3, lots 25 to 40, inclusive.		24	7	W.					
		Do..do			" No. 5, lots No. 17, 18, 23, 24.		24	7	W.					
		Do..do			25, 32, 33, & 40; also the		24	7	W.					
		Do..do			E. ½, sec. 8		24	7	W.					

" "	21	Anno-him-tubbi*		1	Sec. 14 & S. ½ 15		24	8	W.				* See letter to Comm'r Gen'l Land Office, 28 Ap'l, 1843.
" "	22	Shinn-pika		1	One section	13	24	8	W.				
					N. ¼	24	24	8	W.				
" "	23	Polly Frazier*		1	One section	23	24	8	W.				* See late application for same; see page 14.
		Do..do			N. ½	22	24	8	W.				
" "	24	Nancy Frazier		3	One section	33	24	8	W.				
		Do..do			One section	34	24	8	W.				
		Do..do			& S. ¼	27	24	8	W.				
" "	25	Ho-par-ka-nubbi*			One section	16	24	8	W.				* See late application for same; see page 14.
" "	26	James Perry	2		W. ½, sec. No. 2		19	1	E.				
" "	27	Thomas Sliwash			Lots No. 3, 4 & 5 in frac.	10	16	1	W.			Clinton.	
" "	28	John T. Harland			One section	9	16	1	W.			Clinton.	
" 3.	29	Hugh Forster*			W. ½, S. No. 3		24	8	W.				* See old register H. F. papers withdrawn, part of the land having been located for S. D. Forster.
		" "			E. ½, S. No. 4		24	8	"				
		" "			SW. ¼ of S. No. 4		24	8	"				
		" "			W. ½ of S. No. 10, and		24	8	"				
		" "			SE. ¼ of S. No. 10		24	8	"				
8–9] Dec. 3.	29	Ste-mona-ho-ka*		1	One section	21	24	8	W.				* See application on page 14 to be substituted for the annexed location, of Ste-mona-ho-ka, & one child over ten.
		Do			W. ½ S. No. 28	28							
" "	30	Benone Taylor*	3	3	W. ½ sec	21	19	1	W.				* This claimant is registered for land of a different description on page 4.
		Do..do			One section	16	"	"	"				
		Do..do			SE. ¼	20	"	"	"				
		Do..do			W. ½	28	"	"	"				
		Do..do			E. ½	32	"	"	"				
		Do..do			W. ½	33	"	"	"				
" "	31	Robert Turnbull			W. ½	27	24	2	E.				
" 7th.	32	Ano-au-chi*		3	S. ½ sec. No. 4, on lots No. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, S. No. 4, 520 21/100.		24	8	W.				* See letter to Comm'r Gen'l land office, 28th April, 1843.
		Do..do			Frac. sec. No. 8, 7 39/100		"	"	"				
		Do..do			Frac. sec. No. 17 202 92/100		"	"	"				
		Do..do			Frac. sec. No. 20, 580		"	"	"				
		Do..do			The W. ½ frac. sec. No. 9, 287 78/100		"	"	"				
" "	33	Anuhoka*		2	One section	25	24	8	W.				* See page 11.
		Do			S. ½	24	24	8	W.				
		Do			E. ½	26	24	8	W.				
1835. Jany. 17.		Eli W. Crowder*	3	5	One section	35	15	6	E.				
		Do....do			S. ½	36							
		Do....do			One section	2	14	6	E.				
		Do....do			N. ½	1							* Transferred to page 86.
		Do....do			E. ½	22	16	5	E.				
		Do....do			E. ½	4	16	5	E.				
		Do....do			E. ½, SW. ¼	24	15	6	E.				
		Do....do			E. ½, NW. ¼	13	15	6	E.				

Hugh Forster.

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
10–11]														
1835.														
Jan'y 17.	....	Charles Durant	3	2	One section	33	14	5	E.					
		Do.....do	....	....	S. ½	31	14	5	E.					
		Do.....do	....	....	S. ½	32	14	5	E.					
		Do.....do	....	....	& S. ½, & NW. ¼	36	14	4	E.					
" "	....	Coleman Cole	3	....	One section	9	19	1	E.					
		Do.....do	....	....	W. ½, S. No	10	19	1	"					
		Do.....do	....	....	SW. ¼	3	19	1	"					
June 1.	....	William Taylor*	3	1	One section	14	14	4	"					
		Do.....do	....	....	S. ½, & NW. ¼	11	14	4	"				* Removed in part, see page 22.	W. W. Usher, att'y.
		Do.....do	....	....	NW. ¼	13	14	4	"					
		Do.....do	....	....	SW. ¼	12	14	4	"					
" 26.	....	William Semmony	2	....	One section	8	19	1	"					
		Do.....do	....	....	N. ½	7	19	1	"	960				W. Davis.
" "	....	Shu-ka-ubbe	....	3	One section	16	19	1	"					
" "		Do...do	....	....	N. ½	17	19	1	"					Halsey.
		Do...do	....	....	One section	18	19	1	"					
		Do...do	....	....	One section	19	19	1	"					
" "	....	Machubbee	3	1	One section	4	19	1	"					
		Do	....	....	S. ½	5	19	1	"					Halsey.
		Do	....	....	N. ½ & SE. ¼	3	19	1	"					
	....	Anuhoka*	....	2	One section	35	18	2	W.				* Annuhoka is located for land of a different description on page 8.	Halsey.
		Do	....	....	N. ½	36	18	2	W.					
		Do	....	....	S. ½	25	18	2	W.					
12–13]	....	Aho-yo-chubbi	1	2	One section	1	18	1	W.					
		Do	....	....	N. ½	12	18	1	"					
		Do	....	....	E. ½	2	18	1	"					
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	11	18	1	"					
	....	Molly Frazier	....	....	One section	24	25	3	"					
	....	Moses Perry	....	1	One section	28	....	....	....					Halsey.
		Do..do	....	....	S. ½ " No	21	24	8	"	960				Jas. A. Girault.
	....	Vicy	....	1	One section	25	17	1	"					
		Do	....	....	N. ½	36	17	1	"					Jno. R. Davis.

	....	Ya-ho-yo*	3	5	One section	14	22	1	W.			* Ya-ho-yo is registered on page 102. This app. being withdrawn on account of objections made by the register, the lands having previously been offered for sale.	W. Davis.
		Do	....	....	One section	11	"	"	"				
		Do	....	....	S. ½	13	"	"	"				
		Do	....	....	N. ½	24	"	"	"				
		Do	....	....	N. ½	23	"	"	"				
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	22	"	"	"				
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	10	"	"	"				
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	2	"	"	"				
Aug. 28.	....	Pier Durant	2	4	One section	26	15	5	E.				Pier Durant.
		Do..do	....	....	One section	25	15	5	E.				
		Do..do	....	....	One section	24	15	5	E.				
		Do..do	....	....	& S. ½ section No	23	15	5	E.				
14–15]													
Put on file.													
June 26.													
Oct. 21	....	Polly Frazier*	....	1	One section	24	17	1	W.			* See page 6	Halsey.
		Do ....do.	....	....	& N. ½	23	17	1	"				
Dec. 8	....	Ho-par-ka-nubbi*	....	....	One section	21	26	5	"			* See page 6	
" "	....	Ste-mon-a-hoka*	....	1	One section	10	17	1	"			* See page 8	Halsey.
		Do.	....	....	E. ½	9	17	1	"				

[Copy of letter pasted in original list.]

CHOCCHUMA, *June 26th*, 1835.

Col. G. W. MARTIN:

DEAR SIR: As the attorney and agent of Polly Frazier, Ho-par-ka-nubbi, and Ste-mon-a-hoka, Choctaw claimants, under the 14th article of the late Choctaw treaty, I filed in your office, in the month of December last, applications for section No. 23 and the north half of section No. 22, in township No. 24, in range 8 west, to satisfy the claim of said Polly Frazier, and section No. 16, in same township and range, for Ho-par-ka-nubbi, and section No. 21, and the west half of section No. 28, in same township and range for Ste-mon-a-hoka. Since making the foregoing applications I have learned that the land applied for is of no value, and fearing that the interests of the Indians for whom I have acted as agent may be prejudiced if locations are made in conformity to those applications, I would be obliged to you, if consistent with the instructions you are acting under, to grant me the privilege of withdrawing the applications in the above cases, and substituting others which will be more advantageous to the persons for whom I am concerned. If you can permit me to make the above change, I would now in the name of Polly Frazier apply for section No. 24 and the north half of section No. 23, in township No. 17, in range 1 west; in the name of Ho-par-ka-nubbi, section No. 21, in township No. 26, in range No. 5 west; and in the name of Ste-mon-a-hoka section No. 10 and the east half of section No. 9, in township No. 17, in range 1 west. By reserving the last-mentioned tracts from sale you will oblige,

Your ob't servant,

POLLY FRAZIER,
HO-PAR-KA-NUBBI,
STE-MON-A-HOKA,
By A. A. HALSEY,
Agent.

Claim under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
16–17]														
1835.														
Oct. 21	....	Ta-hi-obbi	1	2	One section	26	18	1	W.					Jno. B. Davis.
		Do			NW. ¼	35	18	1	"					
		Do			N. ½	34	18	1	"					
		Do			N. ½	33	18	1	"					
" "	....	Che-kach-you			One section	16	26	5	W.					Do. do.
" "	....	Con-nar-ho-chubbi		2	One section	32	28	4	"					Do. do.
		Do			S. ½	29	28	4	"					
		Do			E. ½	5	27	4	"					
" "	....	Fila-mar			One section	30	19	1	E.					Do. do.
" "	....	Kun-nubbi*			One section	34	23	6	E.				*Application withdrawn.	
" "	....	Chil-lota	5	2	One section	8	26	5	W.					Do. do.
		Do			One section	5	26	5	"					
		Do			One section	4	26	5	"					
		Do			NW. ¼	3	26	5	"					
" "	....	Tum-u-pish-tinah*	2	2	One section	3	29	4	"				*Application withdrawn.	Dr. E. Layer.
		Do			W. ½	10	"	"	"					
		Do			E. ½	9	"	"	"					
		Do			E. ½	16	"	"	"					
" "	....	Ulmayou	2		One section	32	26	5	"					Do. do.
		Do			E. ½	29	26	5	"					
" "	....	Ink-kun-neis-la-to-nar			One section	2	26	5	"					Do. do.
" "	....	Ho-cut-tubbi	1		One section	11	27	4	"					Do. do.
		Do			SE. ¼	2	27	4	"					
18–19]														
Oct. 21	....	Tish-hopia	3	1	One section	1	25	2	W.					Dr. E. Layer.
		Do			S. ½	2	25	2	"					
		Do			N. ½	12	25	2	"					
		Do			NE. ¼	11	25	2	"					
" "	....	Taker			One section	4	16	4	E.					Jno. B. Davis.

" "		Irwater			One section	31	19	1	"				
" "		Rebecca			One section	32	19	1	"				
" "		Kecher		1	One section	1	16	4	"				
		Do			S. ½	2	16	4	"				
" "		Kar-la-hohar	2	6	One section	7	28	4	W.				
		Do			One section	8	28	4	"				
		Do			W. ½	17	28	4	"				
		Do			E. ½	18	28	4	"				
		Do			W. ½	20	28	4	"				
		Do			E. ½	19	28	4	"				
		Do			N. ½	29	28	4	"				
" "		Ish-tem-hu-kubbee			Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.	6	16	5	E.				
		Do			15 &16								
" "		Con-char-tubbi	2	1	One section	18	15	6	E.				
		Do			S. ½	17	15	6	E.				
		Do			E. ½	7	15	6	E.				
20–21]													
Oct. 21		Sock-key	9	6	One section	30	25	2	W.				
		Do			One section	19	25	2	"				
		Do			One section	17	25	2	"				
		Do			One section	16	25	2	"				
		Do			One section	10	25	2	"				
		Do			E. ½	18	25	2	"				
		Do			S. ½	9	25	2	"				
		Do			NW. ¼	11	25	2	"				
" "		Boley	2	2	One section	29	18	2	"				
		Do			One section	30	18	2	"				
		Do			N. ½	32	18	2	"				Jno. B. Davis.
" "		Ishtaka	3	4	One section	36	22	4	"				
		Do			One section	35	22	4	"				
		Do			One section	34	22	4	"				
		Do			N. ½	33	22	4	"				
		Do			NE. ¼	32	22	4	"				Jno. B. Davis.
" "		Ittah-hu-kah	2	3	One section	32	29	4	"				
		Do			W. ½	29	29	4	"				
		Do			W. ½	20	29	4	"				
		Do			S. ½	17	29	4	"				
		Do			W. ½	16	29	4	"				Jno. B. Davis.
" "		Toc-bin-chi		2	One section	1	17	3	"				
		Do			One section	2	17	3	"				
" "		Ok-la-naka		2	One section	33	19	1	E.				
		Do			One section	34	19	1	"				
22–33]													
Oct. 21		Ul-be-tarmar		3	One section	24	15	6	E.				
		Do			One section	25	15	6	"				
		Do			N. ½	35	15	6	"				
" "		Moon-tubbee		2	One section	36	15	6	"				

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835.														
Oct. 21	....	Moon-tubbee	....	....	S. ½	35	15	6	E.					
		Do	....	....	S. ½	26	15	6	"					
" "	....	Loon-ul-lubbi	1	....	One section	33	23	6	"					
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	32	23	6	"					
		Iller-fa-lubbi	3	2	One section	11	26	5	W.					
		Do	....	....	W. ½	12	26	5	"					
		Do	....	....	W. ½	13	26	5	"					
		Do	....	....	S. ½	14	26	5	"					
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	15	26	5	"					
Nov. 4	....	Jesse Beams	2	1	One section	10	13	16	E.					
		Do...do	....	....	NE. ¼	15	13	16	"					
		Do...do	....	....	S. ½	11	19	1	"					
		Do...do	....	....	N. ½	14	19	1	"					
" "	....	William Taylor*	3	1	S. ½	14	14	4	"					
		Do.....do	....	....	NW. ¼	13	14	4	"				*See letter to Comm'r. Gen'l., Land Office, 23d May, 1845. SW. ¼ of 14 taken by Weems pre-emption.	
		Do.....do	....	....	SW. ½	12	14	4	"					
		Do.....do	....	....	[illegible] ½	22	15	4	"					
		Do.....do	....	....	W. ½	23	15	4	"					
		Do.....do	....	....	SE. ¼	15	15	4	"					
24–25]														
Nov. 4	....	Samuel McGee	2	2	S. ½	23	14	5	E.					
		Do....do	....	....	SE. ¼	22	14	5	"					Jno. Johnston, att'y.
		Do....do	....	....	S. ½	4	15	6	"					
		Do....do	....	....	SW. ¼	18	15	6	"					
		Do....do	....	....	SE. ¼	7	15	6	"					
		Do....do	....	....	NE. ¼	13	16	6	"					
		Do....do	....	....	S. ½	1	16	4	"					
" 6	....	Phile Montubbee	4	....	One section No. 18, except the W. ½ of the SE. ¼, 560.	18	16	5	"					
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼ & E. ½ NE. ¼, S. ½.	11	16	5	"	1280				R. Barry.
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼ of	2	15	5	"					

" "	....	Tom-lea-cha	2	....	N. ½	3	14	16	E.				* The certificate is to be changed or altered to the NE. ¼ of section 12, which is substituted for NW. ¼ of 13. in same T. and R.
		Do	....	....	S. ½ & NE. ¼	12	14	16	E.				
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼*	13	14	16	"				
		Do	....	....	E. ½ NE. ¼	14	14	16	"				
		Do	....	....	E. ½ NE. ¼	11	14	16	"				
" "	....	Too-ga-loo	2	3	W. ½ & SE. ¼	33	13	15	"				
		Do	....	....	N. ½ SE. ¼ & E. ½ of SW. ¼.	27	13	15	"				
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼, E. ½, NW. ¼ & SW. ¼.	34	13	15	"				
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	35	14	15	"				
		Do	....	....	E. ½	28	14	15	"				
" "	....	Yocita	1	....	E. ½	1	13	16	"				
		Do	....	....	E. ½	19	14	14	"				
		Do	....	....	W. ½ of NW. ¼	29	14	14	"				
		Do	....	....	E. ½ NE. ¼	30	14	14	"				
26–27]													
Nov. 6	....	Charles Debrill	1	1	S. ½	29	14	6	E.				
		Do.....do	....	....	N. ½	32	14	6	"				
		Do.....do	....	....	S. ½	30	14	6	"				
		Do.....do	....	....	NE. ¼	31	14	6	"				
" "	....	Arluck-ala-tubba	....	1	One section	27	15	13	"				
		Do	....	....	W. ½	26	15	13	"				
" "	....	John Lincome	....	....	One section	6	14	16	"				
" "	....	Aun-tu-tubbee	....	....	640 acres off of E. ½, F.	4	16	4	"				
" "	....	Yeotah	....	4	One section	17	15	6	"				T. J. Porter
		Do	....	....	One section	8	15	6	"				
		Do	....	....	N. ½ & SE. ¼	18	15	6	"				
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	5	15	6	"				
" "	....	An-nok-tac hubbee	....	2	One section	11	15	6	"				
		Do	....	....	S. ½	10	15	6	"				
		Do	....	....	S. ½	2	15	6	"				
Nov. 7	....	Yeo-pa-tah	1	3	One section	33	14	6	"				
		Do	....	....	One section	32	14	6	"				
		Do	....	....	W. ½	29	14	6	"				
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	20	14	6	"				
	....	One of the children of Jno. McGilbey, over ten years of age, and omitted to be registered by Col. Ward. See testimony on file.	....	....	W. ½	28	16	19	E.				
28–29]													
Nov. 7	....	Lucy McGilbey	1	....	E. ½	3	15	19	E.				
		Do ....do	....	....	S. ½	20	12	13	"				
		Do.....do	....	....	NW. ¼	29	12	13	"				

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835.														
Nov. 7	....	Homa-ka-tona*	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....		*Belonging to the District of Nalakucha; but on testimony being filed stating that there was not land unsold of equal left in said district with the lands sold by the government, the annexed three claims of Homa-ka-tona, Hola-ba-tubbee, Homa-ka-tona have been permitted to be located on the unsold lands in Mushulalubbee's district.	Jno. Johnston, att'y.
Nov. 8	....	Ho-la-ba-tubbee*	1	....	One section	18	16	5	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	7	16	5	"	.....	....			
" "	....	Chie-fa-tubbee*	2	4	Lots No. 1, 2, 3, & 6, F.	5	10	19	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	The N. ½, & SW. ¼, & W. ½ of SE ¼, F.	6	10	19	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	7	10	19	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, & 11, F.	8	10	19	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	Lots No. 1, 2, 3, & 4, F	17	10	19	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	18	10	19	"	.....	....			
" "	....	Homa-ka-tona*	....	3	NW. ¼ & SE. ¼	14	15	4	E.	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	Lots No. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, & 12, F.	15	"	"	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	Lots No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, & 12, F.	22	"	"	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	Lots No. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, & 10, F.	27	"	"	"	.....	....		*Chi-fa-tubbe. See page 32.	
		Do	....	....	W. ½	23	"	"	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	26	"	"	"	.....	....			
30–31]														
Nov. 5	....	Hoo-la-to-pah	1	2	One section	17	9	18	E.	.....	....	Mushulatubbi, Sooka-natche, No. 1	.....	Chas. Fisher, att'y.
		Do	....	....	One section	18	9	18	"	.....	....	"	.....	"
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	21	9	18	"	.....	....	"	.....	"
	....	Noh-ho-lubbee	1	2	One section	25	9	18	"	.....	....	"	.....	"
		Do	....	....	One section	36	9	18	"	.....	....	"	.....	"
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	35	9	18	"	.....	....	"	.....	"

	....	Tau-pa-na-ish-tau-no-ho-mo.	3	2	One section	26	9	18	"		....	"		"
		Do	....	....	One section	23	9	18	"		....	"		"
		Do	....	....	W. ½ & SE. ¼	35	9	18	"		....	"		"
	...	Shap-po-ho-mah	....	....	One section	1	10	14	"		....	"		"
	...	Po-sha-at-tah	....	....	One section	2	10	18	"		....	"		"
	...	A-took-a-lun-tubbee	....	....	One section	12	10	18	"		....	"		"
	...	Is-te-ma-ho-yo	....	....	One section	14	10	18	"		....	"		"
	...	Me-ah-shambee	....	....	One section	13	10	18	"		....	"		"
	...	Po-hah-mah	....	....	One section	12	10	14	"		....	"		"
	...	Iyo-ma-ho-ka	....	....	One section	18	10	19	"		....	"		"
	...	Fem-'mah	....	....	One section	10	10	18	"		....	"		"
	...	Em-piah	....	....	One section	15	10	18	"		....	"		"
	...	Oun-to-a-tubbee	....	....	One section	21	10	18	"		....	"		"
	...	Ea-ka-lubbee	....	2	One section	14	9	18	"		....	"		"
		Do	....	....	One section	15	9	18	"		....	"		"
32–33]														
Nov. 5	....	Ah-pa-hah	....	2	One section	1	9	18	E.		....	"		"
		Do	....	....	One section	2	9	18	"		....	"		"
	....	Hic-a-tea-cha	1	3	One section	6	9	19	....		....	"		"
		Do	....	....	One section	7	9	19	....		....	"		"
		Do	....	....	N. ½ & SW. ¼	18	9	17	....		....	"		"
	....	Nac-a-tubbee	....	....	One section	25	12	16	E.		....	"		"
	....	Tish-a-hom-bee	....	....	One section	3	10	18	E.		....	"		"
	....	Sha-a-bea-cha	....	2	One section	30	10	19	"		....	"		"
		Do	....	....	One section	31	10	19	"		....	"		"
Nov. 7	....	Yo-mo-tam-bee	1	1	One section	1	10	18	"		....	"		John Johnson, att'y.
		Do	....	....	W. ½ & NE. ¼	6	10	19	"		....			"
	....	Holo-ba-lubbee *	1	....	SE. ¼	28	16	6	"		....	Natacache	*Tomalubbee, Homa-ka-tona, and Chu-fa-tub-bee, properly belong to Natacache's district, but on producing proof have been allowed to locate in Mushulatub-bee's district, having said that there was not land remaining unsold of equal quality in dis-trict of said Natacache's, left unsold.	
		Do	....	....	E. ½	33	16	6	"		....			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	34	15	6	"		....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	3	15	6	"		....			
" "	....	Homa-ka-tona*	....	3	W. ½	13	14	5	"		....	"		"
		Do	....	....	S. ½ NE. ¼	14	14	5	"		....			
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	15	14	5	"		....			
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	22	14	5	"		....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	23	14	5	"		....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	24	14	5	"		....			
" "	....	Chu-fa-tubbee*	2	4	One section	24	10	18	"		....	"		"
		Do	....	....	One section	25	10	18	"		....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	23	10	18	"		....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	26	10	18	"		....			
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	22	10	18	"		....			
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	27	10	18	"		....			
34–35]														
Nov. 7	....	Noc-oshe	....	1	One section	29	14	5	E.		....	Natacache		
		Do	....	....	N. ½	32	14	5	E.		....	"	*Previously applied for by another Indian.	
	....	Ona-tubbee*	....	....	One section	23	14	5	E.		....	"		
	....	Eli-tah-tic-na	1	2	One section	13	15	5	"		....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½ SW. ¼	14	15	5	"		....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	23	15	5	"		....			

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835.														
Nov. 7	....	Suc-ka-tubbee	....	....	E. ½	22	14	16	E.	....	....	Natacache.		
		Do	....	....	W. ½	23	14	16	"	....	....			
	....	Chi-na	1	....	One section	1	15	5	"	....	....	"	All the above are located in Mushalatubbee's district for want of lands in their own district.	
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	12	15	5	"	....	....			
Nov. 9	....	Posah-slock-co	....	2	One section	7	10	19	"	....	....	....	Posah-slock-co, who belongs to Nalacache district, is located in Mushalatubbee's district for want of unsold lands in his own or Nalacacha's district.	Jno. Johnston, att'y.
		Do	....	....	Lots No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, & 11. F.	8	10	19	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	& lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7. F.	17	10	19	"	1,280	....			
	....	Sarah Boothe, relict of Richard Boothe, deceased.	....	....	One section	23	1	14	E.	....	....	Augusta district & registered & located in Mushalatubbee's district.	....	" "
	....	Wa-tubbee	....	7	One section [Nalakacha].	14	11	13	"	....	....	Mushalatubbee's	....	" "
		Do	....	....	One section	11	11	13	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	10	11	13	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	9	11	13	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	8	11	13	"	2,880	....			
	....	Ona-ha-tubbee	....	1	N. ½ & SE. ¼	19	10	19	E.	....	....	....	....	" "
		Do	....	....	& the whole of F. S. No.	20	10	19	"	800	....			
36-37]														
Nov. 9	....	An-cubbee	4	4	One section	4	10	18	E.	....	....	Mushalatubbee	....	Jno. Johnston, att'y.
		Do	....	....	One section	5	10	18	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	8	10	18	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	9	10	18	"	....	....			
	....	Sham-pyea	....	7	One section	4	11	13	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	3	11	13	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	2	11	13	"	....	....			

		Do			One section	1	11	13	"			"		" "
		Do			N. ½	12	11	13	"	2,880				
		Stona-ha-cha	2	4	N. ½	29	14	6	"					
		Do			W. ½	22	14	5	"					
		Do			E. ½ & E. NW. ¼, E. ½ SW. ¼.	21	14	5	"					
		Do			SW. ¼	27	14	5	"					
		Do			W. ½	2	15	4	"					
		Do			N. ½	36	16	4	"					
		Do			W. ½	29	15	5	"	2,14.0		"		" "
		Do										Nalakache registered in Mushulatubbi district.		" "
		Ni-tuc-ka-chick-ma			One section	15	14	16	"	640				
		Toba-chubba	2	4	One section	33	3	8	E.			Nala-kache		Toba-chubbee.
		Do			One section	34	3	8	"					
		Do			S. ½	27	3	8	"					
		Do			S. ½	28	2	8	"					
		Do			N. ½	4	2	8	"					
		Na-ka-che			One section	20	3	8	"			"		"
		Do			One section	17	3	8	"					
		Do			E. ½	19	3	8	"					
38–39]														
Nov. 9		Fi-la-ka-Chubbe		3	One section	4	2	9	E.					
		Do			One section	9	2	9	"					
		Do			S. ½	33	3	9	"					Tobachubbee.
		James Toba	1	1	One section	31	3	9	"			Nala-ka-che		
		Do			W. ½	32	3	9	"					
		Do			SW. ¼	29	3	9	"					
		Folivah			One section	3	15	4	"					
		Me-chubbe	5	2	One section	2	15	5	"					
		Do			One section	11	15	5	"					
		Do			One section	14	15	5	"					
		Do			NW. ¼	23	15	5	"					
		Tim, you-be		1	One section	36	16	4	"					
		Do			S ½	25	16	4	"					
		Tonar		3	One section	12	16	4	"			Leflore's		
		Do			One section	13	16	4	"					
		Do			E. ½	14	16	4	"					
		Pah-ne			One section	6	15	4	"					
		Do			Lots No. 2, 3, 4, 7, & 8	31	16	4	"					
Nov. 10		Loo-ma-ho-ma*		1	N. ½ & W. ½, SW. ¼	17	15	5	"				* Previously located for another Indian.	Jno. Johnston, att'y.
		Do			SW. ¼	18	"	"	"					
		Do			NE. ¼	19	"	"	"					
		Do			SE. ¼, W. ½ of SW. ¼	8	"	"	"					
"		Stan-tubbee			N. ½ & SW. ¼	21	16	5	"			Nalakache-Sucha-Mushulatubbe dis.		
		Do			NW. ¼	28	16	5	"					

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
40–41]														
1835.														
Nov. 10	....	Abbee-took-chiah*	....	1	S. ½	30	16	5	E.	.....	....	Notachea, S. Mush	* Previously located for another Indian.	
		Do	....	....	E. ½ & NE. ¼ & W. ½ NW. ¼ & SW. ¼	19	16	5	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	& NW. ¼	31	16	5	"	.....	....			
	....	Cunne-an-tubbee*	....	....	One section	7	16	5	"	.....	....	.....do.... do	* Previously applied for by another Indian.	
	....	Chunc-cho	....	2	One section	10	16	4	"	.....	....	Notahache, Mush		
		Do	....	....	S ½ & NE. ¼	9	16	4	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	3	16	4	"	.....	....			
	....	Nook-tah-tubbee	....	....	S. ½	36	16	5	"	.....	....	" Mushulatubbe.		
		Do	....	....	W. ½	31	16	6	"	.....	....			
	....	E-mo-og-loosh-ah-homa*	....	2	One section	28	16	6	"	.....	....	" "	* Previously located	Jas. Brown, at'y.
		Do	....	....	S. ½	22	16	6	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	27	16	6	"	.....	....			
	....	Yeo-poh-tah	1	3	One section	25	16	4	"	.....	....	Leflores		" "
		Do	....	....	One section	26	16	4	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	24	16	4	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	19	16	5	"	.....	....			
	....	Elo-ni-ho-ya	....	1	One section	18	16	5	"	.....	....	"		" "
		Do	....	....	W. ½	7	16	5	"	.....	....			
	....	Chaf-fa-tubbee	2	1	One section	14	15	6	"	.....	....	"		" "
		Do	....	....	One section	13	15	6	"	.....	....			
	....	Tus-a-hu	1	....	One section	36	12	14	....	.....	....	Mushulatubbee, Suchanatch.		Chas. Fisher, at'y.
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	25	12	14	....	.....	....			
42–43]														
Nov. 10	....	Ah-le-ho-ca	1	2	One section	26	12	14	E.	.....	....	Mushulatubbee.		Chas. Fusher, atty.
		Do	....	....	One section	35	12	14	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	25	12	14	"	.....	....			
	....	Ho-te-cubbee	....	....	W. ½	14	12	14	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	15	12	14	"	.....	....			

	....	Shon-Ka-ho-yo	....	2	One section	22	12	14	"	....	....		
		Do	....	....	E. ½	21	12	14	"	....	....		
	....	Ela-ba-cubbee	....	1	One section	33	12	14	"	....	....		
		Do	....	....	W. ½	34	12	14	"	....	....		
	....	Ah-mah-tu-na	....	3	One section	19	12	15	"	....	....		
		Do	....	....	One section	30	12	15	"	....	....		
		Do	....	....	W. ½	31	12	15	"	....	....		
	....	No-ah-ho-yo	3	1	One section	6	12	14	"	....	....		
		Do	....	....	One section	7	12	14	"	....	....		
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	5	12	14	"	....	....		
	....	Tus-ca-ho-ma	....	1	One section	5	14	15	"	....	....		
		Do	....	....	N. ½	4	14	15	"	....	....		
	....	Saw-win-cha	....	....	One section	35	19	1	"	....	....		
	....	Tusca-ho-no-ha-jo	....	....	One section	12	19	1	"	....	....		
	....	A-ho bah-tubbee	1	1	One section	11	12	14	"	....	....		
		Do	....	....	S. ½	12	12	14	"	....	....		
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	10	12	14	"	....	....		
44–45] Nov. 10	....	Noc-ko-mah	....	5	One section	13	12	14	"	....	....		
		Do	....	....	One section	23	12	14	"	....	....		
		Do	....	....	One section	24	12	14	"	....	....		
		Do	....	....	N. ½	25	12	14	"	....	....		
	....	[Ish-ton-ack-fu-lah*	....	....	One section	22	12	15	"	....	....	Mushulatubbee*	Previously located by another.	Chas. Fushe, att'y
	....	Han-nan-homa	....	2	One section	35	13	14	"	....	....	" Suckanache		" "
		Do	....	....	One section	36	13	14	"	....	....	" "		" "
	....	Bak-a-tubbee	....	3	One section	26	13	14	"	....	....	" "		" "
		Do	....	....	One section	27	13	14	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	23	13	14	"	....	....	" "		" "
	....	Stile-a-tubbe	....	....	S. ½, NE. ¼	20	12	15	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	21	12	15	"	....	....	" "		" "
	....	Eah-to-chubbee	....	....	One section	11	9	13	"	....	....	" "		" "
	...	No-wah-te-ka	1	....	S. ½	27	14	15	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½ & SW. ¼	34	14	15	"	....	....	" "		" "
	....	Nan-cha-be	1	1	One section	22	13	14	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½, NE. ¼	15	13	14	"	....	....	" "		" "
	....	Tal-la-ho-la	....	....	One section	27	12	15	"	....	....	" "		" "
	....	Tuck-ho-lu-tubbee	....	....	One section	14	10	15	"	....	....	" "		" "
	....	Ish tau-hopah	1	....	One section	8	12	14	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	9	12	14	"	....	....			
46–47] Nov. 10	....	Iso-polla	2	....	One section	17	10	15	E.					
		Do	....	....	E. ½	18	10	15	"	....	....	Mushatubbe, Such-anatch.		Chas. Fushe, att'y.
	....	Pealy	....	1	One section	24	15	6	"	....	....	Leflores	Previously located	J. Brown.
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	23	15	6	"	....	....			
	....	Phil-a-tub	3	4	One section	11	14	15	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	2	14	15	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	14	14	15	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	13	14	15	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	12	14	15	"	....	....			

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835. Nov. 10	....	Kau-cha	....	1	One section	19	14	5	E.	....	....	Notahache, located Leflores Dist.	....	Jno. Johnston, sr., attor'y.
		Do	....	....	N. ½	30	14	6	"	....	....			
	....	Emo-nan-tubbe	....	1	One section	26	14	5	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	N. ½	35	14	5	"	....	....			
	....	Eya-hoy-ar	....	1	S. ½	34	15	5	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	S ½	35	15	5	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	33	15	5	"	....	....			
	....	Pis-sa-ham-la	....	....	One section	28	14	5	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
	....	Eli-hoyno	....	1	One section	25	14	5	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	S. ½	24	14	5	"	....	....			
	....	Me-you-yoh-cubbee	....	....	S. ½, say 640 off the south end of Frac. Sec.	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		....	....	....	....	2	16	4	"	....	....	Leflores		
	....	Ilk-co-tubbe	....	....	N. ½	25	15	6	"	....	....	"		
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	7	15	6	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	6	16	5	"	....	....			
48–49]	....	Eli-tubba	4	8	N. ½	20	12	13	"	....	....	Natakache, located in Mushatubbee.	....	Jno. Johnston, at'y.
		Do	....	....	One section	21	12	13	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	22	12	13	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	26	12	13	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	27	12	13	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	28	12	13	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	29	12	13	"	....	....			
	....	Eas-ta-ho-la	....	6	One section	33	12	13	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	One section	34	12	13	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	35	12	13	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	36	12	13	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	32	12	13	"	....	....			
Nov. 11	....	Ebok-ah-tubbe	....	....	One section	24	16	6	"	....	....	Notakache, Leflores.	....	" "
	....	Was-koo-muk	....	3	One section	23	27	4	W.	....	....	" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	One section	24	27	4	"	....	....			

		Do			E. ½	22	27	4	"					
		Che-pa-ka	1		One section	36	23	6	E.		" "		" "
		Do			SE. ¼	35	23	6	"					
		Ho-te-ma		2	One section	13	11	13	"		" "		" "
		Do			S. ½	12	11	13	"					
		Do			N. ½	24	11	13	"				" "
		Elap-o-tubbee	1	3	One section	28	13	14	"					
		Do			One section	34	13	14	"					
		Do			N. ½ & SE. ¼	33	13	14	"					
50–51] Nov. 11		Lambee	1		One section	5	13	14	E.					
		Do			W. ½, NW. ¼, W. ½ of SW. ¼.	4	13	14	"					
		Pul-kin-tubbee		8	One section	5	10	14	E.					
		Do			One section	6	10	14	"					
		Do			One section	7	10	14	"					
		Do			One section	8	10	14	"					
		Do			One section	18	10	14	"					
		Eas-ta-ho-la		5	One section	3	12	14	"		Che-nochaba			
		Do			One section	4	12	14	"					
		Do			E. ½	9	12	14	"					
		Do			N. ½ & SW. ¼	10	12	14	"					
		Do			SE. ¼	5	12	14	"					
		Bur-ma-tu-na*		1	N. ½ & SE. ¼	17	12	15	"			*Previously located or sold.		
		Do			N. ½	18	12	15	"					
		Do			NE. ¼	20	12	15	"					
		Chat-tu-homa	3	2	One section	17	10	14	"		Nata-ka-che, located in Mushatubbee.			Jno. Johnston, at'y.
		Do			NE. ¼	19	10	14	"					
		Do			N. ½	20	10	14	"					
		Do			N. ½	21	10	14	"					
		Do			N. ½	22	10	14	"					
		Push-ah-mus-tubbee		5	One section	18	12	14	"		" "		" "
		Do			One section	19	12	14	"					
		Do			One section	20	12	14	"					
		Do			W. ½	17	12	14	"					
		Ilk-co-tubbee			N. ½	25	15	6	"		" "		" "
		Do			NW. ¼	6	16	5	"					
		Do			SW. ¼	7	16	4	"					
52–53] 11		An-cubbee*	2	7	One section	4	14	16	E.		Nata-ka-che, located in Mushalatubbee.	*Previously taken by another Indian.		Jno. Johnston, att'y.
		Do			One section	8	14	16	"					
		Do			One section	9	14	16	"					
		Do			One section	10	14	16	"					
		Do			S. ½	5	14	16	"					
		Do			N. ½	17	14	16	"					
		Anook-che-to*		2	One section	22	13	14	"		" "	*Previously located for another Indian.		" "
		Do			S. ½, NE. ¼	15	13	14	"					
		Do			SE. ¼	21	13	14	"					

Claims under the 14th article of treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835.														
Nov. 11	....	Elap-it-te-abbee	....	....	S. ½	12	9	16	E.	....	....	Nata-ka-che, located in Mushalatubbee.	....	Jno. Johnston, att'y.
		Do	....	....	S. ½	15	9	16	"	....	....			
	....	Ona-ak-ta	....	2	One section	28	12	15	"	....	....		....	" "
		Do	....	....	One section	22	12	15	"	....	....			
	....	Et-til-a-wa	....	....	One section	20	12	15	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
	....	She-ma-ho-tubbee*	....	....	One section	28	12	15	"	....	....	" "	*Previously taken by another Indian.	" "
	....	She-co-pam-be	....	....	One section	26	12	16	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
	....	In-co-ne-ya	....	....	One section	1	14	15	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
	....	A-folo-ble-chubbee	....	....	One section	12	15	6	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
	....	Ao-pocth-la	....	....	One section	19	15	6	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
	....	Fu-ches-two-mah	....	....	One section	26	15	6	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
54–55]														
Nov. 11	....	Phil-e-ma-tubbee	1	2	One section	28	13	16	E.	....	....	Notakache, located in Mushalatubbee.	....	Jno. Johnston, att'y.
		Do	....	....	One section	27	13	16	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	22	13	16	"	....	....			
	....	A-ke-ne-ah	....	....	One section	17	16	6	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
	....	Nun-te-hubbee	3	2	E. ½ & SW. ¼	3	14	6	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	One section	4	14	6	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½ & NW. ¼	5	14	6	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	10	14	6	"	....	....			
	....	Ho-you-hun-na	1	....	N. ½	18	12	15	"	....	....	" "	....	
		Do	....	....	N. ½ & SE. ¼	17	12	15	"	....	....			" "
	....	She-me-ah	....	2	One section	3	13	16	"	....	....	" "	....	
		Do	....	....	W. ½	2	13	16	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	4	13	16	"	....	....			
	....	Tus-ca-ho-ca	1	....	N. ½ & SE. ¼, W. ½ of SW. ¼	12	12	15	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼, W. ½, SE. ¼	1	12	15	"	....	....			
	....	Mul-la-tubbee	....	....	N. ½ & SE. ¼	22	13	16	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	& SE. ¼	15	13	16	"	....	....			
	....	Tish-u-am-ba	2	2	NW. ¼ & W. ½ of NE. ¼									
		Do	....	....	E. ½ SW. ¼, & SE. ¼	31	13	15	"	....	....	" "	....	"
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	30	13	15	"	....	....			

		Do			NW. ¼	6	12	15	"					
		Do			One section	1	12	14	"					
		Do			E. ½ of NE. ¼, E. ½ SE. ¼	2	12	14	"					
56–57]														
Nov. 11		Oak-a-la-in-che-ha-ba	5	5	W. ½	5	14	14	E.			Natakache		Jno. Johnston, att'y.
		Do			E. ½	6	14	14	"					
		Do			E. ½	7	14	14	"					
		Do			One section	8	14	14	"					
		Do			SW. ¼	9	14	14	"					
		Do			W. ½	17	14	14	"					
		Do			E. ½ & SW. ¼	18	14	14	"					
		Do			NW. ¼	19	14	14	"					
		Do			& N. ½	20	14	14	"			"	* This claim of two sections, & ¼ was sold by the register during the time of filing the application, and the Indian had to apply for other lands.	
		Ma-hubbee*	3	1	One section	3	13	16	"					
		Do			W. ½	2	"	"	"					
		Do			E. ½ & NW. ¼	4	"	"	"					
		Phil-le-mo-ah		7	N. ½ & SE. ¼	7	14	16	"			Natakache		
		Do			E. ½ of SW. ¼	18	14	16	"			Tallow Town		
		Do			S. ½	17	14	16	"					
		Do			One section	19	14	16	"					
		Do			One section	20	14	16	"					
		Do			N½	30	14	16	"			" "	* Previously located for another Indian or sold.	
		Phille-ma-hobbe*			One section	15	11	13	"			" "	* Previously located for another Indian or sold.	
		Phille-moon-tubbee*	4	6	One section	35	14	16	"					
		Do			S. ½	33	"	"	"					
		Do			S. ½	34	"	"	"					
		Do			W. ½ NE. ¼	36	"	"	"					
		Do			W. ½ & NE ¼	25	"	"	"					
		Do			S½	24	"	"	"					
		Do			E½	23	"	"	"					
		Do			W. ½	14	"	"	"					
58–59]		Ech-a-pa		6	One section	36	14	16	E.			Nolakache, Mushulatubbee, six towns.		Jno. Johnston, att'y.
		Do			One section	28	14	16	"					
		Do			One section	27	14	16	"					
		Do			N. ½	33	14	16	"					
		Do			N. ½	34	14	16	"					
		Oak-la-ba		7	One section	32	14	19	"					
		Do			One section	29	14	16	"					
		Do			S. ½	30	14	16	"			Notakache district, Chuockaba township, six towns,		
		Do			One section	31	14	16	"					
		Do			N. ½	5	13	16	"					
		Do			N. ½	6	13	16	"					

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835. Nov. 11	....	Bun-na-tu-ma-her*	....	1	N. ½ & SE. ¼	17	12	15	E.				*Previously located for another claimant.	
		Do	....	....	N. ½	18	12	15	"					
		Do	....	....	W. ½ of SE. ¼, E. ½ SW. ¼	8	12	15	"					
Nov. 12.	....	Pon-chis-tubbee*	2	4	One section	3	2	9	"			Natakache, Leaf River, on or near the line between Leflore, Natakache.		Chas. Fisher, att'y.
		Do	....	....	One section	10	2	9	"					
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	11	2	9	"					
		Do	....	....	W. ½	2	2	9	"					
		Do	....	....	S. ½ & NE. ¼	34	2	9	"					
	....	Ish-ta-tubbee	....	....	One section	35	3	8	"			" Leaf River.		" "
	....	Wat-tubbee	4	6	One section	5	2	9	"			" "		
		Do	....	....	One section	8	2	9	"					
		Do	....	....	One section	18	2	9	"					
		Do	....	....	W. ½	19	2	9	"					
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	7	2	9	"					
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	17	2	9	"					
60–61]	....	Mo-me-tam-bee	3	....	One section	23	3	8	"			Natakache, Leflore, Leaf River.		Chas. Fisher, att'y.
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼, W. ½	26	3	8	"					
	...	Posh-a-ho-mah	1	3	One section	21	3	8	"			" "		" "
		Do	....	....	N. ½	27	3	8	"					
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	28	3	8	"					
	....	Ela-ta-ka	3	....	One section	30	3	8	"			" "		"
		Do	....	....	N. ½	29	3	8	"					
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	19	3	8	"					
	....	Ela-Shubbee	3	1	One section	13	2	8	"			" "		"
		Do	....	....	One section	14	2	8	"					
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	15	2	8	"					

Nov. 12.	....	Chee-a-tha	....	....	One section	9	9	14	"		....	Mogolushas, Bogue-chitta Dis., on waters of Pearl River.			"
	....	Tu-wak-ke	....	....	One section	15	9	14	"		....	"	"		" "
	...	Ah-le-ha-min-tubbee	....	....	One section	25	9	13	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	Me-ish-attah	2	2	One section	35	9	13	"		....	"	"		" "
		Do	....	....	One section	36	9	13	"		....				
		Do	....	....	SE. ½	26	9	13	"		....				
	....	Eo-gad-un-nah	....	....	One section	2	8	13	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	Sho-ne	....	....	One section	22	9	13	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	Tan-ap-a-ge	....	....	One section	33	10	14	"		....	"	"		" "
62–63]															
Nov. 12	...	Ish-im-ma-ho-yo	....	....	One section	32	10	14	E.		....	Nogolushas. Bog-chittas dis. on waters of Pearl River.			C. Fisher, atty.
	....	A-al-bee	....	....	One section	19	9	13	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	Tow-at-a-ga	....	....	One section	18	9	13	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	Ti-me-pah	....	....	One section	20	9	13	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	Bulle	....	....	One section	30	9	13	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	Im-ma	....	....	One section	29	9	13	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	Kal-ah-it-im-ma	....	....	One section	32	9	13	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	Pus-a-ca	....	....	One section	6	8	13	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	Noke-stas-hah	2	1	One section	35	9	12	"	640	....	"	"		" "
		Do	....	....	One section, frac	36	9	12	"	320	....				
		Do	....	....	S. ½	26	9	12	"	320	....				
	....	Im-ish-tuma	....	....	One section	31	9	13	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	Peas-a-chim-ma	....	....	One section	5	8	13	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	Ela-it-umah	3	1	One section	8	8	13	"		....	"	"		" "
		Do	....	....	W. ½	4	8	13	"		....				
		Do	....	....	W. ½ & NE. ¼	9	8	13	"		....				
	....	Me-hah	....	....	One section	17	8	13	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	Me-chi	....	....	One section	16	8	13	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	A-yo-ah-ho-nah	....	....	One section	21	8	13	"		....	"	"		" "
64–65]															
Nov. 12	....	Jefferson	....	....	One sectiou	20	8	13	E.		....	Mogolushes & Bog-chettas.			Chas. Fisher, atty.
	....	Eli-met-abbee	3	3	One section	17	9	14	"		....	"	"		" "
		Do	....	....	One section	20	9	14	"		....				
		Do	....	....	S. ½	8	9	14	"		....				
		Do	....	....	E. ½ SW. ¼	19	9	14	"		....				
	....	Alae-min-tabbee	2	2	One section	3	9	14	"		....	"	"		" "
		Do	....	....	W. ½	2	9	14	"		....				
		Do	....	....	N. ½	11	9	14	"		....				
		Do	....	....	E. ½	4	9	14	"		....				
	....	Atook-lau-tubbee	....	....	One section	10	9	14	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	Uba-me-lah	....	2	One section	14	16	6	"		....	"	"		" "
		Do	....	....	One section	15	16	6	"		....	"	"		" "
	....	* Taw-ap-hag-ubbee	3	3	S. ½	24	14	16	"		....	"	"	*Previously located	"

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835.														
Nov. 12	....	* Taw-ap-hag-ubbee	....	....	N. ½ SW. ¼	25	14	16	E.	....				
		Do	....	....	W. ½ & SE. ¼	14	14	16	"	....				
		Do	....	....	E. ½	23	14	16	"	....		Mogolushes & Bogchettas.	....	Chas. Fisher, att'y.
	....	Ho-gay	....	....	One section	20	16	6	"	....			....	" "
	....	Atoobee	....	....	One section	35	10	13	"	....		" "	....	" "
	....	Tish-u-a-tubbee	3	....	One section	29	16	6	"	....		" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	W. ½	21	16	6	"	....				
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	28	16	6	"	....				
66–67]														
Nov. 12	....	Te-wa-na-ha	2	2	One section	19	16	6	E.	....		Mogolushas & Bogchettas.	....	Chas. Fisher, atty.
		Do	....	....	W. ½	30	16	6	"	....				
		Do	....	....	One section	18	16	6	"	....				
	....	I-ish-tin-ag-we-ah	3	3	One section	7	13	16	"	....		" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	One section	8	13	16	"	....				
		Do	....	....	One section	9	13	16	"	....				
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	17	13	16	"	....		" "		
	....	Cune-at-im-mah*	....	....	SW. ½	11	16	5	"	....		....	*Previously located by another Indian.	
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	14	16	5	"	....				
		Do	....	....	E. ½ of NW. ¼	14	16	5	"	....				
		Do	....	....	E. ½ of SE. ¼	14	16	5	"	....				
	....	Mat-la-chubbee	....	1	One section	2	14	5	"	....		" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	E. ½	3	14	5	"	....				
Nov. 12	....	Yeh-lu-a-let-ubbee*	1	....	W. ½	6	16	5	"	....		....	*Previously located by another Indian.	
		Do	....	....	W. ½	7	16	5	"	....				
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	18	16	5	"	....				
	....	Con-she-ti-ah	....	....	One section	4	9	15	"	....				
	....	E-ha-ley	....	....	W. ½	7	16	6	"	....				
		Do	....	....	N. ½	12	16	5	"	....				
	....	Nack-a-nam-bee*	2	2	N. ½	7	12	16	"	....		....	*Previously located by another Indian.	

		Do			S. ½	6	"	"	"			
		Do			W. ½	5	"	"	"			
		Do			W. ½ of NE. ¼	5	"	"	"			
		Do			SE. ¼	5	"	"	"			
		Do			NW. ¼	8	"	"	"			
		Do			W. ½ of NE. ¼	8	"	"	"			
		Do			SW. ¼	4	"	"	"			
68–69] Nov. 12		Ti-ah			S. ½	5	13	16	E.			
		Do			S. ½	6	13	16	"			
		Tona-ab-be			N. ½	34	15	5	"			
		Do			N. ½	35	15	5	"			
		To-wa-ke			One section	36	15	5	"			
		Hah-lak-la-ma			E. ½	5	15	5	"			
		Do			E. ½	8	15	5	"			
		Kash-a-kok-ta	1	2	One section	12	13	15	"			
		Do			One section	13	13	15	"			
		Do			& SE. ¼	14	13	15	"			
		Fane-abbee			One section	36	9	14	"			
		Ite-pi-sah			N. ⅓	3	13	15	"			
		Do			E. ½	4	13	15	"			
		Oak-lish-tyah			One section	11	15	5	"			
		Che-a-jah	2		E. ½	33	16	5	"			
		Do			SE. ¼	28	16	5	"			
		Do			N. ½	34	16	5	"			
		Do			E. ½ of SW. ¼ & W. ½, SE. ¼.	"	"	"	"			
		Nuk-far-la*	2		E. ½, NW. ¼	19	15	5	"			*Previously located by another Indian.
		Do			NE. ¼	30	15	5	"			
		Do			E. ½ of NW. ¼	30	15	5	"			
		Do			E. ½, SE. ¼, & SW. ¼ of	30	15	5	"			
		Do			NW. ¼	31	15	5	"			
70–71] Nov. 12.		Somet-e-gee*	2		One section	22	14	5	E.			*Previously located by another.
		Do			E. ½	21	14	5	"			
		Ci-es-unna*	1		One section	12	10	17	"			*Previously located by another.
		Do			E. ½ of NE. ¼ & E. ½ SE ¼	12	10	17	"			
		Ik-e-be-tul-lah	2	1	One section	21	9	14	"			
		Do			One section	22	9	14	"			
		Ea-ho-tubbee	1	1	One section	10	14	16	"			
		Do			E. ½ & SW. ¼	9	14	16	"			
		Al-nu-ho-yo			S. ½	2	15	4	"			
		Do			SE. ¼	3	15	4	"			
		Do			NE. ¼	10	15	4	"			
		Ne-chubbee*		2	One section	26	15	4	"			* Previously located.
		Do			E. ½	27	"	"	"			
		Do			SE. ¼	22	"	"	"			
		Do			SW. ¼	23	"	"	"			
		Nok-ne-ty-ah			One section	15	10	15	"			

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835.														
Nov. 12	....	Boky-hon-nah*	2	....	S. ½ & SE. ¼	14	15	4	E.				*Previously located.	
		Do	....	....	NE. ½ SE. ¼	13	15	4	"					
	....	Ish-to-ho-yo	....	....	One section	20	10	15	"					
	....	At-to-bah	....	4	One section	6	10	18	"					
		Do	....	....	One section	7	10	18	"					
		Do	....	....	W. ½ & NE. ¼	18	10	18	"					
72–73]		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	17	10	18	"					
Nov. 12	....	Kish-a-mus-tubbee	....	....	W. ½ & SW. ¼	3	15	6	"			Six towns.		Jno. Johnson, att'y.
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	10	15	6	"					
	....	Oak-ille-nu-wa	1	1	SE. ¼	21	16	6	"			" "		" "
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	28	16	6	"					
		Do	....	....	N. ½	27	16	6	"					
		Do	....	....	S. ½	32	16	6	"					
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	23	16	6	"					
	....	Oak-tok-a-hu-jo	3	6	One section	8	16	5	"			" "		" "
		Do	....	....	One section	9	16	5	"					
		Do	....	....	E. ½	7	16	5	"					
		Do	....	....	N. ½	10	16	5	"					
		Do	....	....	One section	3	16	5	"					
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	2	16	5	"					
		Do	....	....	W. ½	11	16	5	"					
	....	Hi-yo-tubbee	3	2	One section	27	12	14	"			" "	See letters Land Office 28 April, 1843.	" '
		Do	....	....	One section	28	12	14	"					
		Do	....	....	E. ½	29	12	14	"					
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	32	12	14	"					
	....	Ma-hubbee, jr	1	....	E. ½	31	14	14	"			English town or six towns.		
		Do	....	....	W. ½	32	14	14	"					
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	29	14	14	"					
	....	Oak-il-le-au-ne (a woman).	....	....	One section	15	16	5	W.			" "		
	....	Me-ash-pul-la	....	....	One section	25	13	14	"			" "		

	....	Na-hoo-sa	....	4	One section	36	11	13	"			" "		
		Do	....	....	N. ½	35	11	13	"					
		Do	....	....	S. ½	26	11	13	"					
		Do	....	....	N. ½	34	11	13	"					
		Do	....	....	S. ½	27	11	13	"					
74–75]														
Nov. 12	....	Ache-ubbee	....	....	E. ½	5	15	6	W.		....	English town or six towns.		Jno. Johnson, att'y.
		Do	....	....	N ½	4	15	6	"		....	" "		" "
	....	Iis-ka-ti-oak-te	2	5	W. ½ of SE. ¼	11	15	4	"		....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	10	15	4	"		....			
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	15	15	4	"		....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½ & NW. ¼	14	15	4	"		....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	13	15	4	"		....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½ NW ¼ & W. ½ NE. ¼	23	15	4	"		....			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼ & W. ½ sec. No. 26.	26	15	4	"		....			
		Do	....	....	Lots No. 7, 8, 9, & 10, of sec.	27	15	4	"		....			" "
Nov. 12	....	Ho-yub-bee	....	....	W. ½ sec	17	16	5	E.		....	Six towns		" "
		Do	....	....	W. ½ "	20	16	5	"		....	Natakache, Leflore's dist.	* Previously located for another Indian.	
	....	Itte-oak-choe-co *	2	1	One section	33	19	1	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	34	19	1	"		....	" "		" "
	....	She-co-pa-ha-joe	....	....	N. ½	36	14	5	"		....			
		Do	....	....	W. ½	31	14	6	"		....	" "		" "
	....	Ta-pe-um-che-ah	2	....	One section	5	11	13	"		....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	8	11	13	"		....	" "		
	....	Esha-ho-ka	....	5	One section	1	12	16	"		....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	2	12	16	"		....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	12	12	16	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	36	13	16	"		....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	35	13	16	"		....	" "		" "
	....	Ho-pa-kea-ge	2	2	One section	17	11	13	"		....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	20	11	13	"		....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	18	11	13	"		....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	7	11	13	"		....			
76–77]														
Nov. 12	....	Saw-wa-che-ho-yua	2	....	SE. ¼	15	15	5	"		....	Natakache in Leflore's dist.		Jno. Johnson, att'y.
		Do	....	....	E. ½ & SW. ¼	22	15	5	"		....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	27	15	5	"		....			
	....	Ma-ha-la-hona	....	2	One section	21	14	16	"		....			
		Do	....	....	W. ½	22	14	16	"		....	" "		" "
	....	Cun-we-ah-tubbee	....	....	S. ½	8	14	16	"		....			
		Do	....	....	N ½	17	14	16	"		....	" "		Portis, attor'y.
	....	Su-ee	....	....	N. ½ & W. ½ SE. ¼	22	9	16	"		....			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼ of sec. No	14	9	16	"		....			
		Do	....	....	W. ½ NE. ¼	12	9	16	"		....	" "		G. B. Boyd, att'y.
	....	Ste-mi-la-ha-jah	....	2	One section	35	11	8	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	2	10	8	"		....	Mogolushas and Bogcitto.		Chas. Fisher, att'y.
Nov. 13	....	Ho-mah	....	....	One section	9	10	13	"		....			

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835. Nov. 13	....	Knock-a-ma-shubbee	....	....	One section	19	10	13	E.	.....	....	Mogolushas and Bogcitto.	.....	Chas. Fisher, att'y.
	....	Po-to-tubbee	....	....	One section	28	10	13	"	.....	....	" "	.....	" "
	....	To-ble-cha	2	2	One section	20	10	13	"	.....	....		.....	" "
		Do	....	....	One section	17	10	13	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	18	10	13	"	.....	....			
	....	Pup-a-mah	....	....	One section	21	10	13	"	.....	....	" "		
	....	Mash-o-ba-ho-mah	2	1	One section	4	10	13	"	.....	....	" "	.....	" "
		Do	....	....	One section	3	10	13	"	.....	....		.....	" "
78–79]	....	Me-ah-too-chubbee	....	....	One section	21	11	13	"	.....	....	" "	.....	" "
Nov. 13	....	Toh-la-hu-mah	2	1	One section	16	11	13	E	.....	....	Mogolushas, & Bogcitta	.....	" "
		Do	....	....	One section	8	14	16	"	.....	....	" "		" "
	....	Ugla-ubbee	....	2	One section	7	11	14	"	.....	....		.....	" "
		Do	....	....	W. ½	8	11	14	"	.....	....	" "		
	....	Houn-tubbee	1	....	One section	32	12	14	"	.....	....		See letter to Gen. Land Office, 28 April, 1843.	
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	28	12	14	"	.....	....			
	....	E-mul-la-tubbee	1	....	One section	6	11	14	"	.....	....	" "	.....	" "
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	5	11	14	"	.....	....			
	....	Ba-nan-tubbee	....	....	N. ½	36	12	13	"	.....	....	" "	.....	" "
		Do	....	....	S. ½	25	12	13	"	.....	....			
	....	Pil-ubbee	....	....	One section	23	12	13	"	.....	....	" "	.....	" "
	....	A-che-bah	....	....	One section	24	12	13	"	.....	....	" "	.....	" "
	....	O-wan-tubbee	2	1	One section	4	12	13	"	.....	....	" "	.....	" "
		Do	....	....	One section	5	12	13	"	.....	....	" "	.....	" "
	....	Toe-oma-tubbee	1	....	One section	17	12	13	"	.....	....	" "	.....	" "
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	18	12	13	"	.....	....		.....	" "
	....	Co-wan-ney	....	....	One section	2	11	11	"	.....	....	" "		
	....	Yok-ke-oh	1	....	One section	6	11	12	"	.....	....	" "	.....	" "
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	5	11	12	"	.....	....	" "	.....	" "
80–81]	....	Oh-tu-gu-to	....	....	One section	8	11	12	"	.....	....	" "	.....	" "
Nov. 13	....	No-go-am-tubbee	3	1	One section	29	12	14	E	.....	....	Nuguloshos, & Bogchitto	Not marked on map	C. Fisher, att'y.
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼ & E. ½	28	12	14	"	.....	....			

		Do			W. ½	21	12	14	"						
		Phil-la-moon-tubbee	2	3	One section	13	10	12	"			"	"	Not marked	" "
		Do			One section	14	10	12	"						
		Do			W. ½ of NW. ¼, E. ½ NE. ¼	23	10	12	"						
		Do			S. ½	23	10	12	"						
		Do			NW. ¼	24	10	12	"						
		Nuk-we-tah	2	2	One section	22	10	12	"			"	"	Not marked	" "
		Do			One section	15	10	12	"						
		Do			E. ½	21	10	12	"						
		Ish-to-tambee	3	1	One section	11	12	12	"			"	"	Not marked	" "
		Do			S. ½	3	12	12	"						
		Do			N. ½ & SE. ¼	10	12	12	"						
		Nish-e-am-ah	1		One section	23	12	11	"			"	"		" "
		Do			SW. ¼	14	12	11	"						
		I-ish-to-no-ho-yo		3	One section	25	12	11	"			"	"		" "
		Do			S. ½	26	12	11	"						
		Do			N. ½	35	12	11	"						
		Do			W. ½	36	12	11	"						
		Pun-a-pish-ubbee	2	2	One section	14	9	15	"			"	"		" "
		Do			One section	13	9	15	"						
		Do			SE. ¼	11	9	15	"						
		Do			NE. ¼ NE. ¼	24	9	15	"						
82–83]															
Nov. 13		Un-a-bee	2	1	One section	18	9	15	E.			Mugolushos & Bogchitto.			C. Fisher, atty.
		Do			E. ½	19	9	15	"						
		Do			SE. ¼	24	9	15	"						
		Do			SW. ¼	17	9	15	"						
		Tish-ho-ha-cubbee	1	1	One section	34	9	15	"			"	"		" " "
		Do			W. ½ & NE. ¼	35	9	15	"						
		Ho-au-tubbee	3		One section	21	9	15	"			"	"		" " "
		Do			E. ½	28	9	15	"						
		Do			SW. ¼	22	9	15	"						
		Ho-ba-tambee	1		One section	31	9	15	"			"	"		" " "
		Do			SW. ¼	30	9	15	"						
		Cune-at-im-mah			S. ½ & NE. ¼ & E. ½ NW. ¼	6	16	6	"			"	"		" " "
		Do			W. ½ NW. ¼	8	16	6	"						
		Ye-hlu-a-let-ubbee	1		W. ½	33	12	16	"			"	"		" " "
		Do			N. ½	28	12	16	"						
		Do			SW. ¼	21	12	16	"						
		Nock-e-mam-bee	2	2	E. ½	12	10	15	"			"	"		" " "
		Do			One section	6	10	16	"						
		Do			One section	7	10	16	"						
		Nuk-fai-la	2		NW. ¼ & SE. ¼	19	15	5	"			"	"		" " "
		Do			NE. ¼ & E. ½, NW. ¼, E. ½ SE. ¼ & W. ½ SW. ¼.	30	15	5	"						
84–85]		Do			NW. ¼, W. ½ NE. ¼	31	15	5	"						
Nov. 13		So-met-e-gee	2		One section	17	9	15	E.						" "
		Do			E. ½	8	9	15	"						
		Li-es-unna	1		N. ½	34	13	16	"						" " "
		Do			N. ½ & SW. ¼	33	13	16	"						

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Name of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835.														
Nov. 13	....	Ne-chubba	....	2	S. ½ & NW. ¼	4	14	16	E.					Chas. Fisher, atty.
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	9	14	16	"					
		Do	....	....	S. ½	5	14	16	"					
		Do	....	....	N. ½	8	14	16	"					
	....	Bo-ley-hon-nah	....	....	One section	29	10	15	"					" " "
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	30	10	15	"					
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	32	10	15	"					
	....	Tau-ap-hag-ubbee	3	3	W. ½ & SE. ¼	5	12	16	"					" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	6	12	16	"					
		Do	....	....	N. ½	7	12	16	"					
		Do	....	....	S. ½	4	12	16	"					
		Do	....	....	N. ½	8	12	16	"					
	....	A-chaf-fah	2	....	W. ½	29	10	16	"					" " "
		Do	....	....	E. ½	31	10	16	"					
		Do	....	....	E. ½	30	10	16	"					
	....	Eo-gad-abbee	2	2	One section	20	9	15	"					" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	29	9	15	"					
		Do	....	....	E. ½	19	9	15	"					
	....	Al-me-ho-yo	....	....	One section	5	9	15	"					" "
86-87]	....	Nok-ne-tubbee	2	2	One section	19	10	16	E					
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	18	10	16	"					
		Do	....	....	E. ½ & NW. ¼	17	10	16	"					
		Do	....	....	W. ½	8	10	16	"					
	....	Po-lah	2	....	W. ½	15	19	1	"					
		Do	....	....	W. ½	22	19	1	"					
		Do	....	....	S. ½	21	19	1	"					
	....	Un-che-lo	....	....	W. ½	31	10	16	"					
		Do	....	....	& W. ½	30	10	16	"					
	....	Eli W. Crowder	3	5	One section	36	15	6	"					
		Do	....	....	One section	35	15	6	"					
		Do	....	....	& S. ½	25	15	6	"					
		Do	....	....	One section	2	14	6	"					
		Do	....	....	N. ½	1	14	6	"					

	....	Eno-yh	....	....	NE. ¼ & SE. ¼	6	14	6	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	34	15	6	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼ & SW. ¼	6	16	5	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	1	16	4	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	17	15	5	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	5	16	5	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	2	19	1	"	....	....			
	....	Ho-ti-o-ka	....	2	SE. ¼	3	19	1	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	1	19	1	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	8	17	18	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	14	16	4	"	....	....	....	....	Jno. B. Davis.
	....	Toki-ah-carns	1	....	E ¼, NE. ¼, W ½, NW. ¼	23	16	4	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	23	16	4	E.	....	....	....	....	Jno. B. Davis.
88–89]	....	Robinson Carnes	....	....	NE. ¼	22	16	4	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	15	16	4	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	24	21	2	W.	....	....	Six Town, located in Leflore's dist.	....	Jno. Johnson, atty.
Nov. 24	....	Ia-che	....	1	S. ½ & SW. ¼	13	21	2	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	14	21	2	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	12	20	2	"	....	....			
" "	....	Tu-yah	....	....	E. ½	11	20	2	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	14	20	2	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼ & W. ½	12	21	2	"	....	....			
" "	....	Oak-ish-Tanne	....	....	SE. ¼	11	21	2	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	One section	13	20	2	"	....	....			
" "	....	Ha-moog-ille-tubbee	....	1	S. ½	12	20	2	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	W. ½	25	21	2	"	....	....			
	....	Ne-tah-cheto	....	2	E. ½	26	21	2	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	23	21	2	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	W. ½	24	21	2	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	S. ½ & NE. ¼	2	15	1	"	....	....			
" "	....	Ma-ho-nah	1	1	Lots No. 4, 5, & 11	1	15	1	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	3	15	1	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	10	15	1	"	....	....	" "	....	" "
		Do	....	....	One section	11	15	1	"	....	....			
	....	Mi-ye-obbee	....	1	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8	14	15	1	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....										
90–91]														
Nov. 26.	....	Chef-fo-ti-yah	1	....	One section	32	18	1	W.	....	....	....	....	Jno. Johnston, att'y.
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	31	18	1	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	29	18	1	"	....	....			
	....	Min-ta-tubbee	....	....	One section	25	11	8	E.	....	....	....	Whl-shoc-che-homa was registered under the 19th article.	W. W. Grier.
Nov. 21.	....	Whi-shoc-che-homa	8	4	One section	24	11	8	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	26	11	8	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	23	11	8	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	30	11	9	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼, W. ½, NE. SE. ¼. & E. ½, SW. ¼.	21	11	9	"	....	....	....	....	" "
" "	....	Ho-cha	1	1	S. ½, & NE. ¼, E. ½, NW. ¼	22	11	9	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½, & SE. ¼	16	11	9	"	....	....			" "
		Do	....	....	One section	11	11	9	"	....	....	....	....	
	....	Ho-ti-a-ka	....	1	W. ½	12	11	9	"	....	....			
		Do	....	....										

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835.														
Nov. 30.	....	Jim-Blue	....	2	N. ½	15	16	13	E.	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	W. ½	11	16	13	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½ & NE. ¼	10	16	13	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	14	16	13	"	.....	....			
" "	....	Hos-ka	....	....	One section	2	25	3	"	.....	....	Mushalatubbee's dist., and on the affidavit of Jas. Bent was permitted to be located in Leflores district.		
92–93]														
Dec. 1.	....	Un-num-po-le	2	....	One section	25	19	3	W.	.....	....	Mt. Salus, Mogolushos Dis.	.....	C. Fisher, att'y.
" "		Do	....	....	E. ½	26	19	3	"	.....	....	" " "	.....	" " "
	....	Mush-ule-ca	2	1	One section	23	19	3	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	22	19	3	"	.....	....			
	....	Ma-ho-yah	....	....	One section	6	15	1	"	.....	....			
	....	Hook-la-chubbee	2	....	One section	29	19	3	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	E. ¼	30	19	3	"	.....	....			
	....	Te-ack-hoo-ma	....	1	One section	31	19	3	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	W. ½	30	19	3	"	.....	....			
	....	Nack-ne-tubbee	....	....	One section	8	15	1	"	.....	....			
	....	Ish-hish-hul-lo	....	3	One section	23	18	1	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	24	18	1	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	36	18	1	"	.....	....			
	....	Na-ho-mah	4	2	One section	28	19	3	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	27	19	3	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	21	19	3	"	.....	....			
	....	U-ba-pis-ubbee	....	....	One section	34	17	1	"	.....	....			
	....	Tone-ubbee	....	....	One section	11	17	1	"	.....	....			
	....	Ha-la-gah	....	....	One section	30	17	1	"	.....	....			
	....	He-ah-ke-tubbee	2	1	One section	5	19	3	"	.....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	6	19	3	"	.....	....			
94–95]	....	Ma-him-tibbee	2	....	One section	32	18	1	W.	.....	....			

		Do			S. ½	33	18	1	"					
		To-mau-cha-abbee			One section	7	19	3	"					
		Shu-a-tubbee	1		One section	29	18	1	"					
		Do			NW. ¼	33	18	1	"					
Dec. 1		Eli-hon-na	3	2	One section	27	18	1	"			Mogoloshos		C. Fisher, atty.
		Do			One section	34	18	1	"					
		Do			W. ½	26	18	1	"					
		Do			NE. ¼	33	18	1	"			" "		" "
		Yok-ha	2	1	One section	30	17	2	"					
		Do			One section	31	17	2	"					" "
		Shan-nau-tubbe			One section	11	15	1	"					" "
		Mun-tubba	1	1	One section	15	15	1	"					
		Do			N. ½ & SW. ¼	14	15	1	"					" "
		Hush-o-me	3	3	One section	23	15	1	"					
		Do			One section	22	15	1	"					
		Do			One section	24	15	1	"					
		Do			SE. ¼	14	15	1	"					" "
		Tan-nit-tu-na	2	1	One section	25	17	2	"			Chockchuma		
		Do			One section	36	17	2	"			" "		" "
		Tan-nam-pe-ge			S. ½	7	23	6	E.					
		Do			W. ½	8	23	6	"					
96–97]														
Dec. 1		Lo-mut-ege	3	1	One section	27	23	6	"			Chochuma		Chas. Fisher, atty.
		Do			One section	26	23	6	"					
		Do			NE. ¼	28	23	6	"			"		" " "
		Ele-u-meu-tubbee			N. ½ & SE. ¼	4	25	3	"					
		Do			NE. ¼	5	25	3	"			"		" " "
		Hah-gah	3	2	One section	33	23	6	"					
		Do			One section	34	23	6	"					
		Do			W. ½ & SE. ¼	28	23	6	"			"		" " "
		A-yoh-a-hon-na			One section	34	25	2	"			"		" " "
		Hu-ba-tubbee			One section	35	25	2	"			"		" " "
		Can-it-am-be			N. ½ & SE. ¼	14	25	3	"					
		Do			NE. ¼	15	25	3	"					" " "
Dec. 1		Hie-hon-na			One section	1	25	3	"			Mogolushai		" " "
		He-gah	4		One section	9	25	3	"			"		
		Do			One section	8	25	3	"					" " "
		Pis-a-te-ga	3		One section	10	25	3	"			"		
		Do			W. ½ & NE. ¼	3	25	3	"					
		Ta-ish-ka	1		One section	5	23	6	"			"		" " "
		Do			SE. ¼	6	23	6	"					
		Ish-te-abbee	2		One section	32	23	6	"			"		" " "
		Do			E. ½	29	23	6	"					
89–99]														
Dec. 1		La-tubbee	2	2	One section	30	23	6	E.			Mogolusha's		C. Fisher, att'y.
		Do			One section	31	23	6	"					
		Do			W. ½	29	23	6	"			"		" " "
		Can-un-tubbee	3		One section	12	25	3	"					
		Do			S. ½ & NW. ¼	11	25	3	"					

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835.														
Dec. 1	....	Oh-le-ma-gubbee	2	2	One section	23	25	3	E.		....	Mogolusha's		C. Fisher, att'y.
		Do	....	....	One section	27	25	3	"		....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	22	25	3	"		....			
	....	Wak-a-tubbee	3	....	One section	36	25	3	"		....	"		" " "
		Do	....	....	S. ½ NW. ¼	35	25	3	"		....			
	....	Ho-yo-ga	1	....	N. ½ & SW. ¼	26	25	3	"		....	"		" " "
		Do	....	....	N. ½	34	25	3	"		....			
	....	Ho-kee	1	....	S. ½	32	25	3	"		....	"		" " "
		Do	....	....	S. ½	31	25	3	"		....			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	33	25	3	"		....			
Dec. 2	....	Cus-hoo-in-che-habee	2	3	One section	11	25	3	W.		....	Six Towns	Map not in office	Jno. Johnston, at'y.
		Do	....	....	One section	14	25	3	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	23	25	3	"		....			
	....	Eas-ta-ubbee	4	....	One section	30	25	3	"		....	" "	Map not in office	" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	31	25	3	"		....			
	....	A-pasa-ho-ka	....	4	One section	8	25	3	"		....	" "	Map not in office	" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	9	25	3	"		....			
100–101]		Do	....	....	One section	10	25	3	"		....			
Dec. 2	....	Eyau-ish-lock-a-na	2	3	One section	5	25	3	W.		....	Six Towns	Map not in office	Jno. Johnston, a'y.
		Do	....	....	One section	6	25	3	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	7	25	3	"		....			
	....	Nock-e-ny-it-tubbe	....	4	One section	2	25	3	W.		....	" "	Map not in office	" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	3	25	3	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	4	25	3	"		....			
	....	Es-pa-nu-ha-joe	6	2	One section	6	26	5	W.		....	" "		" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	7	26	5	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	18	26	5	"		....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	19	26	5	"		....			
	....	Phie-le-mon-tubbee	2	2	One section	30	26	5	W.		....	English Town, one of the six towns.		
		Do	....	....	One section	31	26	5	"		....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	19	26	5	"		....			
	....	Au-tubbee	....	....		....	....	....	....		....			

Dec. 5	....	Holis-subbee	3	1	N. ½ sec. 4, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, & 18.	4	24	8	W.			Six Town		" "
		Do	....	....	Frac. sec. 3, 4, 8, 5, 2, 1, 6, 7, & 9.	5	24	8	"					
		Do	....	....	W. ½ frac. sec. lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, & 11.	3	24	8	"					
102–103]														
Dec. 2	....	Eya-hu	....	1	One section	18	26	3	W.			Cobb Indians		Wm. M. Gwin.
		Do	....	....	W. ½	19	26	3	W.					
	....	Eba-che-homa	2	1	One section	6	26	3	W.					
		Do	....	....	One section	7	26	3	"					
	....	Whit-e-he-na	2	2	One section	12	26	4	W.					
		Do	....	....	One section	1	26	4	"					
		Do	....	....	N. ½	13	26	4	"					
	....	Ine-tubbee	1	....	One section	5	26	3	W.					
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	8	26	3	"					
	....	Ya-ha-yo *	3	5	One section	21	26	3	W.				* See remarks made on page 13.	
		Do	....	....	One section	20	26	3	"					
		Do	....	....	One section	29	26	3	"					
		Do	....	....	One section	28	26	3	"					
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	22	26	3	"					
	....	Hay-ky-o	....	1	One section	24	26	4	W.				Map not in office	
		Do	....	....	S. ½	13	26	4	"					
	....	Mun-shon-tubbee	1	2	Frac. sec	33	25	8	"					
		Do	....	....	Frac. sec	32	25	8	"					
		Do	....	....	Frac. sec	29	25	8	"					
		Do	....	....	Frac. sec	34	25	8	"					
		Do	....	....	The whole sec. 28, lots No. 1 & 4, 2 & 3.	28	25	8	"					
	....	Gun-na-bo-nubbe	1	1	One section	27	26	3	"					
		Do	....	....	E. ½ & SW. ¼	22	26	3	"					
104–105]														
Dec. 2	....	Eloch-phe-ho-na	1	....										
	....	Sou-we	....	....	One section	36	27	4	W.				This sec. No. 36 was previously applied for by Il-ah-ubbee. See letter to Comr. Genl. Land Office, 28th Apl., 1843.	Jno. B. Davis, atty.
	....	An-o-tamba	2	3	One section	26	27	4	W.			Cobb Indians	Sec. 25 & 26 was previously applied for by Ille-hunter.	" "
		Do	....	....	One section	35	27	4	"					
		Do	....	....	One section	25	27	4	"					
	....	Ti-me-yo-lo	....	2	One section	30	27	3	"			Cobb Indians	Map not returned.	
		Do	....	....	One section	31	27	3	"					
	....	Pu-sa-la	....	....	One section	23	26	5	"			Mogulusha		
	....	Ken-tuc-kay	....	....	One section	33	26	5	W.			"		

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835.														
Dec. 2	....	Ok-chi-te-ma	3	....	One section	21	26	5	W.		....	Mogolusha's		
		Do	....	....	N. ½ & SE. ¼	20	26	5	W.		....			
	....	Pa-lubbee	1	....	N. ½	9	26	5	"		....	"		
		Do	....	....	S. ½ & NE. ¼	3	26	5	"		....			
	....	Echa-po-tubbee	4	2	E. ½, 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, & 21. Frac. sec.	3	24	8	W.		....	Six Town Indians	See letter to Genl. Land Office, 28 Apl., 1843.	Jno. Johnston, atty.
		Do	....	....	Frac. sec. No	2	24	8	"		....			
	....	Stan-che	....	1	Frac. sec. No	1	24	8	"	960	....	"		" " "
	....	Toe-te-homa	1	3	S. ½ & NE. ¼	18	23	6	E.		....	"		" " "
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	17	23	6	"		....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½ & NW. ¼	20	23	6	"		....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	21	23	6	"		....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	22	23	6	"		....			
106–107]														
Dec. 3	....	Toog-la-hona	....	1	One section	25	23	6	E.		....	Six Town Indians		Jno. Johnston, at'y.
		Do	....	....	S. ½	23	23	6	"		....			
	....	Hau-tubbee	3	1	One section	34	23	6	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do	....	....	S. ½ & NE. ¼	35	23	6	"		....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	36	23	6	"		....			
Dec. 4	....	Te-mom-bee	1	2	One section	18	25	3	"		....	Young Warrior, Laflae Dis.		Jno. Boyd, at'y.
		Do	....	....	One section	7	25	3	"		....			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	6	25	3	"		....			
	....	Il-le-ho-chubbi*	2	1	One section	12	25	3	"		....	" "	*Located for another Indian.	
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	11	25	3	"		....			
		Do	....	....	W. ½	13	25	3	"		....			
	....	Il-le-ho-chubbi	....	....	NW. ¼	24	25	3	"		....	" "		
	....	Pa-shau-ge-hobbee	2	1	One section	19	25	3	"		....	" "		
		Do	....	....	One section	17	25	3	"		....			
	....	Hi-auk-ah	2	1	One section	20	25	3	"		....	" "		
		Do	....	....	S. ½ & NE. ¼	21	25	3	"		....			

		Do			SW. ¼	22	25	3	"			" "		
		Hi-ah-cubbee	3		One section	28	25	3	"					
		Do			W. ½, W. ½	13	25	3	"					
		Do			NW. ¼	15	25	3	"					
		Yai-ho-ka		1	One section	23	24	8	W.			Cobb Indians		
		Do			N. ½	22	24	8	"					
108–109]														
Dec. 4		Elizabeth or Lizy	2		Frac. sec. lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 of sec.	11	24	8	W.					
		Do			Frac. sec	12	24	8	"					
		Cau-ohe-tubbee	3		Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.	4	24	8	"				Said to be previously applied for.	
		Do			Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, & 11	3	24	8	"					
Dec. 4		Hi-ille-ho-nah	1	1	One section	32	25	5	W.			Six Town		Jno. Johnston, at'y.
		Do			E. ½	31	25	5	"					
		Do			SW. ¼	33	25	5	"					
		Au-cubbee	2	7	One section	8	25	5	W.			Of English, Six Town.		
		Do			W. ½	5	25	5	"					
		Do			E. ½	6	25	5	"					
		Do			W. ½	17	25	5	"					
		Do			E. ½	18	25	5	"					
		Do			E. ½	19	25	5	"					
		Do			W. ½	20	25	5	"					
		Do			E. ½	30	25	5	"					
		Do			W. ½	29	25	5	"					
		Uh-nah-hombee	2	2	One section	33	25	2	E.			Young Warrior, Creek.		Jno. D. Boyd.
		Do			One section	32	25	2	"					
		Do			E. ½	27	25	2	"			" "		" "
		Tus-kah-ho-mah		2	One section	19	25	2	"					
		Do			One section	20	25	2	"			" "		" "
		I-yok-abbee	3	1	One section	21	25	2	"					
		Do			N. ½	22	25	2	"					
		Do			NW. ¼	23	25	2	"					
		Do			W. ½	14	25	2	"					
110–111]														
Dec. 5.		Pa-ho-nah	1	2	One section	35	26	5	W.			Six towns		Jno. Johnston, at'y.
		Do			W. ½	36	26	5	"					
		Do			S. ½	25	26	5	"					
		Do			SE. ¼	26	26	5	"			" "		" " "
		Teo-mustubbee	1	4	One section	22	26	2	"					
		Do			One section	15	26	2	"					
		Do			E. ½ & SW. ¼	21	26	2	"					
		Do			E. ½	28	26	2	"			" "		" "
Dec. 5.		Me-ha-ta-cubbee	2	5	One section	26	25	5	W.					
		Do			N. ½ & SE. ¼	35	25	5	"					
		Do			W. ½	36	25	5	"					
		Do			E. ½	27	25	5	"					

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835. Dec. 5.		Me-ha-ta-cubbee.	....	....	SE. ¼	22	25	5	W.		....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	23	25	5	"		....			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	24	25	5	"		....			
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	34	25	5	"		....			
	....	Fallicheto	....	....	One section	17	26	5	"		....	Six towns		Jno. Johnston, a'y.
	....	Pau-sho-ak-chiah*	1	4	One section	10	15	1	W.		....	C. Dist. Six towns.	*Previously located.	
		Do	....	....	One section	11	15	1	"		....			
		Do	....	....	W. ½	9	15	1	"		....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	15	15	1	"		....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	14	15	1	"		....			
	....	Echa-pah-hona*	2	3	One section	31	17	1	W.		....	Young Warrior, Creek.	*Previously located.	
		Do	....	....	One section	32	17	1	"		....			
		Do	....	....	Lots No. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.	29	17	1	"		....			
112–113]		Do	....	....	Lots No. 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, & 12.	30	17	1	"		....			
Dec. 5.	....	A-pol-li-a	....	2	One section	23	23	3	W.		....	Young Warrior, Creek.		" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	24	23	3	"		....			
	....	Nock-pe-tubbee	....	1	One section	27	17	1	W.		....	" " "		" "
		Do	....	....	N. ½	26	17	1	"		....			
	....	Me-ha-te-kah, herself	...	2	One section	31	17	1	W.		....	" " "		" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	32	17	1	"		....			
	....	Hi-ogalee, herself	....	2	One section	1	20	2	W.		....	" " "		" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	36	21	2	W.		....			
	....	Eyi-tu-nah	....	....	E. ½	2	20	2	W.		....	" " "		" " "
		Do	....	....	E. ½	35	21	2	W.		....			
	....	Ech-a-pa	....	6	One section	7	17	1	W.		....	" " "		" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	5	17	1	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	18	17	1	"		....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	4	17	1	"		....			
		Do	....	....	E. ½	6	17	1	"		....			
Dec. 21.	....	Phill-ma-hobbee	....	....	One section	25	18	1	W.		....	Six town		" "

	....	Suck-a-tubbee	3	W. ½	2	18	2	W.		....	Cobb Pukins, weshukshaw.		" " "
		Do		W. ½	14	18	2	"		....			
		Do		S. ½ & NW. ¼	11	18	2	"		....			
	....	Ish-ho-mata*		One section	5	17	1	"		....	" "	*Previously located.	" " "
	....	Shum-ka	1	One section	27	18	2	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do		W. ½	23	18	2	"		....			
114–115]													
Dec. 21.	....	Pay-a-ta	2 2	One section	17	17	2	W.		....			
		Do		S. ½	7	17	2	"		....			
		Do		N. ½	18	17	2	"		....			
		Do		N. ¼	20	17	2	"		....			
	....	Pe-shubbee*	3	One section	17	16	1	"		....			
		Do		N. ½	18	16	1	"		....		*This township of 16.1 west has been previously reserved.	
		Do		SW. ¼	7	16	1	"		....			
	....	Ona-ho-ga	2	One section	14	18	2	"		....			
		Do		N. ½	24	18	2	"		....			
		Do		E. ½	15	18	2	"		....			
	....	She-my-a		S. ½	3	16	2	"		....			
		Do		N. ½	10	16	2	"		....			
	....	Span-a-haga		One section	30	17	2	"		....			
	....	Eha-chubbee	1 2	One section	4	16	2	"		....			
		Do		E. ½ & SW. ¼	5	16	2	"		....			
		Do		E. ½	9	16	2	"		....			
116–117]	....	Capt. Post Oak, or Chesha-Homah.	1 7	Sec. 2, 3, 4, 9 of	.....	5	12	E.		....	Six towns, Augusta district.		Jno. Johnston, sen.
		Do		S. ½ & NW. ¼ of sec.	33	6	12	"		....			
	....	Muc-cam-bee		One section	13	5	12	"		....	" "		" " "
	....	Pan-so-ak-chiah	1 2	W. ½ & SE. ¼	1	5	12	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do		S. ½ & NW. ¼	12	5	12	"		....			
		Do		One section	11	5	12	"		....			
	....	Oak-ula-mus-tubbee	2	One section	14	5	12	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do		One section	24	5	12	"		....			
	....	Han-on-che-ta	4	One section	5	5	12	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do		One section	6	5	12	"		....			
		Do		One section	7	5	12	"		....			
	....	A-chick-e-ma-he-quo	4 2	One section	8	5	12	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do		One section	17	5	12	"		....			
		Do		One section	18	5	12	"		....			
	....	Cu-ne-au-tubbee	2	E. ½ & SW. ¼ & E. ½, NW ¼	19	5	12	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do		& W. ½, NW. ¼	30	5	12	"		....			
		Do		& W. ½	20	5	12	"		....			
	....	He-la-tom-bee	1	One section	32	6	13	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do		SE. ¼	31	6	13	"		....			
	....	Eyah-is-to-ya	1 2	One section	10	5	12	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do		One section	15	5	12	"		....			
		Do		NW. ¼	21	5	12	"		....			
118–119]	....	Pansh-oak-chiat, jr	2 2	One section	33	6	13	E.		....	Six towns, Augusta dist.		Jno. Johnston, sen.
		Do		One section	34	6	13	"		....			
		Do		S. ½	29	6	13	"		....			

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835. Dec. 21.	....	Emoog-loosh-ah-homa	....	2	One section	36	6	13	E.		....	Six towns, Augusta dist.		Jno. Johnston, sen.
		Do	....	....	One section	35	6	13	"		....			
	....	Oak-ula-mus-tubbee	....	2	One section	5	5	14	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	6	5	14	"		....			
	....	Teo-tubbee	3	2	One section	6	5	13	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	7	5	13	"		....			
		Do	....	....	W. ½	5	5	13	"		....			
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	8	5	13	"		....			
	...	Tuke-be-abbee	1	3	One section	9	5	13	E.		....	" "		" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	4	5	13	"		....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½ & E. ½, NW. ¼	8	5	13	"		....			
		Do	....	....	W. ½, NW. ¼	10	5	13	"		....			
	....	She-copa-homa	....	2	One section	19	5	13	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	20	5	13	"		....			
	....	He-tu-capa-homa	....	2	One section	18	5	13	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	17	5	13	"		....			
	....	Che-lok-ka	3	3	One section	21	5	13	E.		....	" "		" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	22	5	13	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	15	5	13	"		....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	14	5	13	"		....			
120–121]	....	Easta-ma-la (widow)	3	3	One section	3	5	13	E.		....	Six towns, Augusta dist.		Jno. Johnston, sen., ag't.
		Do	....	....	One section	2	5	13	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	1	5	13	"		....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	11	5	13	"		....			
	....	Oak-chau-e-ha-joe	....	....	W. ½ & NE. ¼ & W. ½ SE. ¼	31	6	12	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do	....	....	W. ½ & NW. ¼	32	6	12	"		....			
	...	Oaka-hook-te	1	1	One section	29	6	12	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do	....	....	W. ½ & SE. ¼	33	6	12	"		....			
	...	Kus-koo-nuck-chiah	....	....	One section	34	6	12	"		....	" "		" " "
	....	Cush-oonacke-hake	1	1	One section	3	4	10	"		....	" "		" " "
		Do	....	....	E. ½ & SE. ¼	4	4	10	"		....			
	...	Ato-na-hajoe	....	4	One section	3	3	11	"		....	" "		" " "

		Do			One section	4	3	11	"							
		Do			One section	10	3	11	"							
	....	Mullee-chubbee	3		One section	9	3	11	"			"	"		"	" "
		Do			N. ½ & SW. ¼	8	3	11	"							
	....	Noe-kes-ti-yah	2	2	One section	17	3	11	E.			"	"		"	" "
		Do			One section	21	3	11	"							
		Do			N. ½	20	3	11	"							
	....	Kunne-ah (widow)	2		One section	19	3	11	"			"	"		"	" "
		Do			E. ½	18	3	11	"							
	....	Te-mi-yah	1		One section	7	3	11	"			"	"		"	" "
		Do			NW. ¼	6	3	11	"							
122–123]	....	Apasa-honah			One section	14	3	11	E.			Six Town, Augusta dis.			Jno. Johnston, sen., at.	
	....	Oath-la-nah-hona			One section	22	3	11	"			"	"	"	"	" "
	....	A-mi-yah			One section	12	3	11	"			"	"	"	"	" "
	....	Oak-ish-tap-ne			One section	13	3	11	"			"	"	"	"	" "
	....	Hushoon-ah-mustubbee			One section	28	3	11	"			"	"	"	"	" "
	....	Wakah-o-tubbee		1	One section	26	3	11	"			"	"	"	"	" "
		Do			S. ½	27	3	11	"							
	....	Moon-tah			One section	30	3	11	"			"	"	"	"	" "
	....	Ah-tush-e-nul-tha	1	1	One section	28	5	13	"			"	"	"	"	" "
		Do			S. ½ & N. ¼	29	5	13	"							
	....	Hit-tuck-kome	1	2	N. ½	7	4	12	E.			"	"	"	"	" "
		Do			S. ½ & NW. ¼ & E. ½ NE. ¼	5	4	12	"							
		Do			S. ½	6	4	12	"							
		Do			NE. ¼ & W. ½ SE. ¼	8	4	12	"							
	....	Fit-chie-nu-wa	2		One section	4	4	12	"			"	"	"	"	" "
		Do			N. ½	9	4	12	"							
	....	Muttalee-chubbee			One section	19	4	11	"			"	"	"	"	" "
	....	(Of Chenockaba Town)		3	One section	20	4	11	"							
		Do			S. ½	18	4	11	"							
	....	U-ka (widow)		1	One section	17	4	11	"			"	"	"	"	" "
		Do			N. ½	18	4	11	"							
124–125]	....	Nock-e-ti-ya	2	2	One section	21	4	11	E.			Six towns, Augusta dis.			Jno. Johnston, sen.	
		Do			E. ½ & NW. ¼ & E. ½ SW. ¼	15	4	11	"							
		Do			Also W. ½ NW. ¼	14	4	11	"							
		Do			W. ½	22	4	11	"							
	....	Cunne-o-tubbee	3	3	One section	29	4	11	E.			"	"	"	"	" "
		Do			One section	28	4	11	"							
		Do			One section	33	4	11	"							
		Do			NW. ¼	34	4	11	"							
	....	Eli-che-tah	1	3	One section	27	4	11	"			"	"	"	"	" "
		Do			One section	26	4	11	"							
		Do			S. ½ & NW. ¼	23	4	11	"							
	....	Funne-homa	1	1	One section	9	4	11	"			"	"	"	"	" "
		Do			N. ½ & SW. ¼	8	4	11	"							
	....	Cunnalle-tubbee	4	2	One section	10	4	10	"			"	"	"	"	" "
		Do			One section	11	4	10	"							
		Do			One section	12	4	10	"							
	....	Fulle-homa		3	One section	14	4	10	"			"	"	"	"	" "
		Do			One section	15	4	10	"							

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835.														
Dec. 21	....	Fulle-homa	....	....	N. ½	13	4	10	E.		....			
	....	Au-che-ha-ba	2	3	One section	26	4	10	"		....	Six towns, Augusta dis.		Jno. Johnston, sen.
		Do	....	....	One section	27	4	10	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	28	4	10	"		....			
	....	Low-ac-he	2	3	One section	34	4	10	"		....	" " "		" " "
		Do	....	....	One section	33	4	10	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	32	4	10	"		....			
126–127]	....	Abbee-took-che-ah	....	1	One section	18	4	10	E.		....	Six Town, Augusta dis.		Jno. Johnston, at'y.
		Do	....	....	S. ½	19	4	10	"		....			
	....	Falli-moon-tubbee	4	1	One section	23	4	10	E.		....	" " "		" "
		Do	....	....	One section	22	4	10	"		....			
		Do	....	....	N. ½	21	4	10	"		....			
	....	Looma	1	1	One section	3	4	12	E.		....	" " "		" " "
		Do	....	....	W. ½	10	4	12	"		....			
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	9	4	12	"		....			
	....	Cunneah	2	....	One section	14	4	12	"		....	" " "		" " "
		Do	....	....	N. ½	15	4	12	"		....			
	....	Pisite-mi-ah	1	....	One section	11	4	12	"		....	" " "		" " "
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	10	4	12	"		....			
	....	Cha-lau-tah	....	....	One section	12	4	12	"		....	" " "		" " "
	....	Apota	1	....	S. ½ & NW. ¼	1	4	12	"		....	" " "		" " "
		Do	....	....	S. ½	2	4	12	"		....			
	....	Estamba	....	....	One section	13	4	12	E.		....	" " "		" " "
	....	E-mak-cha-hubbee	2	....	One section	27	3	12	"		....	" " "		" " "
		Do	....	....	W. ½	26	3	12	"		....			
	....	Take-Hoyus	1	....	One section	34	3	11	E.		....	" " "		" " "
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	35	3	11	"		....			
128–129]	....	Ille-nu-wah	3	1	One section	2	3	11	E.		....	Six Towns		
		Do	....	....	N. ½ & SE. ¼ & W. ½, SW. ¼.	1	3	11	"		....			
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼ & W. ½, NW. ¼.	12	3	11	"		....			
	....	Stemonah (widow)	2	....	One section	11	3	11	"		....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	12	3	11	"		....			

	....	Sto-pun-nubbee	....	4	One section	33	3	11	E.			
		Do	....	....	One section	34	3	11	"			
		Do	....	....	E. ½ & SW. ¼	35	3	11	"			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	36	3	11	"			
	....	Na-ho-lah Mustubbee	....	2	One section	31	....	....	....			
		Do	....	....	One section	32	....	....	....			
	....	Easta-ho-lubba	1	....	One section	25	3	11	E.			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	36	3	11	"			
	....	Au-ta-cubba	1	1	One section	13	3	11	E.			
		Do	....	....	N. ½ & SE. ¼	24	3	11	"			
Nov. 14	....	Bah-pissa	....	1	S. ½	21	15	13	E.		Suckanache, Mushulatubbees dis.	Jno. Whitson, ag't.
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	22	15	13	"		Columbus dist	
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	28	15	13	"			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	29	15	13	"			
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	30	15	13	"			
130–131]												
Nov. 20	....	Tum-me-la-cha	1	1	Lots 1 & 6	5	10	19	E.		Suckanotche	Jno. Whitson, agt.
	....	Do	....	....	Lots 1 & 6	8	10	19	"		Columbus dist	
	....	Do	....	....	18 $\frac{26}{100}$ acres, N. part lot 7.	8	10	19	"			
	....	Do	....	....	E. ½, NW. ¼ & E. ½ SW. ¼.	2	14	16	"			
	....	Do	....	....	N. ½	31	15	13	"			
	....	Do	....	....	SW. ¼	32	15	13	"			
	....	Do	....	....	& W. ½	23	11	13	"			
" 18	....	Bah-fon-cubbee	2	....	NW. ¼ & SE. ¼	1	14	14	E.		Suckanache, or Factory Indians.	
	....	Do	....	....	NE. ¼	9	14	14	"			
	....	Do	....	....	NE. ¼ & E. ½, NW. ¼	29	14	14	"			
	....	Do	....	....	NE. ¼	17	14	14	"			
	....	Do	....	....	N. ½	32	15	13	"			
	....	Do	....	....	S. ½	29	15	13	"			
	....	Do	....	....	NW. ¼, W. ½, SW. ¼	35	15	13	"			
	....	Do	....	....	& the SE. ¼	34	9	18	"			
	....	Fille-congee	2	....	N. ½ & SW. ¼	25	15	13	E.		" " "	
	....	Do	....	....	E. ½	26	15	13	"			
	....	Do	....	....	NE. ¼	35	15	13	"			
" 24	....	Pis-hombee	2	....	E. ½	18	14	15	E.		Columbus	
	....	Do	....	....	SW. ¼	1	14	14	"			
	....	Do	....	....	NE. ¼	19	10	15	"			
	....	Do	....	....	& SW. ¼	18	10	15	"			
	....	Do	....	....	SW. ¼	26	13	15	"			
" "	....	Nokus-a-ha-joe	....	1	W. ½	14	13	16	E.		"	
	....	Do	....	....	W. ½	24	13	16	"			
	....	Do	....	....	S. ½	1	14	16	"			
132–133]	....	I-ho-na-ee	1	....	E. ½	33	10	16	E.		Columbus	D. W. Porter.
	....	Do	....	....	N. ½	34	10	16	E.			
	....	Puk-ho-mo	....	....	W. ½ & NE. ¼	35	10	16	E.		"	" "
	....	Po-to-tubbee	2	....	S. ½	27	10	16	E.		"	" "
	....	Do	....	....	NW. ¼	28	10	16	"			

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1835.														
Nov. 24	....	You-poo-kubbee	....	....	E. ½	21	10	15	E.		....	Columbus		D. W. Porter.
	....	Do	....	....	NE. ¼	27	10	15	"		....			
	....	Do	....	....	NW. ¼	26	10	15	"		....			
	....	Do	....	....	N. ½	20	9	16	"		....			
	....	Do	....	....	NW. ¼	24	9	15	"		....			
	....	Do	....	....	NW. ¼	17	13	16	"		....			
	....	Do	....	....	SW. ¼	1	13	16	"		....			
Feby. 6	....	William Christy	4	4	One section	3	2	13	E.		....			
	....	Do.....do	....	....	One section	4	2	13	"		....			
	....	Do.....do	....	....	One section	33	3	13	"		....			
	....	Do.....do	....	....	One section	34	3	13	"		....			
1836.														
Feby.25	....	Una-Tu-nah	....	2	One section	35	20	2	W.		....			Jno. Johnston.
	....	Do	....	....	One section	36	20	2	"		....			
	....	Looma Honah	....	1	One section	25	24	2	W.		....			
	....	Do	....	....	& E. ½	24	24	2	"		....			
	....	Easta-mi-yah	....	5	One section	14	24	2	W.		....			
	....	Do	....	....	One section	15	24	2	"		....			
	....	Do	....	....	S. ½	10	24	2	"		....			
	....	Do	....	....	S. ½	12	24	2	"		....			
	....	Do	....	....	& N. ½	13	24	2	"		....			
134–135]	....	Hotema	....	2	One section	2	24	2	W.		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	11	24	2	W.		....			
	....	Bun-na-tuna	....	1	One section	5	24	2	W.		....			
		Do	....	....	S. ½	32	25	2	"		....			
	....	Abe-ti-yea	1	....	One section	24	24	3	W.		....			
		Do	....	....	& SE. ¼	13	24	3	"		....			
	....	Ta-peun-cheak	2	....	One section	30	22	3	W.		....			
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	19	22	3	"		....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	31	22	3	"		....			
	....	Ema-tom-ba	...	3	One section	29	24	3	W.		....			
		Do	....	....	W. ½	28	24	3	"		....			
		Do	....	....	W. ½	33	24	3	"		....			
		Do	....	....	& E. ½	32	24	3	"		....			

	....	Hick-a-tubbee	....	3	One section	33	26	3	W.		....
		Do	....	....	S. ½	34	26	3	"		....
		Do	....	....	S. ½	35	26	3	"		....
		Do	....	....	& S. ½	36	26	3	"		....
	....	Hoy-ubbee	....	....	One section	6	25	2	"		....
	....	Chook-ah-tallee	....	3	One section	24	25	2	W.		....
		Do	....	....	One section	25	25	2	"		....
		Do	....	....	& E. ½	36	25	2	"		....
	....	Yo-ka-ho-na	....	1	One section	32	24	4	"		....
		Do	....	....	& W. ½	33	24	4	"		....
136–137]	....	Nocke-ny-tubbee	3	2	One section	22	22	4	W.		....
		Do	....	....	One section	27	22	4	"		....
		Do	....	....	E. ½ & SW. ¼	21	22	4	"		....
	....	Pan-sha-cona	3	5	One section	21	23	4	W.		....
		Do	....	....	N. ½	20	23	4	"		....
		Do	....	....	W. ½	22	23	4	"		....
		Do	....	....	W. ½	15	23	4	"		....
		Do	....	....	E. ½	16	23	4	"		....
		Do	....	....	E. ½	9	23	4	"		....
		Do	....	....	W. ½	10	23	4	"		....
		Do	....	....	& SW. ¼	4	23	4	"		....
	....	Huse-mingo	....	4	One section	26	22	4	W.		....
		Do	....	....	One section	23	22	4	"		....
		Do	....	....	One section	25	22	4	"		....
	....	Pansh-oak-chiah	1	4	One section	29	22	4	W.		....
		Do	....	....	One section	28	22	4	"		....
		Do	....	....	One section	20	22	4	"		....
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	21	22	4	"		....
	....	Levi Jones	....	....	One section	16	11	10	E.		....
		Do	....	....	One section	17	11	10	"		....
		Do	....	....	N. ½	20	11	10	"		....
		Do	....	....	SW. ¼	9	11	10	"		....
	....	Parlubbi	....	....	One section	28	11	10	"		....
		Do	....	....	One section	29	11	10	"		....
		Do	....	....	One section	30	11	10	"		....
		Do	....	....	S. ½	20	11	10	"		....
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	19	11	10	"		....
138–139]	....	Olbiya	....	....	Section	32	11	10	E.		....
		Do	....	....	Section	33	11	10	"		....
	....	Isho-na-hoka	....	....	One section	19	11	11	E.		....
	....	James	....	....	One section	36	11	11	E.		...
	....	Ona-ha-go	....	....	One section	1	10	11	E.		....
1834.		Do	....	....	One section	12	10	11	"		....
Nov. 27	....	Isho-mata	....	....	One section	18	10	12	E.		....
	....	Palasa	....	....	One section	10	11	11	E.		....
		Do	....	....	One section	11	11	11	"		....
	....	Shumka	....	....	One section	14	10	11	"		....
		Do	....	....	W. ½	15	10	11	"		....
	....	Mon-tubbee	....	....	One section	7	10	10	E.		....
	....	Nacka-chue-a-ma	....	....	One section	12	10	9	"		....

Claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 30th September, 1830—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names of reservees.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Section or part of.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.	No. of acres.	No. of hundredths.	District.	Remarks.	Name of assignee.
1834.														
Nov. 27	....	Asho-le-tah	....	....	One section	33	11	9	E.		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	34	11	9	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	27	11	9	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	28	11	9	"		....			
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	29	11	9	"		....			
		Do	....	....	W. ½	32	11	9	"		....			
	....	Tobias Ward	....	....	One section	6	11	8	E.		....			
		Do...do	....	....	One section	1	11	8	"		....			
		Do...do	....	....	One section	36	11	8	"		....			
140–141]	....	Ha-cubbee	....	....	One section	20	11	8	E.		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	17	11	8	"		....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	21	11	8	"		....			
	....	Suck-a-tubbee	....	....	One section	5	11	8	E.		....			
		Do	....	....	NE. ¼	6	11	8	"		....			
		Do	....	....	NW. ¼	4	11	8	"		....			
		Do	....	....	SE. ¼	31	11	8	"		....			
	....	She-my-a	....	....	One section	33	11	8	"		....			
	....	Bah-lutta	....	....	One section	26	11	8	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	24	11	8	"		....			
		Do	....	....	One section	23	11	8	"		....			

RULE ISSUED JULY 20, 1881.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1881.

THE CHOCTAW NATION OF INDIANS
vs.
THE UNITED STATES.
} No. 12742.

The claimant, by John B. Luce, its attorney, comes and moves the court for a rule upon the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, requesting him to transmit to this court, to be used as evidence on the hearing of the above entitled cause, the following certified copies of papers on file in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, viz:

I. The instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Murray, Vroom, and Barton, commissioners appointed to examine the claims to reservations made by "Choctaw heads of families," under article XIV of the treaty of September 27, 1830, which instructions are dated May 20, 1837.

II. Certified copy of the list of the claimants who presented their claims for reservations, under the said article XIV, to the said commissioners, Murray, Vroom, and Barton.

III. Copy of the report of the said commissioners, Murray and Vroom, to the President of the United States, dated July 31, 1838.

IV. Certified copy of the opinions delivered by the said commissioners in each of the several classes of cases examined by the said commissioners, with their decisions on each case decided by the said commissioners, as shown in the record or docket of cases decided by said commissioners.

V. Certified copies of the thirty-seven general depositions, transmitted by said commissioners with the said report, dated July 31, 1838, contained in the journal of the said commissioners, transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the names of the persons who gave the said depositions being as follows, viz: 1, Thomas McGee; 2, Calvin H. Howell; 3, John W. Byrn; 4, McKinney Holderness; 5, Charles Wilson; 6, Jesse Field; 7, Samuel T. Cross; 8, Samuel Cobb; 9, James Stanley; 10, Pah-lubbee; 11, Samuel M. Hudspeth; 12, Calvin Cushman; 13, Soc-a-tubbee; 14, James Pickens; 15, John T. Hammond; 16, Anthony Turnbull; 17, Robert Cole; 18, Moon-tubbee; 19, Adam James; 20, Tisponah; 21, John H. Gordon; 22, Tuscanola; 23, Soe-a-tubbee; 24, Joseph Hodges; 25, Coleman Cole; 26, Robert Bell; 27, Tisho-chibeta; 28, Tishomah; 29, Outachea; 30, Tisha-nubbee; 31, Morris Blackwell; 32, Nathaniel Cobb; 33, Kana-mone-tubbee; 34, William B. Billingsly; 35, To-ka-haja; 36, Eli-tubbee; 37, Chamahoyo.

VI. Copy of the decision of the Secretary of War, addressed to the President, being the paper signed by William Wilkins, and dated War Department ——— —, 1844, and the letter of the President approving the decision of William Wilkins, Secretary of War, dated March 3, 1845.

JOHN B. LUCE,
Attorney for Claimant.

By JOHN. J. WEED,
Of Counsel.

ANSWER TO RULE ISSUED JULY 20, 1881.

[L. B. 21, P. 433.]

O. I. A., May 20, 1837.

VROOM, Hon. P. D.,
Sommerville, New Jersey.
PRAY, P. R. R.,
Pearlington, Hancock Co., Missi.
MURRAY, JAMES,
Annapolis, Maryland.

GENTLEMEN: Having accepted commissions authorizing you to adjust claims to reserves under the treaty with the Choctaws of 1830, you will please to conform to these instructions in the execution of the duties prescribed in the act of March 3d, 1837, under which you have been appointed, a copy of which is enclosed.

The documents, described in the accompanying schedule, will enable you to understand what has been done in the execution of this branch of the treaty, and with one that Colonel Martin, the locating agent at Chocchuma, will be directed to furnish you, showing all the conditional locations made by him under the instructions of the 13th of October, 1834, embrace all in this office of any importance to you.

The constructions given to certain clauses in this treaty, the rules and principles laid down in the instructions to the locating agent shown by the accompanying papers marked I & D, and the clear terms of the law under which you have been appointed, render it necessary for me to enter more fully into this subject.

You will please to repair to Columbus by the 2d Monday in June, and there determine the course of proceeding that will ensure the most prompt and effectual discharge of your duties, adjourning from place to place as the nature of the service may require. Notice of your appointment will be given to Colonel Martin, to A. V. Brown, esq., now acting as a commissioner to certify contracts for the sale of Choctaw reserves, to Wm. Armstrong, esq., agent for the Choctaws west of the Mississippi, and to the registers and receivers, and they will all be requested to co-operate with you and render any services in their power.

I will thank you to notify me of the name of the gentleman selected to be the secretary of the board.

There is no appropriation directly applicable to the object, but as something will be required for contingent expenses, as office rent, expresses, fees, stationary, postage, &c., the sum of $500 can be drawn for by you, for which you will account by regular vouchers. Forms of the account and voucher are herewith enclosed.

The documents are so numerous that one copy only can be prepared in season, and this has been handed to Governor Vroom and Mr. Murray.

I respectfully request that you will keep this office apprised of your proceedings, and particularly that you will forward a copy of the regulations that you may adopt for the government of your proceedings, &c., as soon as you have agreed upon them.

C. A. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

[L. B. 23; p. 70.]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 14, 1837.

VROOM, P. D., Hon., and MURRAY, JAMES, Esq.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult. to the Secretary of War. He has considered, attentively, the reasons you have assigned for adjourning to the 1st Monday in January next without being able to assent to their force. On the contrary, he is clear in the opinion that it is not only competent but proper for you to proceed in the execution of your duties as commissioners. He has directed me to communicate his views to you, and to instruct you to resume and continue in the discharge of the functions assigned to you, notwithstanding the vacancy that has occurred in the board and altho' it may not be filled. You will find in the shortness of the unexpired term of your commissions an urgent reason for great assiduity and diligence on your part to comply with the requisitions of the law under which you are acting.

CAREY A. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

COLUMBUS, MISS'IS, 24*th June*, 1837.

SIR: We have the honor to inform you that we organized & opened an office at this place on the 22d, and on the same day appointed Mr. Jonathan Pinkney, of Maryland, secretary to the board.

After consultation we have come to the conclusion that it would not be expedient to proceed in the hearing of claims before the 16th October next, & have agreed upon the enclosed notice to be published in the newspapers of the country.

We have the honor to be, respectfully, yr. ob. serv'ts,

P. RUTILIUS R. PRAY.
J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT.

The commissioners appointed to adjust claims to reservations of land under the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaw Indians, hereby give notice that they will meet at their office in the town of Columbus, in Mississippi, on the sixteenth day of October next. Their office will continue open from this time and their secretary will receive any applications or claims which claimants may think proper to make or file. Cases will be docketed in the order presented and taken up in the same order if ready.

Claimants will if required be heard by counsel.

Summons for witnesses will be issued by the secretary upon application to him.

Claimants and their children entitled to reservations must in all cases appear before the commissioners in person.

The district attorney of the United States for the State Mississippi will act as counsel for the United States. For the information of claimants the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek and the

1st, 6th, & 7th sections of the act of March 3d, 1837, under which the commissioners are acting, are published with this notice.

P. RUTILIUS R. PRAY.
J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *Nov. 28th*, 1837.

To the Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: We have the honor to inform you that the commissioners appointed under the 14th art. of the Choctaw treaty arrived at this place at the dates following, viz, General Pray, on or about the 20th of October, and the undersigned on or about the 5th and 12th inst. Various unforeseen occurrences, such as personal indisposition and the low state of the water, prevented our attendance at an earlier period. On the 6th inst., a majority of the commissioners being present, the board was organized for the transaction of business, and, there being nothing to occupy its attention, it was adjourned from day to day until the 9th, when General Pray, having been voted for at the general election in this State for judge of the court of appeals, and believing that he had been elected, left this place for Jackson, intending to return if not elected, but otherwise to resign his commission as a member of the board immediately. The board was further adjourned until the 13th inst., when, the remaining member having arrived, it was again organized for business. Sundry persons, alleging themselves to be representatives of some of the Indian claimants, appeared before the board for the purpose of being heard in reference to the most proper and convenient place or places at which the board should hold its sessions. The hearing was deferred until the arrival of the attorney of the United States, who was daily expected. He had been in attendance here in October, at the request of the board, but left in consequence of the non-attendance of the commissioners at the time appointed.

On the 22d the attorney of the United States arrived, and since that time the board has been engaged in making arrangements for the procurement of proper interpreters, and in hearing the statements of parties interested as to the propriety of removing from this town, and as to the most eligible places for meeting in the Choctaw country, within the bounds of this State, and also in attending to various other preliminary matters. After hearing the allegations of the claimants, or those who represent them, and also of the attorney of the United States, we have concluded to change the location of the board, and hold its sessions at different points within the limits of the Choctaw country, more desirable and probably more convenient to the Indian claimants. The following places have been selected, viz: B. Leflore's, in the county of Leake; Garlandville, in the county of Jasper; and Marshall's, in the county of Kemper. This arrangement, it is hoped and believed, will be satisfactory to a very large number if not the whole of the claimants.

At this stage of the business notice was received of the election and resignation of General Pray, one of the commissioners, and the serious question was presented to those who remained whether they could legally proceed to execute the responsible trust confided to the commissioners under the act, and, after mature deliberation, they came to the

conclusion that they had no power to proceed until the vacancy should be filled. They were of opinion, on general principles, that where a trust, even of a public nature, is confided to three persons, the whole number must be appointed and be in existence to authorize two to act. In the law under which they were appointed they saw nothing to alter this principle or to lead to a different conclusion. The act provides for the appointment of three commissioners, who are authorized to perform certain specific duties. It gives no power to a majority. Such power could be taken only by inference, even were all the members of the commission in existence; but there is nothing, we apprehend, to warrant the assumption of it by two when the board is not full. If two only had been appointed, they could not legally have organized or done any act under their commission. Their investigation and report would not have been a compliance with the act. When, by death or resignation, the number is reduced to two, we are of opinion that, if the board can be considered as having any legal existence, the power to act is suspended until the vacancy be filled.

Such are our conclusions, drawn from general principles and from the act under which we have been appointed.

These conclusions are fortified, as we conceive, by the construction of the department given to the same act. In a communication to the board, under date of October 18, 1837, it is stated as the opinion of the department that in case of the absence, indisposition, or disagreement of any one of the commissioners a majority may proceed. This is evidently founded on the supposition that the whole number is in existence. The resignation of one of the commissioners does not, in our judgment, constitute an absence within the meaning of the department, nor would the act of two under such circumstances be the act of a majority. It would appear to us that the construction of the department was intended to apply only to cases where the board, being full, one might casually be absent, or, being present, might differ in opinion from the other two. In either case a majority may act. The fact that the case which has occurred is not within the limit of the construction thus given is persuasive evidence of the opinion of the department that it had no authority in such event to instruct two commissioners to proceed before the vacancy was filled.

It may be proper to add that, in the judgment we have formed, we are sustained by the concurrent opinion of the attorney of the United States.

In consequence of this unforseen difficulty, we have adjourned all further proceedings until the first Monday in January, at which time the board will meet at B. Leflore's, in Leake County. It is supposed that by that time the person to be appointed in place of General Pray may be able to join us.

Very little delay will be occasioned by the course we have felt constrained to adopt. The adjournment of the board from this place, for the greater convenience of the claimants, in conformity with recent instructions from the department, necessarily requires a reasonable notice to be given of the time and place of future meeting. The additional time that must elapse before the arrival of a third commissioner will not probably exceed two or three weeks; and although we greatly regret even this delay, we are satisfied it is of small moment when viewed in connection with the immense amount of property claimed and the importance of having the proceedings of the board above all exception or dispute, so that when reviewed by Congress, as they must be, or by courts of just-

ice, as may be the case in prosecutions for perjury, no part of them may be found to be *coram non judice*, or in any way irregular.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obt. sts.,

P. D. VROOM,
J. MURRAY,
Commrs.

COLUMBUS, MI., 1*st Dec.*, '37.

SIR: We have the honor to submit to you our views in relation to some amendments which we think it necessary should be made in the law of the last session of Congress establishing our commission, which we think if adopted by Congress will enable the comm'rs more promptly and efficiently to perform the duty assigned to them.

1st. An amendment authorizing two of the board to act in case of the death, resignation, or absence of one of the comm'rs.

2d. Authority to the board, or a majority of the comm'rs, to adjourn their sessions to such place or places as in their judgm't the interests of the gov't or claimants may require.

3d. Authority to the board, or a majority, to adjourn to such place, beyond the State of Miss., as they may think proper, to make up their report, after they shall have taken all the testimony.

4th. To give the board the powers of a court of record, to preserve order, punish contempts, &c.

5th. Authority to any member of the board, or the dis't att'y, to administer oaths to witnesses in any matter before the board.

6th. Authority to employ one or more intrepreters, and an agent or agents to collect testimony for the U. S.

In relation to the first amendm't proposed, we do not think it necessary to add anything to the communication addressed to you by the last mail.

In relation to the second we have only to observe that it is apparent to us that the comm'rs can better judge of the advantages of particular places for the hearing of these cases than the Comm'r of Ind. Aff., at so great a distance.

With regard to the third we think that the opinion of the board, after all the testimony shall have been taken, will as well be made up at one place as another, and that it would be a great accommodation to the undersigned to be permitted to devote the time necessary for this purpose nearer to their homes and business, as by the shortest possible time in which they can get thro' the testimony they will have been a long time absent; it may also be necessary to consult papers and maps only to be found at the seat of gov't.

The fourth amendm't, giving power to the comm'rs to preserve order, we think very necessary, as the questions litigated before the board will many of them be exciting in their character and may lead to great confusion and interruptions, unless the comm'rs should have clear power promptly to preserve peace and decorum.

The fifth, to give authority to any one of the comm'rs, or to the dist. attorney, to administer an oath, we do not now think to be clearly given by the statute to the board of comm'rs as such. The expressions in the law, you will observe, are "that the comm'rs shall have full power to summon and cause to come before them such witnesses as they may deem necessary, *and to have them examined* upon oath." For what reason the power to administer an oath could have been denied to the comm'rs

we are at a loss to determine, nor do we think such was the intention of the framers of the law.

It is not clear, however, that the power is given, and as prosecutions for perjury are contemplated by the law for false swearing, it would be well that the law on the subject should admit of but one interpretation.

The authority to employ interpreters and an agent to collect testimony for the U. S. is probably incident to the board from the peculiar character of the subjects of investigation committed to them. It would be proper, however, in the opinion of the comm'rs, that it should be expressed clearly to prevent difficulty with the accounting officers of the Treasury.

No contingent fund was provided by the law of last session. The undersigned are at a loss to say what appropriation will be necessary to cover contingent expenses, but think that a less sum than five thousand dollars ($5,000) will not be sufficient. The expense of employing agents, and, indeed, expences of all kinds in this country, are very great. We understand that interpreters cannot be employed at a less expence than six to eight dollars per day.

The magnitude of the claims, however, which will come before us are such as to render expences of this kind as of no comparative moment.

An early action of Congress upon these subjects we think of great importance.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Sec'y of War.

COLUMBUS, MISSI., *Dec. 15th*, '37.

SIR: Under the act for the appointment of commissioners to adjust claims to land under the 14th art. of the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaw Indians, it is made the duty of the comm'rs to report to the President the names of the Indians entitled to reservations under the 14th article, and the different sections of land to which such heads of families were entitled, respectively, and whether any part of said lands have been sold by the gov't, &c.

The 14th art. of the treaty gives to each head of a family who shall signify his or her intention, &c., within six months from the ratification of the treaty to the agent, one sect. of 640 acres of land, to be bounded by sectional lines of survey, and half that quantity for each unmarried child living with him over ten years of age, and a quarter sect. to each child under ten years of age, to adjoin the location of the parent; and it further requires that the reservation shall include the present improvement of the head of the family, or a portion of it.

To enable the comm'rs to perform these duties, it seems absolutely necessary that they be furnished with maps of the Choctaw country ceded by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, showing the sectional lines of survey.

On application to the register of the land office of this district (to whom they were referred by their instructions for any information they might think necessary), they have been informed that the office possesses but one set of maps, that they cannot be spared, and that it would require a long time to have them copied at this place; so that it

appears there is no possibility of obtaining here in time such maps as the comm'rs think necessary to enable them properly to discharge their duties as directed by the act.

Under these circumstances they have to request that the departm't will have prepared and forwarded to them, as early as practicable, a set of maps, covering the whole Choctaw purchase at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, upon a scale not less than one inch to the mile, and larger if it can conveniently be done; upon a smaller scale there would be no room to make intelligible entries upon subdivisions of sections; they would be also of great use, the comm'rs conceive, in the examination of testimony upon the subject of particular locations, if the maps contained the rivers, creeks, roads, &c., with their names, so far as known, accurately laid down; the sales also of these lands, so far as known to the departm't, should be noted, as it will save much time in making up the report of the comm'rs.

As the preparation of these maps will necessarily occupy some time, it will be important that we should be furnished, as soon as possible, with the best substitute the departm't can immediately obtain for them. If nothing better can be had, it would be advisable to send a map of the State of Mississippi, published last summer in Washington, in which, it is understood, the public lands have been designated by sectional lines on a small scale.

Before the comm'rs left Washington in May last, the Comm'r of Indian Affairs was requested to furnish them with the census of the Choctaw Indians, as made by Mr. Armstrong, previous to their emigration west of the Missi., and also with the list of such as emigrated. These documents have not as yet been transmitted. If prepared, we have to request that they be forwarded immediately.

We have thought it advisable, after consultation upon the subject, to request that communications to us should still be directed to this place, from whence they will be forwarded, by the postmaster here, to the place where we may be in session, of which we shall keep him advised.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secr'y of War.

LEFLORE'S, 1 *March*, 1838.

SIR: We have the honor to inform you that after a fatiguing session since the 1st of January, we have heard testimony in 175 claims to land under the 14th art. of the treaty with the Choctaws of 1830, and that our labors were closed on last night by the limitation of the law.

We have reason to think that the claims yet to be presented with those acted on will not fall short of 8 or 900, and regret that circumstances are such as to prevent us from proceeding at once with the cases now ready for hearing, as there are a great many families, now waiting, that have been attending here more than two months at great expense to the parties interested.

The commissioners are entirely without official advice from the department, and have only learned by accident that a law has passed the Senate to amend the act creating our commission.

From a slip from an Alabama paper, enclosed to us and received this morning, we learn that the bill as passed by the Senate extends the

law only to the 1st of August. On what information or advice Congress have acted in this matter we are entirely ignorant; but that they are acting under an erroneous impression we have no doubt, if it is expected that this or any other commission can by any possibility get through the business by that time.

We have been engaged for two months during the whole of every day since the 1st of January, and have got through 175 cases; very few of which are completed, perhaps not more than 5 or 6. In all the rest no evidence of location has been produced. To close the testimony in these will probably occupy a month longer, as some of them will be disputed.

This will at three months for 175 cases make an average of two and a quarter cases per day, and we believe this will exceed the average, as we understand, and we think correctly, that they present fewer difficulties than those to come, as a large majority of the cases heard are of claimants who have remained in undisputed possession of their land.

Now, if the cases behind should amount to 700, at two per day it would require one year, sitting the whole of every day, to go through them independently of the time it must necessarily take to make up opinions on each case as the law directs. We feel it our duty at the same time to state that our health cannot bear this labor beyond two or three months at a time. The two comm'rs who have been present since the first of January are almost broken down by their efforts, and it is doubtful if either could bear the continuance of it to the 1st of May.

Vacations will be found necessary during the summer months for many reasons, besides the impossibility that any human constitution can bear such labor in such a climate.

The Indians must have time to attend to their crops or starve after they are dismissed, and it is thought, also, that if large bodies of them are kept together during the hot months, diseases must of course fatally prevail to great extent. We therefore have thought it our duty to advise the department of our views, and to say that if it is intended to examine the claims of all the applicants under the treaty, an extension of less than two years will not leave time for the commissioners to perform the duties assigned them, and even that would be doubtful.

We have omitted to state heretofore to the department that the services of the interpreter could not be had for less sum than $10 per day. The contract was intrusted by the two eldest commissioners to the district attorney and sanctioned by us.

We thought the compensation high, but had no choice, as he could not be had for less, and no other competent disinterested man could be obtained.

We have every reason to be satisfied with his ability and integrity, and the government is now indebted to him for per diem since the 1st of December to this date, and we are without the means of paying his claim.

We shall pay over to him what we can spare of the contingent fund in our hands, and draw upon the department for the balance.

In conclusion we will state that we have been somewhat at a loss as to the proper course to be pursued by us since the expiration of the law. So far as we are officially advised our commissions have expired, and we are left at liberty to return to our homes and private affairs; the only intelligence we have received from the department is of the 31st of January, stating in a very short communication, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from us of the 15th January, that application would be made to Congress for an extension of the law.

By Washington papers, which reach us very irregularly, and the slip before referred to, we have learned that a law is before Congress to extend the law of 1837, but of its fate so far we are ignorant.

We have, after consultation, come to the conclusion that it would be proper for us to wait a few weeks for information, which if not received (say by the 20th March) will find us on our road homewards.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,

P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.
ROGER BARTON.

C. A. HARRIS, Esq.
Comm'r Indian Affairs, Washington.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *March 15th*, 1838.

SIR: We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., enclosing a copy of the act of Congress of the 22d extending the time of the commission to the 1st of August next.

After what has already been communicated to the department respecting the number of claims that have been examined and the whole number that will probably be presented, it is scarcely necessary for us to say that it is utterly impracticable for the board to finish the investigation within the time limited.

We shall proceed, however, in the hearing of claims until it shall become necessary for us to make up opinions in the cases heard, and to prepare a report of our proceedings to the President, as is required by the original act. In this report we will endeavor to present the claims upon which we may be enabled to pass in such a mode as that Congress may act upon them understandingly and with all the information which we ourselves possess. As to the residue of the claims, Congress will doubtless determine what course shall be taken in reference to them.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your ob't s'ts,

P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.

C. A. HARRIS, Esq.,
Comr. of Ind. Affairs, Washington.

Mr. Barton is at Laflore's, & we do not think it necessary to detain this letter for his signature.

LOUISVILLE, MISS., *May* 7, 1838.

SIR: Your letter of the 23d April, acknowledging the receipt of two letters of the 1st and 15th of March, from our board, has just reached us. In this you advise that extracts from our communications of the 1st of March have not been, but will be, laid before committees of both branches of Congress.

We regret to learn that the letter of the 1st of March, has not yet been communicated to Congress, as we have observed by the newspapers, which occasionally reach us, that a supplemental bill to the one establishing our commission, was reported to the Senate about the middle of March, and we cannot but suppose that the views of our board, if reported in time, might have had some weight in determining the action of the Senate upon the matter.

In our letter of the 15th of March you were advised that we should proceed in the hearing of claims until it should become necessary for us to make up opinions in the cases heard and prepare a report to the President, as required by the original act.

In pursuance of this determination we have been engaged since the 27th of March in taking testimony at this place; and have been for the last two or three days taking general depositions in relation to the residence of the Indians at the time of the treaty, and proofs of the numbers of their lands under the government surveys. The Indians have left here some days since, and in the course of this, or the first of next week, we hope to close the cases so far as heard.

We shall then have opinions to prepare in 257 cases, and make our report to the President in about ten weeks, including three weeks for our travel home; which will leave seven weeks for a duty that, under ordinary circumstances, would occupy double the time.

We perceive that the course adopted by us some time ago, exactly conforms to the spirit of that part of your letter in which you advise us that "proceeding upon the supposition that your (our) terms of office will not be enlarged, I (you) recommend that you (we) so arrange your (our) business that your (our) ultimate report upon all the cases may be completed by the 1 of August, 1838."

Upon this supposition we have, of course, acted, and are acting, and do not feel ourselves authorized to act upon any other. The terms of the law are plain and imperative, and we have endeavored so to execute it as to meet the views of the President and Congress.

In reply to the second part of your letter, in which you suggest that it would be impolitic for us to leave the State of Mississippi at an earlier day than may be necessary for us to reach our homes before the first of August, and in which you instruct us to make a partial report to be laid before Congress by the first of June, in anticipation of a general one, we feel bound to say that on examining the law, under which we are acting, we can find no authority to make such partial report. The law certainly contemplates but one report to be made to the President, and that when the testimony shall all be taken. This is all that was meant in the suggestion contained in our communication of the 15 of March, to which you refer in your letter just received. We were then aware that our commissions would expire on the first of August, and that it would be, of course, our duty to report our proceedings and also our opinions upon the cases heard up to that time. We certainly have been much misunderstood, if you have inferred that we ever meant to propose a partial report in anticipation of our general one. How far it would be politic or proper to place the views and opinions of the commissioners before the parties interested, where subjects of exactly similar character to those already acted on are yet to come before the board, we can be at no loss to determine; and if required so to do by competent authority, we could, of course, not consent afterward to sit in matters already prejudicated. We cannot suppose it is either your intention or that of the Secretary of War, to whom you inform us your letter was communicated, and by whom it was approved, to place us or the government in a situation to give every advantage to the claimants in the preparation of their proofs, and to expose to them the views and opinions of the commissioners in advance, upon all the subjects to be afterward submitted to them.

With regard to the propriety or policy of remaining in this country seven or eight weeks longer than necessary, simply to prepare opinions which can be as well or better prepared in a more healthy climate, ex-

hausted as we are already by excess of labour, we of course cannot believe for a moment that it is the intention of the department to require us to expose ourselves to a risk so unnecessary and so likely to interrupt us in the discharge of not the least important part of our duty. It has so happened that in many of the cases but two of the commissioners have been at the board when they were heard. If either of these should be confined by illness, which, if we remain here, is more than probable, the duty cannot be performed in time; and thus, independent of any view of personal convenience to the commissioners, one of the objects of the law would be defeated.

We have therefore thought it our duty to advise you that we have come to the conclusion to leave this place for the city of Washington as soon as we have closed the cases before us, which will probably be early in the next week.

Very respectfully, your ob't s'ts,

P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.
ROGER BARTON.

C. A. HARRIS, Esq.,
Com. Ind. Affairs, Washington.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: The undersigned, two of the commissioners appointed under "An act for the appointment of comm'rs to adjust the claims to reservations of land under the 14th article of the treaty of 1830, with the Choctaw Indians," beg leave respectfully to report:

That in obedience to the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated 20th May, 1837, they opened their office in Columbus, Mississippi, in conjunction with P. R. R. Pray, esq., another comm'r appointed under the same act, and gave notice to the Choctaw Indians of Mississippi and all others interested in claims to land under the fourteenth art. of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, that their secretary, Mr. Jonathan Pinkney, of Maryland, appointed by the board in pursuance of the powers vested in them by law, would attend at said office and receive and file any claims as evidence of title, which might be presented before the sixteenth day of October, at which time the board would meet in Columbus for the transaction of business.

Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the commissioners, arising from the resignation of Judge Pray, elected to the office of judge of the high court of errors and appeals for the State of Mississippi, and other matters, which have been already explained in their correspondence with the Department of Indian Affairs, communicated to Congress by the President of the United States on the 18th day of December last, the board did not open their session for the hearing of testimony until the first day of January last, when they convened at the house of Benjamin Leflore, in Leake County, Miss.

At this place they were joined, on the 20th February, by Roger Barton, esqr., appointed in the place of Judge Pray, and continued their session laboriously, until the expiration of the law under which they were acting on the first of March last.

At this time the board had heard testimony in one hundred and seventy (175) cases. The Indians, who had attended in bodies of from 500 to 1,500, had returned to their homes, and the comm'rs, who had learned

by their correspondence with Washington that a supplementary law, extending their powers to the first of August last, would probably pass the Congress of the United States, determined that it would be proper for them to remain some time in the State to await its passage.

A copy of this supplementary law was received by them on the sixth day of March at Columbus, Miss., when notice was immediately given that the board would meet on the 29th day of March, at Louisville, in Winston County, a place which was generally agreed upon as more convenient than Leflore's.

At this time two of the commissioners, P. D. Vroom and Roger Barton, esquires, attended and renewed their sessions, the other comm'r, Mr. Murray, being detained at Columbus by indisposition until the 10th of April, when he joined the board. The business was then prosecuted laboriously until the 14th of May, when the board, considering that barely enough time remained to make up their opinions and report, adjourned to meet in the city of Washington on the 15th day of June.

The undersigned met here about that time for the purpose of preparing their report, and have been closely engaged until this moment, having, from what cause they know not, been deprived of the valuable aid of their associate comm'r, Roger Barton, esqr., which has been on many accounts to them a matter of very serious regret.

It will be perceived by the tabular statement accompanying this communication, that of the two hundred and sixty-one (261) cases in which the board have taken testimony, one hundred and sixty-five have been reported upon favorably, as having been fully proved, sixty-five cases have been rejected, twenty-six cases have been recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress, and five are unfinished.

The fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek declares that "each Choctaw head of a family being desirous to remain and become a citizen of the States, shall be permitted to do so by signifying his intention to the agent within six months from the ratification of the treaty; and he or she shall thereupon be entitled to a reservation of one section of 640 acres of land, to be bounded by sectional lines of survey; in like manner shall be entitled to half that quantity *for* each unmarried child, which is living with him or her, over ten years of age, and a quarter section *to* such child as may be under ten years of age, to adjoin the location of the parent. If they reside upon such lands, intending to become citizens of the States, for five years after the ratification of the treaty, in that case a grant in fee simple shall issue; said reservation shall include the present improvement of the head of the family, as a portion of it."

This article, it is presumed, is intended as a modification of the 4th art. of the treaty of October, 1820, with the Choctaws, and in lieu of it, the government having adopted in 1830 the policy of removing the nation, with their own consent, west of the Mississippi.

By the act of 3d March, before referred to, the board is directed to ascertain the name of every *Choctaw Indian* who was the head of an Indian family at the date of the treaty at Dancing Rabbit Creek, who had not already obtained a reservation under said treaty, and who can show by satisfactory evidence that he or she complied or offered to comply with *all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty*, to entitle him or her to a reservation under said article; and also the number and names of all the unmarried children of such heads of families who formed a part of the family, and were over ten years of age; and likewise the number and names of the children of such heads of families as were under ten years of age, and report to the President, to be by him laid

before Congress, all the names of such Indians, and the different sections of land to which such heads of families were respectively entitled, together with the opinion of the commr's, and whether any part of such lands have been sold by the government, and the proofs applicable to each case."

By the act to amend an act entitled "An act for the appointment of commr's to adjust the claims to reservations of land under the 14th art. of the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaw Indians," passed 22d February, 1838, it is further provided that nothing contained in this act, or the act which this is intended to amend, shall be so construed as to embrace the claim of any Indian, as Choctaw head of a family, who has removed west of the Mississippi River; and that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners that any claimant has attempted or shall attempt to substitute the child of any other Indian as and for his own, or has attempted or shall attempt by his testimony to substitute the child of any other claimant, the child of any other Indian, the name of such claimant so attempting to make such substitution shall be stricken from the list of claimants."

These are all the laws governing the claims to be examined by the commissioners. By them it became their duty to ascertain—

1st. If the claimant was a *Choctaw head of a family*, as the treaty requires, or *a Choctaw Indian who was the head of a family* at the time of the treaty.

2d. If he or she had an improvement at that time.

3d. The number and names of his or her unmarried children over and under ten years of age at the time of the treaty, and then residing with them.

4th. The particular section of land to which such head of a family would be entitled, and whether it or any portion has been sold by the government.

5th. If the head of such family signified his or her intention to the United States agent within six months after the ratification of the treaty to remain and become a citizen of the States, and whether or not such applicant continued to reside on said lands for five years after the ratification of the treaty.

6. Whether such applicant had removed west of the Mississippi.

An inspection of the tabular statement accompanying this report will exhibit, as one view, the opinion of the board upon the proofs applicable to each head of enquiry. It has been thought better to present the cases in this manner for the consideration of Congress than to give an argumentative report in each case at the end of the testimony. The table will be found in each case to contain a reference to the depositions taken in it, and also the general testimony applicable to it, and the evidence can thus be referred to without difficulty.

The depositions accompanying this report will show the testimony upon which the commissioners have formed their opinions, except in the particular of the ages of the children. In this matter it will be observed that the board have not in all cases been governed by the testimony of the witnesses, but have corrected their singular ignorance on subjects of this kind by their own judgment formed on personal inspection. This judgment of the board could not, of course, appear in the depositions of the witnesses, but was, in all cases where they thought it necessary, noted in the margin of their own notes of the testimony in each case.

The depositions, it will be seen, are all authenticated by the signatures of the witnesses in the presence of the commissioners, and have been taken in the narrative style instead of the mode by question and answer.

It was soon ascertained that the mode by question and answer was too tedious and altogether unsatisfactory. The witnesses, who were generally Indians, were marvellously ignorant of dates, ages, and distances as measured by miles; and examined as they were, through the medium of an interpreter (and an unexceptionable one), upon subjects altogether new to them, it was often found necessary to put many questions to them before an answer could be obtained to a simple question of fact. The comm'rs endeavoured in all cases to give the true substance and meaning of the testimony, and as it was their uniform habit to compare their notes immediately after the examination, in the presence of the interpreter, the counsel for the claimant, and the district attorney of the U. S., they believe they are entirely correct.

To avoid all danger of imposition the board required in every possible case the presence of the claimant, and the children for whom he claimed; and before the witnesses were examined and out of their hearing the claimants were interrogated as to their names, their blood (whether Choctaws or not), the number and names of their children for whom they claimed, and the place of their residence at the date of the treaty. They were also questioned as to whether they had counsel, and required to state his name, or point him out if present. This was done the better to identify the party and his family, and to give the board some knowledge of the facts to be proved in the case before the witnesses were introduced.

The counsel for the claimants were also required to file with the secretary a written statement of the claims, signed by themselves.

The witnesses examined, it will be observed, were nearly all Indians, and it is obvious that no other testimony could be offered of such facts as were required to be proved. The country at the time of the treaty was occupied by Indians alone, and no others could be cognizant of the residence of Indian heads of families, and the ages of their children at the time. Nor could the signification of their intention to remain in the country and take lands under the treaty be known to others than Indians, the United States agent, or some white men accidentally at the agency at the time of the application, which happened in a few cases.

Before being sworn in chief the Indian witnesses were invariably examined as to their knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and their belief in a future state of rewards and punishments; and in all except two or three instances (in which they were rejected as witnesses) their answers were satisfactory to the board.

No witnesses being offered on the part of the government, those offered by the claimants were in all cases closely cross-examined, and the board believe from their manner and conduct, while under examination, that their testimony in relation to facts within their knowledge is generally, and, indeed, almost universally, to be credited. When they had good reason to doubt the integrity of witnesses the board have rejected the testimony.

It will be observed that in some instances heads of families have claimed for the children of more than one wife living with them at the same time; and for destitute children adopted and brought up by them.

There can be no doubt from the testimony, and from history, that polygamy is allowed among the Choctaws, and is considered a distinction rather than a reproach; the children of such marriages are considered as legitimate and entitled, by their customs, to all the privileges of other children. The board have not hesitated to allow them, as children within the meaning of both parties to the treaty.

In the cases of adoption also, although the board have in no instance

allowed the claim of such children, they have been satisfied from the evidence before them that they have always been considered by the tribe as the *bona fide* children of the parties adopting them, and treated in all respects as their own and called such. They have, therefore, concluded that they must have been contemplated as such by one party to the treaty, and in all instances noted such claims on the record and recommend them to the favorable consideration of Congress.

In all cases where the claimant has been actually expelled from his possession within the five years, or in which the land he occupied had been sold by the government and surrendered to the purchaser, or where the claimant died in possession, the board have considered the cases as standing on the same ground as cases of continued residence, and have allowed them.

It is proper also to state that since the board received a copy of the supplemental law, they are not aware that any case has been presented to them in which the claimant has removed west of the Mississippi; a few such cases had been heard before, and, as they were upon the record, the board have thought it proper to report them with the rest.

There are many cases also in which claimants have removed from the lands occupied by them at the time of the treaty, in consequence of the settlement of the whites in their neighborhood; this and the consequences naturally resulting from it, and the proofs offered of its effects upon their minds, have induced the board to recommend such cases to Congress for allowance.

The Choctaw Indians are shy and reserved in their intercourse with the whites, and do not readily mix with them; it is proved in a great number of cases that they have been most wantonly abused and ill-treated by them, and that they could not live in peace in the same neighborhood. The large stocks of cattle and hogs introduced by the white settlers destroyed their crops, and their houses and cabins were torn down, burned, or taken possession of by them, when they left home on their necessary hunting expeditions, or to seek employment in picking cotton, &c. Under these circumstances, they were compelled in a great number of cases to remove. It is in proof, also, that many removed in consequence of reports circulated among them that the lands occupied by them had been sold by the government, and when it was impossible for them to ascertain the truth or falsehood of such reports; they well knew, however, from bitter experience, that, whether true or false, they were at the mercy of their white neighbors. The instances are not rare, as the evidence abundantly shows, in which families have been wantonly driven from their homes, and have for several years been wanderers, living about in all seasons in open camps, and seeking a precarious subsistence, which scarcely sufficed to keep them alive.

It is painful to the commissioners to advert to some of the causes which have reduced this interesting people, more faithful to the United States than any other of the Indian tribes, to the extreme wretchedness in which they are now found.

By the treaty of 1830 it became the duty of the government to appoint an agent immediately after its ratification to receive the proofs of their intention to remain in the country and take the benefit of the treaty stipulations.

It appears from the documents furnished the board that the treaty was made on the 27th day of September, 1830, and ratified on the 24th day of February, 1831. Col. William Ward, the U. S. agent, was instructed by the Department of War, on the 21st day of May, to receive the applications of the Indians to take the benefits of the 14th art. of

the treaty; this letter was probably a fortnight or three weeks on its way to the agency. From the proofs offered to the board it appears that the office was opened for business in the latter part of June; thus the time allowed the Indian to signify his intention to remain in the country and take the benefit of the treaty stipulations, instead of six months, as allowed by the treaty, was reduced to about two months.

From the great mass of proof offered to the board, there can be no doubt of the entire unfitness of the agent for the station. His conduct on many occasions was marked by a degree of hostility to the claims calculated to deter the claimants from making application to him. His manner to the Indians coming before him for registration was often arbitrary, tyrannical, and insulting, and evidently intended to drive them west of the Mississippi against their will and in violation of the letter and spirit of the treaty.

From these causes it has become difficult, at this late day, to make clear proof in all cases of the application to him to be registered; the book in which the names of a great number of Indians were registered by him, it is clear, has never been returned to the gov't; the board have, therefore, thought it their duty to be satisfied with lighter testimony than under other circumstances they might have considered themselves bound to require. They have received in evidence of their intention to remain in the country and take lands under the treaty, evidence either symbolical, by proxy, as well as by direct application.

It is in proof, also, that the agency house was very remote from the great body of the nation, and that it was inconvenient to the Indians on that account to make personal application to him at that place; and it is also shown that the modes adopted by them to make their intentions known to him were in conformity with their usual habits and manner of transacting business.

The fact, also, that these people, to the number of not less than five thousand, have remained in the country to this time, notwithstanding the efforts of the removing agent of the U. S., who has been constantly with them, to induce them to emigrate west of the Mississippi; their known attachment to their homes, the councils held by them on the subject, and their constant declarations of their intention to remain and take the benefit of the treaty, have not been without their influence in bringing the board to the conclusion that it was the almost universal intention of these Indians now remaining east of the Mississippi to take the benefit of the 14th art. of the treaty.

It will be seen that the report is incomplete in regard to the particular sections on which some of the claimants resided at the time of the treaty, especially the Indians of Yalo Busha. The agents of those claimants engaged to furnish the necessary information to the board, but it had not been received when they were obliged to leave the country.

The board also return herewith various lists, containing the names of Indian claimants under the 14th art. of the treaty filed at various times by their counsel, marked from No. 1. to No. —, inclusive. They amount, it will be perceived, to (1,349) thirteen hundred and forty-nine. Some of the names are repeated in consequence of the same Indian having contracted with more than one attorney in fact, for the prosecution of their claims before the government; the (261) two hundred and sixty-one cases, particularly reported upon, form a part of the number. Besides these, it is understood there are other claims yet to be filed.

The board also file herewith, a document marked (A), furnished and filed by Charles Fisher, esquire, of North Carolina, as a copy of a contract entered into with various Choctaw claimants, showing the terms

on which himself and others were prosecuting these claims. This he stated to be, in substance, the same as all the other contracts entered into by himself and others, composing a company, with the Indians for the purposes expressed in them. The circumstances under which this copy was filed, it may be proper here to explain.

In the examination of one of the claims in which Colo. Fisher appeared before the board as counsel, a question was asked one of the witnesses under examination in relation to the nature of his contract with his attorney, by Richard M. Gaines, esq., the U. S. dist. att'y. The question was objected to by Colo. Fisher, and the objection sustained by the board, on the ground that it formed no part of the duty of the board to inquire into the nature of their contracts with their attorneys or agents, and that the enquiry, as proposed, was irrelevant to the matter in issue. After the decision of the board, Colo. Fisher voluntarily tendered the copy now accompanying this report, & requested that it might be filed among the official papers of the board, which was assented to.

The tabular statement, which has been before mentioned and which accompanies this report, will explain to yourself and to Congress the nature and character of each claim as heard, with the opinion of the comm'rs.

The general depositions, it will be observed, refer to the Indians in tribes or companies, as they existed before and at the treaty, and until they were incorporated as citizens of the State of Mississippi; and the comm'rs have thought it more convenient and intelligible to continue this classification in the tabular statement of these companies or tribes. There are several to which the general depositions refer. The first column contains the number merely of the case on the statements in regular series.

The 2d column refers to the No. of the case as heard before the board, and corresponds with the No. of the case on the journal of proceedings and the particular testimony in each case.

The 3d column contains the names of the claimants.

The 4th column contains the names of the unmarried children over ten, & the 5th, of the children under ten, residing with the parents at the date of the treaty.

The 6th column contains the names of the witnesses in each case.

The 7th column contains the sect., or part section of land, on which the claimant resided at the treaty, and a reference to the parts that have been sold by the government.

The 8th column contains the general remarks, showing the opinions of the board and the reasons upon which those opinions have been formed.

The comm'rs, in conclusion, beg leave to say, that the time to which they had limited themselves for this last work of examining the testimony and reporting their opinions, has been found, on trial, too short. The mass of testimony accompanying this report, it will be seen, is very great, embracing, in all, three hundred and eighty-one depositions; they have been all examined with as much care as the time would permit, and they trust it will be found that they have arrived at correct conclusions.

They feel it due to themselves, however, to say, that they should have had more confidence in these opinions if they had been allowed full time to examine with minute care the various matters which are to be found in so large a body of evidence.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 31*st*, 1838.

A list of Choctaw heads of families claiming lands under the 14th article of the treaty.

No.
1. Pa-le-chub-bee.
2. Ho-ma-ca-la-tub-bee.
3. Ya-ha-pona.
4. Ela-be-ka.
5. Colbert.
6. U-ba-na-za.
7. Was-ma-la-tubbee.
8. Ah-oust-tubbee.
9. Pis-ah-tubbee.
10. Ouah-a-tub-bee.
11. Knok-ho-ma-ha-che.
12. Pis-a-che-tub-bee.
13. Tus-a-han-bee.
14. Pis-a-me-tub-bee.
15. Eya-tub-bee.
16. Benjamin Walker.
17. Jacob Thompson.
18. Coleman Cole.
19. Siney Perry.
20. Che-sha-ho-ma, alias Red Post Oak.
21. Ne-tuck-a-chuck-ma.
22. An-cubbee.
23. Tor-mus-tub-bee.
24. Muc-cam-bee.
25. Oak-la-ba.
26. Kan-cha.
27. Was-koo-muk.
28. Ta-ho-nah.
29. Eya-his-ti-ya.
30. Sham-pe-yea.
31. Eya-ho-yuo.
32. Che-pa-ka.
33. Fal-li-moon-tub-bee.
34. O-na-ha-tub-bee.
35. Posh-ah-slock-co.
36. Me-ha-ta-cub-bee.
37. Stan-tub-bee.
38. Ma-pa-la-ho-na.
39. Paus-ho-ak-chi-ah, junior.
40. Chun-cho.
41. Achick-e-ma-hoy-no.
42. Cun-ne-an-tub-bee.
43. Ab-bee toak-cha-ah.
44. Cun-nal-lee tub-bee.
45. Han-nan-che-to.
46. E-morg-loo-shah-ho-na.
47. Paush-oak-chi-ah, senior.
48. Oak-u-ba-mus-tubbee.
49. Cush-shoo-na-che-pa-ha.
50. Fal-li-ho-ma.
51. Nork-tah-tub-bee.

No.
52. Emo-nan-tub-bee.
53. An-che-ha-ba.
54. Hit-tuch-ho-mu.
55. Pis-sa-ham-ba.
56. Eli-ho-yuo.
57. Phil-lee-moon-tub-bee.
58. Ah-to-na-ho-jo.
59. Phil-le mo-ah.
60. Fit-chee-nu-wa.
61. Cun-ne-ah-tub-bee.
62. Looma.
63. Tup-pe-nan-che-ha-bee.
64. Ho-la-tom-bee.
65. Low-a-che.
66. Hi-il-le-na-ho-nah.
67. Han-tub-bee.
68. O-nan-ta-hoyuo.
69. Low-wa-che.
70. Tac-te-ho-ma.
71. Nock-es-ti-yea.
72. Ish-te-ma.
73. An-tub-bee.
74. Loom-ab-bee.
75. Wack-a-ho-tub-bee.
76. Mi-yub-bee.
77. Mi-ha-tub-bee.
78. Nock-pe-tub-bee.
79. Torg-la-ho-na.
80. Ia-che.
81. Pis-tub-bee.
82. Oak-ish-time.
83. Eya-tu-nah.
84. Hi-o-ga-lu.
85. Ah-pa-sa-ho-nah.
86. Oath-la-nah-ho-nah.
87. Ti-yah.
88. Te-mi-yah.
89. Echa-pa.
90. A-mi-yah.
91. Oak-ish-tan-ne.
92. Hush-spoon-ah-mis-tub-bee.
93. Kun-e-ah.
94. Is-tam-ba.
95. Tick-lah-tub-bee.
96. Toe-tub-bee.
97. Yok-a-na-la.
98. Ah-tush-e-nulth-la.
99. Loom-it-te-ab-bee.
100. Yak-it-te-tub-bee.
101. Mu-shoon tub-bee.
102. Ma-ho-nah.
103. Took-ah-tubbee.

No.
104. She-co-pa-ho-ma.
105. Tick-e-beab-bee.
106. Ha-moog-il-le-tub-bee.
107. Hi-tuck-a-pa-ho-ma.
108. Kush-oon-ack-chi-ah.
109. Mul-la-lu-chub-bee.
110. Easta-ma-la.
111. Cush-oon-a-in-che-pa-bee.
112. Fun-ne-ho-na.
113. Oak-a-hook-te.
114. Ey-a-tu-nah.
115. U-ka.
116. Che-lok-ka.
117. Oak-cha-ne-ha-joe.
118. Eli-che-ta.
119. Ne-tah-che-to.
120. Nock-eny-it-tub-bee.
121. O-she-ho-na.
122. Noch-a-tuh-na.
123. Eyan-ish-lock-ana.
124. Min-ta-tub-bee.
125. Chef-fo-te-yah.
126. Easta-ubbee.
127. Apa-sa-ho-ka.
128. Cun-ne-o-tub-bee.
129. Moon-tah.
130. Mul-le-chub-bee.
131. Ho-lis-sub-bee.
132. Ah-po-ta.
133. Es-pa-na-ha-joe.
134. Phil-le-mon-tub-bee.
135. Ho-ka.
136. Echa-po-tub-bee.
137. Cha-lan-tak.
138. Pi-sa-te-mah.
139. Hush-shoon-ah-mus-tub-bee.
140. Fal-li-che-to.
141. Ah-pa-sa-ho-ka.
142. Oon-ta-ka.
143. Ish-la-ho-ka.
144. Oon-a-chub-bee.
145. Toc-cum-bee.
146. Me-sham-bee.
147. Wak-io-la.
148. Ton-ka-you.
149. Ia-che-ho-na.
150. Hock-il-lo-tub-bee.
151. Me-ha-gee-tub-bee.
152. Ma-ho-wa-tub-bee.
153. Tah-poo-tah-tub-bee.
154. O-tah-ho-ka.
155. Ma-ham-ba.
156. I-tu-lah.
157. Chef-fa-tub-bee.
158. Wak-io-tub-bee.

No.
159. Ne-tuck-o-ka.
160. Toc-te-mus-tub-bee.
161. She-co-pa-ha-joe.
162. Paush-oak-chi-ah.
163. Ho te-ma.
164. East-a-ho-la.
165. Oak-u-la-in-che-ha-ba.
166. Eas-ta-mi-yah.
167. Che-ho-yuo.
168. Che-tub-bee.
169. Che-na.
170. Soo-sa.
171. Ma-hobbee, senior.
172. Elap-it-te-ab-bee.
173. Looma-ho-na.
174. Ma-pa-tu-na.
175. Ho-yub-bee.
176. Pul-kin-tub-bee.
177. Tis-u-am-ba.
178. A-bi-ti-yea.
179. E-lok-ah-tub-bee.
180. Hi-yok-a-che.
181. Hick-a-tub-bee.
182. E-ma-tom-bee.
183. Push-ah-mus-tubbee.
184. Low-wa-che-ho-yuo.
185. Ho-te-mah.
186. Bun-na-tu-na.
187. Nock-eny-tub-bee.
188. Hus-se-min-go.
189. A-lo-ma.
190. E-lap-o-tub-bee.
191. Lam-ba.
192. Oak-tok-a-ha-joe.
193. Pele-tub-bee.
194. Oak-ille-an-ne.
195. Cha-ta-ho-ma.
196. Ah-chick-e-ma-ho-na.
197. Eas-ta-ho-la.
198. Ho-pa-ka-ge.
199. Oak-a-ta-ha.
200. Chil-le-tom-ba, senior.
201. To-ka-ho-na.
202. Cam-ba-lubbee.
203. Nock-o-she.
204. Oon-a-ha-gah.
205. Tom-a-ha. Oak-chi-ah.
206. Lus-pa-am-ba.
207. Ta-pe-un-che-ah.
208. Cun-e-ah-ho-na.
209. Pan-sha-co-na.
210. Chil-le-tom-ba, junior.
211. Ho-tia-chub-bee.
212. Me-ha-te-ka.
213. Me-chub-bee.

No.
214. Echa-pah-ho-na.
215. Oak-a-un-wa.
216. O-she-un-wa.
217. Chick-e-saw-ho-ka.
218. Tom-a-ha-club-bee.
219. A-che-ub-bee.
220. A-che-ab-bee.
221. Stan-che.
222. Ish-ka-te-oak-te.
223. Ma-hoo-too-nah.
224. It-te-oak-choc-co.
225. Yem-e-tub-bee.
226. Kish-a-mus-tub-bee.
227. Mis-te-bo-yea.
228. Na-hoo-sa.
229. A-che-mil-e-tub-bee.
230. Hi-o-ga-be.
231. Ta-pa-un-chea.
232. Ma-hubbee, junior.
233. Mis-horn-tubbee.
234. Che-fa-tub-bee.
235. Mock-e-na-e-la.
236. Hi-yo-tub-bee.
237. A-nock-che-to.
238. Ap-pe-tub-bee.
239. Me-ash-pul-la.
240. E-sha-ho-ka.
241. Am-ba.
242. Kun-a-tubbee.
243. Oak-ille-un-wa.
244. Puck-she nub-bee.
245. Mush-u-la-tub-bee.
246. Oak-fut-chus-ho-ma.
247. Me-ha-la.
248. O-na-tub-bee.
249. Ap-pe-la.
250. Eli-tah-tu-na.
251. Hush-shook-ho-ma.
252. Cun-noon-tubbee.
253. Kish-er-am-ba.
254. Mo-min-che.
255. Noo-sa-chubbee.
256. Tick-bah-ha-ga-tub-bee.
257. Wa-tub-bee.
258. An-cub-bee.
259. Tan-un-chub-bee.
260. Acha-tu-nub-bee.
261. Tin-cub-bee.
262. A-la-ba-ho-na.
263. Oo-na-in-che-ha-bee.
264. Ho-pi-im-che-ab-bee.
265. E-cha-pa.
266. Chook-ah-tal-he.
267. Eli-tub-bee.
268. Phil-le-ma-hob-bee.

No.
269. U-na-tu-nah.
270. Shuck-co-pa-no-wa.
271. Eman-cha-ha-ba, senior.
272. An-ta-cub-bee.
273. Cun-ne-an-che-ha-bee.
274. Loom-ab-bee.
275. Mo-nub-bee.
276. Ille-nu-wa.
277. To-ke. Hoy-no.
278. In-no-tub-bee.
279. E-man-che-hub-bee.
280. Eas-ta-ho-lub-bee.
281. Na-ho-lah-mus-tub-bee.
282. Tush-ka-to ka.
283. Oak-oo-lan-gu-hub-bee.
284. To-tom-ba.
285. Phil-lee-moon-tub-bee.
286. Sto-pun-nub-bee.
287. Tick-bah-o-nub-bee.
288. Paush-u-nub-bee.
289. A-che-le-tah.
290. Suck-a-tub-bee.
291. Bah-fa-chub-bee.
292. Tim-a-li-cha.
293. Fil-le-cah-ga.
294. Bah-pipa.
295. The heirs of O-na-ho-ga.
296. Is-ho-ma-ta.
297. The heirs of Shum-pa.
298. Pa-la-sa.
299. James.
300. O-ma-ka.
301. Ish-tah-tub-bee.
302. Oho-o-chee.
303. Ish-tub-bee-hat-tah.
304. Tu-mah.
305. Bah-tom-bee.
306. Ei-tom-ub-bee.
307. Eno-wah.
308. Hic-am-tub-bee.
309. O-na-Ho-chub-bee.
310. O-na-ho-kia.
311. Tom-uh-bee.
312. O-na-Ho ka.
313. Oti-nah-Ough.
314. Is-tah-pa-sa.
315. Tish-o-hom-bee.
316. Oon-ge-tubbee.
317. Chip-pah-che.
318. Ah-nock-ko-wah-tubbee.
319. James Blue.
320. Hoc-ka.
321. John Edwards.
322. John Jones.
323. Mestia.

No.
324. Che-man-te.
325. Ili-ho-ka.
326. Bah-pissa.
327. Ba-for-chubbee.
328. Es-te-ma-la-cha.
329. Ish-pa-la.
330. Joseph Jones.
331. Chick-a-saw-ho-ac-tu.
332. Jno-pissa.
333. A-ne-ah.
334. Shul-la.
335. Ma-ha-o-na alias Sally Johnson.
336. Muc-ha-mo.
337. Samuel McGee's heirs.
338. Shap-po-ho-mah.
339. Ho-ta-chub-bee.
340. Tan-pa-na-ish-tan-no-ho-mah.
341. Ish-tan-ho-pah.
342. Tish-o-ham-bee.
343. Ah-ya-ha.
344. Tush-ka-ho-mah.
345. Tus-ah-hah.
346. Nau-cha.
347. Me-ah-sham-bee.
348. Law-win-cha.
349. Tush-ca-ho-mo-ha-jo.
350. Po-sha-at-tah.
351. Em-pi-ah.
352. Oun-ka-ha-jo.
353. E-la-ba-chub-bee.
354. Ah-ma-tu-na.
355. To-mo-tam-bee.
356. Bak-a-tub-bee.
357. A-ho-bah-tub-bee.
358. Jyo-ma-ho-ka.
359. Lu-ce
360. A-took-a-lan-tub-bee.
361. Pok-a-mah.
362. Is-te-ma-ha-jo.
363. Ea-ka-tub-bee.
364. Hau-nau-ho-mo.
365. Phil-la-tah.
366. Hool-a-to-pah.
367. Nock-ko-wah.
368. Ish-ton-ock-fa-la.
369. Fim-mah.
370. Nah-ho-lub-bee.
371. A-mon-na-hoo-na.
372. No-ah-ho-yo.
373. Is-spol-la.
374. Ah-le-ho-ca.
375. Ish-te-mau-te.
376. Hic-a-tes-cha.
377. Hem-ock-a-to-na.

No.
378. Oun-te-a-tub-bee.
379. Tal-la-ho-lo.
380. Shah ah-bea-cha.
381. Still-a-tub-bee.
382. Noc-a-tub-bee.
383. Ea-to-chub-bee.
384. No-wah-te-ka.
385. Tuck-ho-la-tub-bee.
386. Hick-a-tub-bee.
387. A-tusk-ha-chick-a-mah.
388. Pis-a-hi-ah.
389. Shou-ka-ha-jo.
390. Nock-ha-tah.
391. James Perry.
392. Rachel Davis.
393. Harry Frazier.
394. Nelly Dyer.
395. Molly Frazier.
396. Nancy Frazier.
397. Oon-a-tom-bee.
398. To-ta-hoyo.
399. Yo-tah.
400. Spau-tub-bee.
401. Im-ok-la-tub-bee.
402. Im-ma-ha-tub-bee.
403. Alo-ma-chee.
404. Charles Frazier.
405. Heirs of Moses Perry.
406. Heirs of Tim Kemp.
407. A-lo-mah.
408. Joseph Perry.
409. Charles Debrell.
410. Wil-lah-ka.
411. Oh-nah-hun-tubbee.
412. David Bell.
413. Robert Bell.
414. Ah-pa-liah.
415. Ma-lin-ga-liah.
416. Yoc-un-tub-bee.
417. Chom-pa.
418. Fo-na-cha.
419. Wy-ha-cha.
420. Im-ma-ho-la-chub-bee.
421. Ta-hub-bee.
422. Shok-ola-yah.
423. Cha-chubbee.
424. Pe-sa-mock-tubbee.
425. To-hol-la-tub-bee.
426. Hock-ba-to-nah.
427. Hi-ar-cha.
428. Yoch-o-te-mah.
429. Andrew Cain.
430. Robinson Cain.
431. Peggy.
432. Nom-cha.

No.
433. A-nan-to-nah.
434. Oun-ta-cha-yah.
435. Ab-bee-ho-nah.
436. Me-hi-to-nah.
437. Molly.
438. An-no-arch-ka.
439. Iyo-arch-cha.
440. Bina.
441. Char-fo-la.
442. Tish-o-li-ah.
443. Ha-to-nah.
444. Ho-ba-ta-sha.
445. Ish-tom-bee.
446. Lucy McCown.
447. Ho-yub-bee.
448. Ah-hock-lin-tub-bee.
449. Tish-yoh.
450. Fal-wat-to-nah.
451. Him a-bar-to-nah.
452. Tar-ho-ka.
453. Pe-sa-hock-lah.
454. Lis-mon.
455. Sto-lub-bee.
456. O-to-la-tub-bee.
457. To-mi-ah.
458. Mi-ho to-nah.
459. Phi-te-ti-yeh.
460. Tish-ho-mah.
461. Ta-cha.
462. O-nub-bee.
463. Ka-chah.
464. Buckey Cobb.
465. Out-te-ah.
466. E-Ro-us.
467. Bon-a-tub-bee.
468. Ah-us-hub-bee.
469. Ah-pah-mo-ah.
470. To-cho-cha.
471. E-mar-char-cha.
472. Far-lar-mah.
473. Ho-de-kah alias Ho-tick-ah.
474. E-lan-tubbee alias Tis-ho-pia.
475. E-no-wah.
476. Ho-te-na-chub-bi.
477. Is-tim-cah.
478. Wa-ti-mah.
479. Min-chub-bi.
480. O-wa-chee.
481. Chuk-la-ho-na.
482. O-ka-chee.
483. O-wa-te-ah.
484. Ish-pa-we.
485. Im-ma-la-tah.
486. Chick-a-shu-no.
487. Im-mo-na-ho-ka.

No.
488. Itto-bah.
489. Cun-ne-ah-ho-chub-bi.
490. Loom-a-tub-bi.
491. Ja-min-tub-bi.
492. Im-moon-tub-bi.
493. Pah-his-tiah.
494. Ha-cha.
495. Wa-teer.
496. Loh-mah-ta-ker.
497. To-nah.
498. Poch-nah.
499. A-cho-mun-tubbee.
500. No-sa-ka.
501. Bin-nah.
502. Im-mum-be.
503. Ish-tum-a-ka.
504. Ico-nah.
505. Og-lin-a-ho-na.
506. Yowa-to-nah.
507. In-na-tub-bi.
508. Fi-la-ma.
509. E-lam-bee.
510. Bush-ke.
511. Eya-chub-bee.
512. E-lo-ni.
513. Robert Cole.
514. Pealley.
515. Homi-a-cha.
516. Ho-pi-ah.
517. Ish-ma-ub-bee.
518. Chuf-fa-tub-bee.
519. Joseph Perry.
520. Jun-ta-tub-bee.
521. Ye-o-tah.
522. Pa-sub-bee.
523. Cu-ne-ma-tub-bee.
524. Yeo-pah-tah.
525. A-nok-cha-tubbee.
526. Pah-sha-im-is-ha.
527. Tuc-o-lah.
528. Che-par-ka.
529. Ah-le-mah-tubbee.
530. Tul-luah.
531. Pou-chis-tub-bee.
532. Wat-tub-bee.
533. Ish-ta-tub-bee.
534. Mo-me-tam-bee.
534. Push ah-ho-nah.
535. E-la-ta-ka.
536. E-la-shul-bee.
537. O-na-ok-ta.
538. Et-til-a-wa.
539. Tal-a-push.
540. Beo-tub-bee.
541. Mul-la-tub-bee.

No.
542. Tus-ca-ho-ca.
543. She-nu-ah.
544. A-to-kah.
545. She-na-ho-tub-bee.
546. She-a-pam-bee.
547. In-con-e-ya.
548. A-folo-blee-chub bee.
549. Ho-polth-lah.
550. Fu-ches-ho-mah.
551. Phil-e-ma-tub-bee.
552. A-ki-ne-ah.
553. Il-le-ho-chub-bee.
554. Tah-fam-ah.
555. Iy-ok-ub-bu.
556. Te-ma-na-ub-bu.
557. Pa-shun-ge-hub-bee.
558. Tusk-ah-hoom-ah.
559. E-mi-sha.
560. Hau-nau-hoom-ah.
561. U-nah-ta-cha.
562. A-fol-lia.
563. Ho-tis-ka.
564. Roseau Durant.
565. Peggy Carnes.
566. Ho-te-nah-chub-bee.
567. Ste-ma-le-ho-gah.
568. Il-le-hi-ah.
569. Wak-tub-bee.
570. Ho-te-ma-lah.
571. I-ash-ta.
572. Mya.
573. Lou-a-ka.
574. Molly Dyer.
575. Harry Frazier.
576. Nancy Frazier.
577. O-na-kah.
578. E-mis-ha.
579. Moon-ub-bee.
580. James Perry.
581. Moon-tub-bee.
582. Rachel Davis.
583. George W. Oxberry.
584. James E. McCoy.
585. Molly Frazier.
586. William Taylor.
587. Sto-na-cha, alias Sto-na-hod-ga.
588. Too-ga-loo.
589. Tim-le cha.
590. To-ci-ta.
591. Phila moon-tub-bee.
592. L. Collins.
593. Loo-ma-tul-ha.
594. Lush-pau-tub-bee.
595. Neu-tub-bee.

No.
596. Chick-a-sho-tub-bee.
597. E yah-che-cub-bee.
598. Pish-ah-chi-tub-bee.
599. Ogle-ho-ner.
600. Ste-ah-sha-che.
601. Pis-ta-ko-cha.
602. Im-ti-ca.
603. Tish-o-tub-bee.
604. La-to-cha.
605. Robert McGilbry.
606. Jesse Beams.
607. Lucy McGilbry.
608. Betsy Beams.
609. A Carney.
610. Nice Spears.
611. Cun ne tom bee.
612. Ik-so-num-pul-li.
613. Tark-ma-tub-bee.
614. John Smith.
615. John Sockey.
616. Noc-ne-a-che.
617. Ish-te-ja-ho-na.
618. To-ni ga.
619. Shu-lap.
620. Il-le-cun-ne-chub-bee.
621. Eli-pi-o-ca.
622. Fisher Durant.
623. An-to-nah.
624. Cun-nin-tub-bee.
625. Yar ke-chub-bee.
626. Susan Durant.
627. Che-a-cha.
628. Im-muk-ah-ta-tub-bee.
629. Im-mus-ha-tub-bee.
630. Lu-na-tub-bee.
631. We-lah-ka.
632. Put-tah.
633. The Weaver.
634. Che-pah-ka.
635. Ha-cha.
636. E-ha-tam-bee.
637. Noon-tub-bee.
638. Pal-ma.
639. Temaho-tub-bee.
640. Ho-te-ma-lah.
641. Ea-ah-puh.
642. Ic-ho-nah.
643. Is-ta-cha.
644. Sock-a-tah-tub-bee.
645. Se-ap-po-lo.
646. No-con-tub-bee.
647. Yock-ho-toba.
648. Is-tina-hoyo.
649. Nock-in-e-tub-bee.
650. She-co-pa-hoom-ma.

No.
651. Af-fam-mo.
652. Ea-ho-chub-bee.
653. Hok-ob-eont-ab-bee.
654. Ko-we-ho-mah.
655. Hole-tham-a-gub-bee.
656. To-he-nah.
657. Un-an-cha-hub-bee.
658. Ah-cun-e-hub-bee.
659. A-hook-lin-tub-bee.
660. Uth-leip-ok-chi-ah.
661. Fa-bo-ga.
662. Mish-e-ma-tub-bee.
663. Tus-mi-ah.
664. La-pish-tam-bee.
665. Le-no-wat-ub-bee.
666. Ba-fun-ka.
667. Fith-le-at-am-bee.
668. Ka-tah-bee.
669. Tas-ka-ho-mah.
670. E-la-tam-bee.
671. A-chun-ant-ub-bee.
672. Me-ash-ik-ab-bee.
673. Pam-bohla.
674. Ho-tah-tah.
675. The-hum-by.
676. Lec-tam-bee.
677. Nuck-we-han-tub-bee.
678. Ish-te-ho-mah.
679. Ho-tin-lubbue.
680. Ish-tam-ma-ha-ub-bee.
681. Ok-ta-he.
682. Boo-nah.
683. Tam-it-u-nah.
684. Yok-an-tub-bee.
685. A-kuck-at-ub-bee.
686. Ok-la-ha-tub-bee.
687. Cha hub-bee.
688. Ke-yok-ub-bee.
689. Tam-mah.
690. Ho-lit-ab-bee.
691. Mah-al-it-mu-ah.
692. She-cop-an-cha-ab-bee.
693. Mo-mint-ab-bee.
694. Tho-at-ab-bee.
695. Sack-an-tub-bee.
696. Cam-pil-ab-bee.
697. An-an-tub-bee.
698. A-took-al-iah.
699. Ne-go-ah-ho-mah.
700. Fe-low-a-cha.
701. Me-ha-ga-tub-bee.
702. Him-an-am-bee.
703. Tith-lep-at-ab-bee.
704. Lah-at-ub-bee.
705. Cun-ne-at-ab bee.

No.
706. Lu-un-ab-bee.
707. Pis-ah-che-tub-bee.
708. Can-ant-ab-bee.
709. Hal-le.
710. My-atta.
711. Chaf-fa-ho-nah.
712. An-no-wa-go-go.
713. Ish-te-ga-ho-yo.
714. Man-ah-a-gee.
715. Tam-mo-ah-hon-na.
716. Ela-fish-tu-na.
717. Me-ha-ge-ho-na.
718. Tick-a-but-ab-bee.
719. Me-lot-ab-bee.
720. Kan-che-ho-ge.
721. Am-mi-ah.
722. Ok-ish-min-tah.
723. Cam-pil-la.
724. No-wa-ho-ge.
725. Tik-li-e-ho-ge.
726. Ish-tub-bee.
728. In-mok-in-too-nah.
729. Bat-cha-at-u-nah.
730. Fo-ney.
731. Un-ab-by-ho-gee.
732. E-che-ho-nah.
733. Yok-ish-ah.
734. Tik-ba-ho-tub-bee.
735. Api-sa-ho-ge.
736. Im-as-he.
737. Ann-se-ho-nah.
738. Lomi-ah.
739. Yok-a-mit-im-mah.
740. Wak-a-chi-ho-ge.
741. Nak-fil-le.
742. A-hum-ba.
743. San-no-ti-ka.
744. Phil-lin-tah.
745. Fa-hub-bee.
746. Me-at-at-ah.
747. Ik-ho-pom-ko-yo.
748. Chum pah.
749. Im-ma-chub-bee.
750. Fo-ni-ah.
751. As-shal-cut-ab-bee.
752. A-fan-a-che.
753. Ma-it-ah-ho-na.
754. Mak-e-chub-bee.
755. Me-ash-on-cha-hub-bee.
756. E-le-no-wa-cha.
757. Kan-tun-tub-bee.
758. Po-shun-che-ab-bee.
759. Fal-ish.
760. Ah-ish-tub-bee.
761. Ma-ho-rat-ab-bee.

No.
762. Ma-ham-bee.
763. Tan-amp-ish-nō-wa.
764. Im-ah-han-ah.
765. Ea-chub-bee.
766. Lie-gad-ab-bee.
768. Yok-a-haw-tub-bee.
769. Ish-im-ah-ho-ge.
770. Ah-tun-ah.
771. Ma-had-isht-ea.
772. Ishe-tuk-im-mah.
773. Hush-oom-ah.
774. Ish-ta-ho-bah.
775. Eat-un-ah.
776. Ok-isht-im-mah.
777. Me-hat-at-tah.
778. Mo-bee.
779. Un-tan-tub-bee.
780. Cun-ne-ab-bee.
781. Sum-me-chub-bee.
782. Nu-tin-la.
783. Ho-ish-ah-ho-nah.
784. Pis-ah-haw-tub-bee.
785. Hi-le.
786. Ish-tam-ah.
787. Chee-a-kee.
788. Ha-le-tub-bee.
789. Un-ab-bee.
790. Ho-it-ish-ti-ah.
791. Jackson.
792. Hit-uk.
793. Sha-fam-bee.
794. Eo-gad-ab-bee.
795. Pun-nah.
796. Tish-wa-ha-gub-bee.
797. Un-at-tee.
798. Bo-at-kon-cho.
799. Ish-ma-ho-nah.
800. Ele-ho-gub-bee.
801. Chick-a-saw-ho-nah.
802. At-oke-it-im-mah.
803. A-ish-im-mah.
804. Be-le-at-ab-bee.
805. Ok-la-him-mah.
806. Un-ah-he-tub-bee.
807. Ish-am-ah.
808. Ho-tub-bee.
809. Mash-he-ab-bee.
810. Nok-ish-tam-bee.
811. A-pul-le-tub-bee.
812. Ok-lub-bee.
813. Api-sa-tub-bee.
814. Jim-mah.
815. Ho-de-gah.
816. Ela-he-gah.
817. A-ki-ne-ah.

No.
818. Pa-ah-le-che.
819. Noke-e-nam-be.
820. Mo-me-cha.
821. Kut-cha.
822. Tan-ap-is-wak-iah.
823. Me-ha-ge-tub-bee.
824. Uth-le-ho-nah.
825. Sa-im-nu-ho-ge.
826. Mint-e-gee.
827. I-yoth-lah.
828. Is-ta-boke-tiah.
829. A-chick-ma-hi-ah.
830. Tik-a-chuf-fah.
831. Is-ta-we-ge.
832. No-a-chi.
833. Me-had-isht-ia.
834. Bob.
835. Elo-ne-ab-bee.
836. E-glen-ah-tub-bee.
837. Ma-ho-ne-ab-bee.
838. Sak-kee.
839. Ok-la-my-yea.
840. Un-ah-che-ha-tub-bee.
841. Ho-dik-ah.
842. So-tim-iah.
843. Che-at-un-ah.
844. U-wak-a-tub-bee.
845. Kon-che-at-u-nah.
846. Ok-la-tub-bee.
847. Son-ah-tub-bee.
848. Ish-te-mon-ah.
849. A-uk-la
850. Ish-tim-ea.
851. Fal-am-in-tub-bee.
852. Ash-a-ho-gee.
853. Pis-ah-he-chub-bee.
854. Ish-ta-ho-ge.
855. Fone.
856. Che-ka.
857. Goch-tie.
858. A-che-at-ub-bee.
859. Ok-lub-bee.
860. A-pe-sa-ha.
861. U-ba-we-lah.
862. Tan-nap-ha-gub-bee.
863. Tish-na-tub-bee.
864. A-la-e-nin-tub-bee.
865. Un-nump-pola.
866. Mush-ule-e-ca.
867. A-wat-am-bee.
868. Chick-a-tha.
869. Ma-ho-yah.
870. Tu-wak-ke.
871. Eo-gad-tub-bee.
872. Hok-la-chub-bee.

No.
873. Te-ack-ho-mah.
874. Noc-ne-tub-bee.
875. Ho-gay.
876. Ish-hish-hal-lo.
877. Tok-ko-tam-bee.
878. A-wat-am-bee.
879. Ik-ea-him-na.
880. Is-te-neg-we-ah.
881. Na-ko-mah.
882. Ish-tun-a-tub-bee.
883. Cun-ne-mo-tah.
884. Ne-chub-bee.
885. Po-lah.
886. Fo-an-bubbee.
887. Ty-ah.
888. Ula-pus-ab-bee.
889. Fo-ne-ab-bee.
890. Ha-la-gah.
891. Ste-pis-sah.
892. A-chaf-fah.
893. A-yok-a-ho-nah.
894. Tan-net-tu-nah.
895. No-ke-wam-less.
896. He-ah-ke-tub-bee.
897. Ha-tak-lam-ma.
898. Ma-hun-tub-bee.
899. Tan-mam-pi-ga.
900. Lo-mut-e-ge.
901. To-man-che-ab-bee.
902. Shu-a-tub-bee.
903. Nock-e-miah.
904. Tho-ba.
905. Bo-ly-hun-na.
906. Ele-a-min-tub-bee.
907. Eo-ba-tub-bee.
908. Me-hoh.
909. Te-he-gah.
910. Him-is-a-ho-ga.
911. Ho-yub-bee.
912. Yok-a-te-mah.
913. Ye-hen-a-le-tub-bee.
914. Fan-ab-bee.
915. Pul-ker.
916. Lies-un-na.
917. A-al-ber.
918. Ye-min-tah.
919. Bul-lee.
920. Laffee-tub-bee.
921. Pis-an-tub-bee.
922. Ho-gah.
923. Ele-hon-nah.
924. Yok-ka.
925. Shan-nan-tub-bee.
926. Munt-ab-bee.
927. To-ge.

No.
928. Hush-o-me.
929. Eye-ho-na.
930. She-he-ma.
931. Hul-ba-tub-bee.
932. Can-it-am-bee.
933. He-e-ho-nah.
934. He-gah.
935. Pis-a-te-ga.
936. Tah-ish-ka.
937. Ish-te-ab-bee.
938. La-tub-bee.
939. Can-au-tub-bee.
940. Ok-le-ma-gub-bee.
941. Pus-a-ca.
942. Ken-tuckey.
943. Wak-a-tub-bee.
944. Fal-a-mo-lin-tub-bee.
945. Ok-chit-e-ma.
946. Ho-gee.
947. Ho-yo-ga.
948. Ho-kee.
949. Tam-bee.
950. Cun-ula-che.
951. O-ho-yo-ho-nah.
952. Ok-la.
953. Lau-ha.
954. Pal-ub-bee.
955. Ok-ish-tam-bee.
956. Ok-la-mi-yea.
957. Ok-la-ho-yea.
958. A-no-wa.
959. Tim-il-la.
960. An-u-tam-bee.
961. Wak-ouk-ta.
962. Ok-la-chub-bee.
963. Ok-la-ho-go.
964. Chub-bee.
965. Kon-chi-tim-ma.
966. Ano-wa-ab-bee.
967. She-in-don-na.
968. My-yea.
969. A-che-ba.
970. Tau-te-nah.
971. Tau-nam-pis-te-ga.
972. Pan-ney.
973. Ho-tay-ah.
974. Hat-ak-lam-bee.
975. Honk-ley.
976. Pa-lub-bee.
977. Nuk-fai-la.
978. Muk-a-au-ab-bee.
979. Ike-bit-ulla.
980. Pish-ah-ge.
981. Lack-it-un-ma.
982. Ish-to-i-tim-ma.

No.
983. Ish-to-me.
984. Uth-to-va.
985. Eo-gad-ub-bee.
986. Me-chi.
987. Noc-ne-ty-ah.
988. Ie-my.
989. Al-me-ho-yo.
990. Ok-chub-bee.
991. Pa-co-chub-bee.
992. Im-ma.
993. Jefferson.
994. I-tub-bee.
995. Fal-lam-me.
996. Im-ust-ub-bee.
997. Noke-stash-ah.
998. Che-my-o-ga.
999. Hon-a-che.
1000. Tau-uth-le-ga.
1001. Shum-put-a-ca.
1002. Ok-in-tum-la-hon-nah.
1003. Ke-lah-it-im-mah.
1004. Ok-la-tea-ub-bee.
1005. Un-ah-tub-bee.
1006. Is-un-na-he.
1006. Ish-mie-ha.
1007. Cu-ne-at-im-mah.
1008. Ha-gah.
1009. Ok-chil-la.
1010. Pis-shub-bee.
1011. He-ah-ke-lub-bee.
1012. Tun-e-wak-ke.
1013. Jessee Nelson.
1014. On-che-le.
1015. Ta-hon-na.
1016. Ap-pe-la-hon-na.
1017. A-yak-le-hah.
1018. Math-la-chub-bee.
1019. Ish-tea-ho-yo.
1020. Eha-ley.
1021. Ka-she-hoh-tee.
1022. Che-yah.
1023. Toh-gah.
1024. Ish-tun-na.
1025. Im-isht-eah.
1026. Sak-ah-tiah.
1027. Tan-no-ly.
1028. Su-man-tuk-ab-bee.
1029. Tik-ba-un-ta-hub-bee.
1030. Ela-un-nah.
1031. Ela-hook-tah.
1032. Eli-ge-ho-nah.
1033. Ho-yo-at-i-ga.
1034. Peas-ach-im-ma.
1035. Ela-it-un-nah.
1036. Kas-a-hook-tah.

No.
1037. Im-ma-ho-nah.
1038. Ok-lish-ti-ah.
1039. Tim-al-ah-he-ga.
1040. Yon-at-e-ga.
1041. Im-isht-un-nah.
1042. Cha-ha-tub-bee.
1043. Fel-la-mat-ca.
1044. Ish-o-nah.
1045. Ho-se-to-mah.
1046. Chum-pah.
1047. I-tun-la.
1048. E-lim-met-ab-bee.
1049. Che-mal-ley.
1050. Lach-chist-ab-bee.
1051. E-an-la-tub-bee.
1052. Unch-ho-chub-bee.
1053. Sho-ney.
1054. Uth-le-pah.
1055. Nook-we-an-tub-bee.
1056. A-ba-nan-tub-bee.
1057. Ug-ly-ub-bee.
1058. Uth-le-pah, jun'r.
1059. Un-te-yah-tub-bee.
1060. He-ma-ki-ah.
1061. A-wat-te-nah.
1062. Hup-ah-ka-tub-bee.
1063. Oge-mi-ah.
1064. Hem-te-a-ka.
1065. Suck-ke-tu-nah.
1066. Pi-la-tub-bee.
1067. Nus-sa-gah.
1068. Atu-te-mah.
1069. E-mul-lah-tub-bee.
1070. E-yah-moon-tub-bee.
1071. A-to-bli-jah.
1072. Cun-a-mah.
1073. Ho-ba-tam-bee.
1074. Up-pa-tah.
1075. E-ya-pil-lah.
1076. I-chin-tub-bee.
1077. Fil-le-mo-wah.
1078. Ock-wah-chic-ah.
1079. Ish-tu-nah.
1080. E-mu-li-hah.
1081. E-ma-ha-tub-bee (Bob).
1082. Ho-un-tub-bee.
1083. Nock-shun-ub-bee.
1084. Eli-ya-tub-bee.
1085. Tan-no-wah.
1086. Mish-an-tu-tub-bee.
1087. Mi-ah-to-chub-bee.
1088. Sock-a-tub-bee.
1089. A-be-nin-tub-bee.
1090. Eia-ho-tub-bee.
1091. La-tah.

No.
1092. Fil-a-tub-bee.
1093. I-shin-tub-bee.
1094. Yo-tub-bee.
1095. No-go-wah-cha-hub-bee.
1096. Cun-ne-tam-bee.
1097. Tan-apish-ub-bee.
1098. Ata-tub-bee.
1099. Ei-ham-bee.
1100. Je-tum-lah.
1101. Mit-tub-bee.
1102. Un-ah-lee.
1103. Wak-yo-tub-bee.
1104. To-ha-nah.
1105. Moon-tub-bee.
1106. Ho-ton-ho-yo.
1107. Cun-su-moon-tah.
1108. O-wan-tub-bee.
1109. Jo-pon-ey (Yo-po-na).
1110. Po-lah.
1111. U-lat-to-ho-yo.
1112. E-lah-put-tun-nah.
1113. Tus-ka-a-tub-bee.
1114. Me-hah.
1115. Pil-ub-bee.
1116. Ho-che-fo-tub-bee.
1117. Hol-lah-hun-nah.
1118. Ho-ka-to-nah.
1119. E-ham-bee.
1120. Wan-to-sha.
1121. Ben-an-tub-bee.
1122. Cha-fol-ah.
1123. Nah-she-ba-ho-mah.
1124. Tun-al-up-kah (Billy McKinney).
1125. Cah-shun-ah.
1126. Un-no-tam-bee.
1127. I-yo-thea.
1128. Usht-tub-bee.
1129. E-la-pis-an.
1130. Poo-she-mah.
1131. It-too-hah.
1132. Ish-ta-hu-na.
1133. Il-la-pi-ah.
1134. Shu-na.
1135. Il-la-hin-ub-bee.
1136. No-wah.
1137. Oc-can-a-tah.
1138. Col-a-jah.
1139. Ho-tub-bee.
1140. Pis-a-hoyo.
1141. Pol-io.
1142. Tus-ka.
1143. A-ban-a-tub-bee.
1144. Ma-sha.
1145. Tom. Jefferson.

No.
1146. Ha-tub-bee.
1147. Phal-a-mah.
1148. Chaf-fa-to-no-lah.
1149. Hoc-ka-to-hub-bee.
1150. Yo-ca-con-tu-nah.
1152. O-ka-la-min-yub-bee.
1153. E-ma-ha-to-nah.
1154. We-nok-ka.
1155. A-low-wa-tub-bee.
1156. Is-to-ma-la-hok-ta.
1157. Ush-cun-ah.
1158. A-lan-tub-bee.
1159. A-tof-a-mah.
1160. A-pis-a-tub-bee.
1161. Ok-lock-ka-yo.
1162. Hok-la.
1163. A-bit-au-you.
1164. Oun-tea-tub-bee.
1165. We-hi-cha.
1166. Tish-ho-ha-chub-bee.
1167. Tan-a-jah.
1168. Lau-pin-tub-bee.
1169. Choo-lah.
1170. Take-a-bot-tah.
1171. Tus-o-tub-bee.
1172. Toc-ko-tom-bee.
1173. Tom.
1174. Heo-po-ho-mah.
1175. Tish-a-no-ah.
1176. A-touk-a-lan-tub-bee.
1177. Po-sha-ho-tim-ah.
1178. Mingo.
1179. Lo-a-mah.
1180. Him-mok-am-bee.
1181. Con-a-lah.
1182. Ho-nah.
1183. An-cha-lah.
1184. Con-onu-tub-bee.
1185. A-ya-con-tu-wah.
1186. Ath-thle-wah.
1187. Mock-a-lah.
1188. Qua-che-hu.
1189. It-ha-nah.
1190. Yock-e-ma-tub-bee.
1191. Phal-a-mo-ah.
1192. James (doctor).
1193. A-ho-pah.
1194. A-to-po-lick-ah.
1195. Ma-shun-ta-tub-bee.
1196. A-ko-tah.
1197. La-pish-a-ha-jo.
1198. Phil-la-moon-tub-bee.
1199. Pah-lah.
1200. Wa-ko-tah.
1201. A-che-bah.

No.
1202. A-che-ah.
1203. A-bit-coo-cha.
1204. Cun-e-stu-nah.
1205. Ish-tu-ha-mah.
1206. Ok-a-yo-mah.
1207. Sha-ne-kah.
1208. Low-a-tub-bee.
1209. Co-chub-bee.
1210. Po-to-tub-bee.
1211. Tup-a-nah.
1212. Ap-pa-moon-tub-bee.
1213. At-o-ba-cha.
1214. Loo-ma-to-cha.
1215. Yo-ko-tub-bee.
1216. Chul-lah.
1217. Qui-e-ma tah.
1218. Ono-tub-bee.
1219. Un-tu-ka.
1220. Po-sha-hee-na.
1221. Un-ta-che-ah.
1222. Tau-he-nah.
1223. Moc-en-tub-bee.
1224. Posh-ut-tah.
1225. Tol-a-wah.
1226. A-moon-te-ah.
1227. Cow-taw-po-lah.
1228. A-law.
1229. Ban-cha-lah.
1230. Hock-co-o-to-nah.
1231. A-low-a-tah.
1232. Sty-cha.
1233. Law-ba-tub-bee.
1234. Hin-a-ho-mah.
1235. At-ta-la-hon-nah.
1236. Nock-e-ne-tub-bee.
1237. Ok-ka-lah.
1238. Oun-a-chub-bee.
1239. Thlo-po-tub-bee.
1240. Kock-a-ma-shubbee.
1241. Ock-a-am-ub-bee.
1242. Iyo-co-to-nah.
1243. Con-shaw-e-put-tub-bee.
1244. Ya-hi-o-ka.
1245. No-ka.
1246. Pis-a-to-ka-mah.
1247. Tay-yock-ho-mah.
1248. Laup-aum-bah.
1249. Yoc-mah.
1250. Mo-mah.
1251. A-ba-chub-bee.
1252. Ton-a-pi-che.
1253. At-took-a-lah.
1254. Cha-fa-hee-nah.
1255. O-wa-to-ka.
1256. Sho po-le-ka.

No.
1257. Hay-mah.
1258. At-ta-hay.
1259. Oglo-o-tub-bee.
1260. Co-tah.
1261. E-li-e-qua-tub-bee.
1262. La-pe-ne-tee-nap.
1263. To-ble-cha.
1264. Ho-te-mah.
1265. Tan-pown-ah.
1266. Loo-ma-to-nah.
1267. Esh-to-no-ho yo.
1268. An-to-nah.
1269. Ath-thle-lah.
1270. Bee-ling-go-nah.
1271. To-ne-he-nah.
1272. Ha-ma-co-lee-cha.
1273. Shoo-nah.
1274. Cun-na-ho-tub-bee.
1275. O-na-ta-ha.
1276. A-ba-la-ho-ka.
1277. Wak-a-tub-bee.
1278. Ea-tub-bee.
1279. E-ma-ho-bee tub-bee.
1280. Ho-chub-bee.
1281. No-ah-hon-nah.
1282. Ogly-e-ub-bee.
1283. Este-te-ma-ho-nah.
1284. Ah-noc-phe-lah.
1285. Tug-bit-lee-lah.
1286. Ya-wa-to-cah.
1287. I-tune-lub-bee.
1288. Me-chub-bee.
1289. His-ka-tub-bee.
1290. Poo-co nah.
1291. Ta-ho-nah.
1292. O-nah.
1293. Chic-ka-saw.
1294. E-mash-a chub-bee.
1295. Mah-hah.
1296. Un-chi-e-lah.
1297. Tah-ho-nah.
1298. Tom-a-ho nah.
1299. Show-e-to-nah.
1300. A-math-la-chub-bee.
1301. Ma-ho-been-tub-bee.
1302. E-la-a-shub-bee.
1303. Can-jah.
1304. Pis-so-oon-tub-bee.
1305. Schap-pa-ho-mah.
1306. Nock-pa-tah.
1307. Tish-o-hom-bee.
1308. Ah-pah-hah.
1309. Po-sho-at-tah.
1310. Ho-to-chub-bee.
1311. Show-ka-ho-yo.

No.
1312. Ela-ba-chub-bee.
1313. A-mah-to-uah.
1314. A-took-a-law-tub-bee.
1315. No-ah-ho-yo.
1316. Tush-ka-ho-ma.
1317. Ne-ah-sham-bee.
1318. Lan-win-cha.
1319. Tuch-ca-ho-no-ha-jo.
1320. A-ho-bah-tub-bee.
1321. Still-a-tub-bee.
1322. Ea-ka-tub-bee.
1323. Em-pi-ah.
1324. Noc-a-tub-bee.
1325. Eah-to-chub-bee.
1326. No-wah-to-ka.
1327. Pok-ah-mah.
1328. Is-to-ma-ho-yo.
1329. Hol-a-to-pah.
1330. Noc-ko-wah.

No.
1331. Nah-po-lub-bee.
1332. Hic-a-tee-cha.
1333. Tan-pa-na-ish-tan-no-ho no.
1334. Ish-ton-ock-fa-lah.
1335. Tim-mah.
1336. Oun-te-a-tub-bee.
1337. Han-nan-ho-mo.
1338. Phil a-tah.
1339. Bak-a-tub-bee.
1340. Shah-ah-ba-cha.
1341. I-yo-ma-ho-ka.
1342. Yo-mo-tam-ba.
1343. Fal-la-ho-la.
1344. Tuck-ho-la-tub-bee
1345. Ish-tan-ho-pah.
1346. Ish-to-man-to.
1347. Is-spal-la.
1348. Ah-le-ho-ka.
1349. Tus-ah-pah.

List of general depositions in cases adjudicated by Messrs. Murray & Vroom.

1. Thomas McGee and Calvin H. Howell.
2. John W. Byrn.
3. McKinney Holderness.
4. Charles Wilson.
5. Jesse Field.
6. Samuel T. Cross.
7. Samuel Cobb.
8. James Stanley.
9. Pah-lubbee.
10. Samuel N. Hudspeth.
11. Calvin Cushman.
12. Soc a-tubbee.
13. James Pickens.
14. John T. Hammond.
15. Anthony Turnbull.
16. Robert Cole.
17. Moon-tubbee.
18. Adam James.
19. Tishomah.
20. John H. Gordon.
21. Tuscanola.
22. Socatubbee.
23. Joseph Hodges.
24. Coleman Cole.
25. Robert Bell.
26. Tishochebta.
27. Tishomah.
28. Oon-ta-chia.
29. Tisho-nubbee.
30. Morris Blackwell.
31. Nathaniel Cobb.
32. Kuna-mom-tubbee.
33. William B. Billingsley.
34. Tok-a-hajo.
35. Eli-tubbee.
36. Chanahajo.

No. 1.

The deposition of Thomas McGee, taken before the undersigned, Eli Abbot, a justice of the peace of Lowndes County, at the instance of Charles Fisher, by consent of R. M. Gaines, att'y of the U. S. (who reserves all objections to the competency of the evidence), to be read before the commissioners appointed to adjust claims to reservations under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

THOMAS McGEE, being first duly sworn, deposes and says, in answer to interrogatories, as follows:

1st interrogatory by Col. FISHER on behalf of the claimants. Were you

in the Choctaw Nation during the fall and winter of 1831? If so, in what capacity were you acting?

Answer. I was in the Choctaw Nation in the fall and winter of 1831, acting in the capacity of assistant agent for the removal & subsistence of the Choctaw emigrants.

2d interrogatory by the same. Had you frequent opportunities of seeing Colo. Wm. Ward, U. States agent to the Choctaws, and of observing his manner of doing business? If so, state what were his habits of life, and his qualifications for business.

Answer. During the time spoken of I had frequently occasion to do business with Col. Ward, and had two places of rende'voux—one within 3 miles, the other 8 miles from the agency. Col. Ward's habits of life were bad, and his habits of doing business were of the loosest kind I have ever seen in a public officer. He was seldom sober and his health was generally bad, which together disqualified him for business.

3d interrogatory by the same. What was the agent's conduct towards Indians who were desirous of remaining in the country, under the provisions of the 14th article of the treaty?

Answer. I know nothing of my own knowledge of the conduct of Col. Ward towards the Indians who were desirous of remaining in the country. I had conversations with Ward on this subject, in which he said that the Little Leader was endeavoring to prevent some of his party from removing, and that if he did not desist he would put him in jail. I heard another conversation, between Ward and an Indian whose name I do not know, in which Ward said that he had persuaded some Indians to remove, and had succeeded in inducing some to remove who had sent word by an Indian for the purpose of having their names taken off the register, which had been done. This was said in a boasting manner.

4th interrogatory by the same. What is your opinion as respects the relative value of the lands on which the claimants originally lived, and those located for them under the order of the President of the U. States?

Answer. Taken all together, I do not think there is much difference between the value of the lands on which the claimants originally resided & those located for them under the order of the President.

1st interrogatory by R. M. GAINES, U. S. Atty. Have you or not any interest in the claims to reservations under the 14 article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek?

Answer. I have not.

2nd interrogatory. Do you know anything of any application by individual Indians to Col. Ward to be registered? If so, please state the names & residence of such Indians.

Answer. I have no such knowledge. The period for registration had passed before I came into the nation.

3d inty. Was or was not Col. Ward in a state of intoxication at the time of the conversation stated in your answer to the 3d interrogatory of Col. Fisher?

Answer. I do not think he was drunk at that time. I think those conversations occurred in October, 1831.

THO. McGEE.

The foregoing deposition of Thomas McGee was sworn to and subscribed before the undersigned, a justice of the peace of Lowndes County, this 9th day of Dec., 1837. Given under my hand and seal.

[SEAL.] ELI ABBOTT,
Justice of the Peace.

The deposition of CALVIN H. HOWELL, taken at the same time & place (at the office of the commissioners in Columbus, on the 27 Nov., 1837), who, after being duly sworn, deposes & says, in answer to interrogatories, as follows:

1st interrogatory by Col. FISHER. Were you acquainted with Colo. William Ward during his agency among the Choctaws, and during the six months allowed for the registration of those who wished to remain and take the benefits of the 14th article? If so, state what were his habits of life, & his manner of doing business.

Answer. I was acquainted with Col. Ward, during the time referred to; his habits of life were very irregular; he was much addicted to dissipation; he was often drunk, and his mode of doing business was very loose and irregular. He was frequently absent from the agency.

2d interrogatory by the same. Did you ever see him reject any Indians who offered their names for registration under the 14th article?

Answer. Yes, I have. He said they had sold their land, and that he was instructed to induce as many of them as possible to go west, and that there had been more registered already than had been anticipated. I saw twenty or thirty Indians come up to the agency with a bundle of sticks, and after talking to him in their own language, which was interpreted to him, but which deponent did not understand, Col. Ward said to them that there had been more registered already than he had anticipated, or something to that effect. Deponent understood the bundle of sticks as intended to represent the number of Indians who presented themselves for registration. Upon receiving the answer of the agent the sticks were thrown away by the Indians, who appeared dissatisfied, and said that the white chief was drunk or mad. They then left the place.

3rd interrogatory by same. Where did Col. Ward keep his book of registration, and what was its condition?

Answer. He kept the book at the agency in the public room, frequently accessible to the public. I examined the book myself to ascertain whether my own name was enrolled, and I found some names erased and some leaves torn out. Col. Ward explained the erasures of names by saying that the individuals whose names were erased had assented to the erasure, and concluded to go west. I heard no explanation as to the torn leaves.

1st interrogatory by the U. S. atty. Have you any interest in the claims to reservations under the 14 article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, or any of them?

Answer. I am a white man and was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of the treaty, and claim a section and a half of land under the 14th article, but my name having been placed on Ward's register, I understand there is no difficulty about my right. I therefore have no interest in any controversy growing out of that article.

2nd interrogatory by same. Do you know who the Indians were of whom you have spoken in your answer to the 2nd interrogatory in chief, and whether they are yet in this state? If so, please state their names and residence.

Answer. I do not know who they were, or whether they are now in this State. I understood they were from the southern part of the nation, but know nothing of my own knowledge.

CALVIN H. HOWELL.

The foregoing deposition of Calvin H. Howell was sworn to & sub-

scribed before the undersigned, a justice of the peace of Lowndes County, the 28th day of Nov., 1837. Given under my hand and seal.

[SEAL.] ELI ABBOTT,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 2.

Evidence of Col. JOHN W. BYRN, high sheriff of the county of Lowndes, taken by consent before Eli Abbot, a justice of the peace, all objections to the compe'ncy and relevency of the evidence on both sides to be read before the commissioners appointed to adjust claims to reservations under the 14th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830. Said witness deposes & says, in answer to interrogatories, as follows:

1st. Question by C. FISHER, in behalf of claimants: Please to state what you know concerning the habits of life of Col. Ward, the U. S. agent, and what was his manner of doing business. Also, whether you have any interests in the claims under the 14th article.

Answer. I was appointed to act as commissary to the commissioners who made the treaty at Dancing Rab'it Creek, in the fall of 1830 where I first became acquainted with Col. Ward. In the summer of 1831 I was appointed to value and sell the Choctaw cattle, and in June & July of 1832 I made my station at the agency where the cattle were generally brought in. I remained there between two & three weeks, during which time I staid in the same house with Col. Ward. Col. Ward was hardly ever sober during the time I was there, and he seldom or ever went to Columbus without getting drunk. His habits were very intemperate, and those of his sub-agent, Stephen Ward, were not much better. As to his manner of doing business, he never was sober enough to do much business, and what he did do was in a loose manner. When the Chickasaws & Choctaws met at the agency for the purpose of making some arrangement about removing together and occupying the same country in the West, I was appointed commissary and contractor, to furnish supplies. I went on some days before the U. States commissioners arrived and took possession of the agency house. Col. Ward was absent at his plantation near Lake Washington. About two weeks, or perhaps in a little less time, Col. Ward came home drunk, and came into the kitchen and ordered me out, and also the servants. While attending to my business at the agency, I found several of Col. Ward's books; among the rest was the book of registration, in a box of pears up stairs. The book was in a tattered condition and full of blots; it was afterwards thrown about the house in a careless manner. I myself tore off a part of the cover to wipe my razor on when shaving, and I think Gabriel Long tore up some of the leaves of the book. Next morning after the great sleet the registration book was picked up in the back piazza all wet and frozen; it was taken to the fire and thawed. I knew it to be the same book, tho' I did not take it in my hands that I remember. The condition of the book excited a good deal of talk and remark. I have no interest whatever in the claims.

J. W. BYRN.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lowndes County:

This day personally appeared before me, Eli Abbott, an acting justice of the peace in & for said county, the above-named John W. Byrn, who,

after first being duly sworn, deposeth & says the above and foregoing affidavit and interrogatory are just and true, as it now stands stated. Sworn to & subscribed before me 30th day of November, 1837.

ELI ABBOTT, [SEAL.]
Justice of the Peace.

No. 3.

Evidence of Colo. McKINNEY HOLDERNESS, taken by consent before Eli Abbott, a justice of the peace (all objections to the competency and relevancy of the evidence on both sides reserved), to be read before the commissioners appointed to adjust claims reservations under the 14th article of the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaw Indians. Said witness deposes and says, in answer to interrogatories, as follows:

1st interrogatory by Colo. FISHER, on the behalf of the claimants. Were you living in the Choctaw nation in the years 1832 and 1833, and did you have frequent opportunities of seeing Colo. Ward*s*, and of observing his habits of life and manner of doing business?

Answer. I moved to a place at the Noxubee turnpike, about one mile and a quarter from the agency, in October, 1832, and remained there until the first day of January, 1834. During this time I was very often at the agency, I may say once in every two or three days, and therefore had full opportunity of seeing Colo. Ward's habits of life, and manner of doing business. As to his habits of life, they were those of a very intemperate man; he was very often drunk. I kept spirits at my public house on the road, and very often sold to him, and he likewise procured it from other places, so that he was frequently drunk. As to his mode of doing business, it was as bad as it well could be. He kept his books and papers on a table in his public room, free to the inspection of anybody and everybody who chose to turn them over and look at them. I had frequently looked over the book of registration; it was common-size paper stitched together. I have seen it when the sewing had come apart, and some of the leaves of the book fall out. I have myself picked up some of these leaves off of the floor and put them in the book.

Interrogatory by R. M. GAINES, U. S. attorney. Have you any interest in any of the claims under the 14th article, or have you had any?

Answer. I was one of those who opposed the locations of these reservations, and wished the register and receiver to go on and sell; notwithstanding the order from the department; but when I found that they would not sell, I purchased, in company with Samuel Ragsdale, three sections and a half from Wilie Davis and paid thirty-five hundred dollars for it in cash, and took Davis' bond to make me title or refund the money. Johnston, who was Davis' partner, was present and assented to the trade. I do not know whether I shall ever get the land or the money, but I would rather get the land than the money.

McKINNEY HOLDERNESS.

The foregoing deposition of McKinney Holderness was sworn to and subscribed before the subscriber, a justice of the peace of Lowndes County, this 30th day of November, 1837. Given under my hand and seal.

ELI ABBOTT, [SEAL.]
Justice of the Peace.

No. 5.

General deposition of JESSE FIELD, taken by consent and to be used in all cases where it is applicable. The deponent, being first duly sworn by one of the commissioners, deposes as follows:

In the early part of the year 1831 until the month of October following I lived at the agency; part of the time in the house, afterwards in a house built within the inclosure, and near the house occupied by Colo. Ward, United States agent, and subsequently I moved to a residence about one mile from the agency. During this time Little Leader, with fifteen to twenty-five men—I think I may say twenty—offered for registration. Colo. Ward informed them that they had better go west; that they could not live among the white people, who would steal their ponies and use them ill; and that they could not stand the laws of the white people. I did not understand the Choctaw language, but learned this from the conversation that passed between Colo. Ward, the interpreter (Middleton Mackey), and the Indians in my presence. Little Leader spoke for all and seemed to be their agent; said that he applied for himself and his men. The names were not registered. I inquired of Colo. Ward why he did not suffer them to register their names. He replied that Little Leader was a bad fellow anyhow, and he wanted him out of the country, and if he was to suffer all the Indians to register who wished to do so the policy of the government would be thwarted and disappointed. This is all the conversation that passed at that time, so far as I can recollect.

A bundle of sticks larger than my arm and nearly as large as my leg was lying on the table. They were about four inches long, and made of split cane, each stick about one-fourth the size of an ordinary pipe stem. The bundle probably consisted of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred sticks. I inquired of Mr. Mackey, the interpreter, the meaning of these sticks, and he informed me that they represented the number of Inidans not present belonging to Little Leader's company, whom he wished to register. At this time Colo. Ward was present at the table. I do not know whether Little Leader left the house before me or not, and I have no knowledge what became of the sticks. I frequently saw other Indians come and offer to register who were not permitted. At these times Colo. Ward was not in a situation to attend to business from intoxication.

At the time he refused to register Little Leader and his band I think he had been drinking, but was sober enough to transact business. I believe he was actuated by malice towards Little Leader, and that was the reason of his rejection. He had ordered me to do no blacksmith's work for him at the government shop, of which I had the management. He was intoxicated about three-fourths of his time, and unfit to transact business of any kind. Witness has frequently at his request opened and assorted the mail for him while he was postmaster, and has known him to make his negro servant open the mail, and the mail driver assort it, when he was too much intoxicated to do it himself.

Cross-examined by district attorney:

I have no interest of any kind in the claims under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. I have never been employed by the claimants or their agents, or representatives, and have no personal knowledge of any person as such, unless it may be Judge Wright, with whom I have a personal acquaintance. I have resided within one mile of the agency from 1831 to 1834; since then, till the latter part of 1836,

at the Tallahoga Swamp (Frazier's old stand), on the Robins road, and from that time until now at Louisville. I cannot say with any certainty how many Indian applicants for registration were rejected after Little Leader and his band. The habits of the sub-agent, Stephen Ward, were also at that time very dissipated. In the absence of his brother, Colo. Ward, I have known him for a fortnight at a time to continue too drunk to dress himself.

JESSE M. FIELD.

Taken and sworn to at Benjamin Leflore's this 5th day of Jan'y, 1838, before us.

J. MURRAY,
P. D. VROOM,
Commrs.

No. 6.

General deposition of Captain SAMUEL T. CROSS, taken by consent, and to be used when applicable. The deponent, being sworn, deposes as follows:

I was appointed agent for the removal of the Choctaw Indians west of the Mississippi, by the government in the year 1831, and continued among them through the years 1831, 1832, and 1833. I was frequently among them during that period, talking to them on the subject. I went west with a party in 1832, and returned in the course of two or three months back to the nation. The time for emigrating under the treaty having expired in 1833 I removed, and did not again return to the nation until the year 1836, from which time to the present I have remained among them, with the exception of a few months. I know of no instance of an Indian, who has emigrated west of the Mississippi, who has returned, and is now claiming land under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. I know three who have returned, but I think they are not claimants. Their names are William Leflore, Anthony Turnbull, and ——— Price; Leflore was provided for specially in the treaty, but I do not know whether there was any special provision for the other two. Through the years 1836 and 1837 I have had much intercourse with the Choctaws remaining east of the Mississippi, with a view to induce them to remove west, but have not succeeded in inducing a single individual to go.

Cross-examined by the district att'y, and deposition cont'd:

In the fall of the year 1833 I visited a Choctaw Indian, at his residence at the Yazoo old towns, called Tan-ap-pish-ubba. He expressed a willingness to emigrate west, and made preparations to do so. I requested his attendance at a council to be held at Lo Busha. The council was over before he reached there. I had much conversation with him on the subject of his removal, and he expressed his willingness to go if he could make his arrangements in time. The place appointed for the Indians to rendezvous was about four or five miles from Lo Busha, to which I requested him to come. He said he could not get ready in time, but that he would join us at Frazier's Swamp, a place on the route to the agency on the Robinson Road. Being apprehensive he might not be able to prepare in time, I sent a man to assist him in removing his property to Frazier's Swamp. The man returned and informed me that he could not be ready in time, and brought a request from him that a wagon should be sent to his house to assist in removing his family
erty. I do not know whether the wagon was sent as I left the agency

about that time. I do not know whether he removed or not. I know he is now here.

In answer to a question by the counsel for claimant, viz: "Do you or not know that previous to the time alluded to Tan-ap-pish-ubbee's land had been sold by the government, and he expelled from it by the white man who had purchased it." He answers, I do not.

S. T. CROSS.

Taken and sworn to at Leflores, this 6th Jan'y, 1838, before us.

P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.

No. 7.

Capt. Samuel Cobb, a half-breed Choctaw, being interrogated as to his knowledge of the nature and obligation of an oath, and declaring his knowledge thereof and his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, deposes as follows, being first duly sworn by one of the commissioners. This deposition is taken generally by consent, to be used in all cases where applicable to save time.

Question. What do you know of the warriors of your company having signified their intentions to the United States agent of becoming citizens of the States and taking land under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek?

Answer. He had heard of the five years' stay, and went to Colo. Ward to inquire what it meant. He inquired of Colo. Ward if the treaty provided that those Choctaws who remained upon their lands for five years should be entitled to them. He was informed by Colo. Ward that it was a fact. He then requested Colo. Ward to register himself and his children, which was done. He informed Colo. Ward at this time that he had not consulted his people, but had only come up to see him. He then told Colo. Ward that having ascertained the facts, he would return to his people, and inquired of him what he should say to them. He came home and informed his warriors there were two courses to take, and left it to them to determine. That Ward informed him that all who wished to remain should go to George Turnbull and get him to write their names on a paper, and whatever Turnbull did he would recognize. The warriors then concluded to hold a council at Turnbull's house, and the evening before the time appointed for it a person who knew him came to him from them and requested him to attend it and hear them as he had been their leader. They then in council agreed on what they would do. They determined that they would register for the five years' stay, and gave their names to George Turnbull to be written down to stay the five years. They made out a list of all their names, which was brought to this place. Pah-lubbee took it from his camp near this place and gave it to the agent, Colo. Ward. He did not go himself, but remained at the camp. That everything was prepared as it ought to be. His name was at the head of the list. The people who desired Turnbull to register their names on the list are pretty much here to-day. The names on the list were:

Tish-ho-he-ma-ta.
Nock-a-na-chook-mubbee, *alias* Noc-a-na-chook-n——
Ai-nain-ta.
Holl-bache.
Is-shabbo-tabbee.
Ta-na-che.
Ea-tam-ba.

A-ba-wa-la.
Ko-chabbee.
Shaam-pi-ah.
Him-moc-a-to na (a female).
Ay-yah-ha (a female).
Ash-o-la-ta.
Pah-lubbee.
O-na-ham-bee.

There are many people besides, but he cannot now recollect their names. O-na-ham-bee left his company; he has no distinct recollection when. He has gone as far as he expected, and begs to be excused; does not wish to answer further.

On the question when did O-na-ham-bee leave your company, being repeated, he answers that he has told all he knows.

Being questioned by commissioners, Are you acquainted personally with the warriors who were at the council held at George Turnbull's?

Answers: His people are dispersed and scattered about. He has brought with him all that he calls his people.

Being questioned further how many of your warriors who were at the council were put on the list, he says he does not recollect. He did not take much part in it. His brother attended to such matters of business.

On being interrogated by commissioners whether he can count one hundred or more, says he can count in the Choctaw language. Does not know many of his people are here with him, it is the business of other people to count them. They have made no report to him of the numbers. Does not know how many people's names are on the list made at George Turnbull's. He never expected to be called upon to say. His brother Pah-lubbee is counting them and will be able to tell us. He did not expect at the time to be called on to say how many were on the list, did not charge his memory with it, and thinks it would be wrong in him to answer by guess. That others know how many were on it, and he is sure all shall receive correct information from them, and no more will be proved by them on the list than ought to be there. He expected when the business was done at Turnbull's it would stand and did not charge his memory.

Being again inquired of as to the time when O-na-ham-bee went away from his company, he says he cannot tell. The red man does not like to guess, and he does not know.

Being asked whether it was more than a year ago, or two years, says he cannot tell.

Being asked if it was soon after the list made at Turnbull's, a month or more, he says he cannot tell. He cannot read; saw Turnbull write the names on a paper. Does not know how long it was between the time of holding the council and the annuity. He believes it was twelve days. The reason for making the list was that they expected there would be a great crowd, and the list be more convenient, as they could not all conveniently get into the house. Pah-lubbee kept the list from the time of the council until the annuity.

On being asked if he knows this of his own knowledge, says he does, saw it and knows it to be so. Saw Turnbull make out the list and give it to Pah-lubbee. He has seen that list in the possession of Pah-lubbee between time of council at Turnbull's and the annuity. The list of names was on two sides of a piece of paper of the size of a common foolscap (shown him). Pah-lubbee lives about eight Choctaw miles from him,

does not exactly know, but thinks about that. In addition to the names before stated as on the list, he now recollects—

Ta-na-bo-nubbee.
Mish-a-moon-tubbee.
Hoth-tim-na.
Look-fonge-a-ha.
Ca-noon-tubbee.
A-chaia (a female).
Cow-ah-ho-yo (a female).
Hong-kio died last summer was a year.
Apo-le-tubbee dead about two years.

He cannot recollect any more at present. He would recollect the rest if he was to see them.

It was requested that the witness might be permitted to refresh his memory by looking at his people. They were brought in and he named—

Levi Jones.
Jackson.
No-la.
Hi-a-ka.
Jimmy.
Evua-tubbee.
Anok-cha-to.
Ho-ta-na (a female).
Mo-ca-la (a female).
Ish-til-ak-fey-a (a female).

Witness then stated that he had made a mistake as to the young man Jackson, whom he had pointed out as one of those who registered. That it was his mother who was registered at Turnbull's, and she died about four months ago. That since he made his former statement and pointed out Jackson he was out of doors, and as he did not arrange the business at Turnbull's he was thinking over the matter and it occurred to him that it was Jackson's mother who was registered, and not Jackson. Her name was Wa-ha-to-nah. Thinks Jackson is now about sixteen years old. He was then at Turnbull's and his name was put on the list with his mother's. The names of all the children of the Indians were put on the list. He cannot say whether the paper was written all across or in columns; did not expect anything of this kind or he would have noticed particularly. He never saw the paper but once. He saw the paper, but it folded up and he did not look at it to examine it. There were three men who went with Pah-lubbee to Colo. Ward to deliver the paper.

Witness being asked why it was if the names of the children were on the list he had not named any of them, says that he has tried to recollect as many names as he could. He did not prepare the business and did not particulary attend to it. That he remembers the names of some few. That he could only tell a few of the children, and he thought he would tell the names of the heads of families as many as he could. There are other people who could give the names of the children.

Witness was then asked why it was he said he had made a mistake in saying that Jackson was registered and that his mother ought to have registered. He says he cannot tell he made a mistake, and thinks he has sufficiently explained it; and again he says he declined answering anything further, as he thinks he has answered it four times already.

In continuation of the persons on the list:

Ma-sa-la died about three summers since.

Fa-la-minchi. This is the third winter since his death.

Tush-kai-ha—not now present; he has been here, but has now gone home.

Nat—killed accidentally about three winters since.

These are all he now recollects. He recollects a female now present and before him, who is the daughter of a female, Ay-a-ha, formerly named as on the list, and living with her at the date of the treaty, whose name was also put on Turnbull's list. The name of this female is not known to him. He recollects also a brother of this woman, also a son of Ay-a-ha, whose name was on the list. Does not recollect his name; he was the head of a family and is dead; does not know when he died. He does not know whether or not he lived with his mother at the date of the treaty; had children, but whether at the date of the treaty does not know; Hi-a-ka can tell all about him.

On being interrogated whether he is personally acquainted with Tish-ho-he-ma-ta, the first on the list named by him, says he knows him well; he was his pipe-lighter; lives about seven miles from him; knows where he lives; has passed by, but never that he recollects called in at his house and sat down. He knows he has children, but does not know their names; does not ask people the names of their children. Tish-ho-he-ma-ta is a middle-aged man, probably served him five years as his pipe-lighter. Does not know the age of his eldest child; there are other people who do. He calculated upon answering only as to heads of families, and that other people could tell about the children.

On being asked if he had told all he knows about the family of Tish-ho-he-ma-ta, in answer to the question put to him, he says he again expected to answer as to heads of families, and he thought that perhaps he could recollect as to them; that other persons could answer as to the children.

On being asked which of those persons named by him was his nearest neighbour: Does not know; he moved from among them and settled on the road; they all lived a considerable distance from him; Tish-ho-he-ma-ta is now the nearest, he thinks. He knows Capt. Pickens; he is acquainted with some of his family, but it is not part of his business to tell about them. When he thinks a question is right he will answer it; when he thinks it wrong he will not. In explanation, he says he considered that this belonged to Capt. Pickens, and was not his business.

On being asked whether or not he belives he is bound under oath to tell all he knows, whether it is for or against his company? Answers: He expected only to answer as to heads of families. What he has told is all he has to say.

Question by district attorney. How long since O-na-haw-bee left your company?

Answer. He did not think much about his going away; he has gone; it did not concern him much, and he does not wish to say anything upon the subject.

Question. Had you been told by any person that you need not state the names of any but heads of families?

Answer. He has not; but it does not make any odds. He does not want to talk any more about it.

Question. Have you been advised by any person to correct the mistake about Jackson?

Answer. No person said anything to him about it.

Question. Did you tell some person out of doors, previous to your examination after supper, that you had made a mistake about Jackson?

Answer. It was not a mistake of his; some other person had brought

him in and he told his name. He told nobody about it out of doors be fore he himself told the mistake in the house to the commissioners.

SAMUEL COBB, his + mark.

Taken & sworn to at Leflore's, this 8th day of January, 1838, before

J. MURRAY,
P. D. VROOM.

SAMUEL McCOWN, being interrogated by district attorney after being sworn to make true answers, says:

Question. Did Capt. Cobb tell you on the evening of Saturday, after his examination, before supper, that he had made a mistake with regard to Jackson?

Answer. He did not tell witness of mistake, but witness told Cobb. Witness then advised Cobb to tell commissioners. Witness told Colo. Fisher of it, but took no message from him to Cobb.

SAMUEL McCOWN.

Taken and sworn to at Leflore's, this 8th Jan'y, 1838, before

J. MURRAY,
P. D. VROOM.

No. 8.

JAMES STANLEY, of Carroll County, Mississippi, being first duly sworn by one of the commissioners, deposes as follows:

Question. How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation?

Answer. Twenty four or five years.

Question. State whether previous to the emigration you had an extensive acquaintance with the Choctaw people.

Answer. Tolerably so in Leflore's district.

Question. Do you know of any Choctaw who emigrated west who has returned and is now claiming lands under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek?

Answer. He does not know of any.

Question. Did you or not visit the agency at any time between the ratification of the treaty and six months after?

Answer. In the latter part of June of that year I visited the agency for the purpose of registering myself and family. I did not go sooner, because I understood the agent was absent, and did not go until I heard of his return. When I reached there the agent had been home a day or two, as he informed me. The agent registered myself and family, and gave me a certificate of registration. He at first made a mistake in the ages of the children by registering two over ten and one under; upon its being shown to him he reversed it by registering one over ten and two under. The names of the children were not put down. The paper on which the names were written appeared to be only part of a quire of paper. Does not know whether the leaves were fastened or not. Colo. Ward informed witness that he had been down to his plantation. Witness says it is on the Yazoo, about 30 miles above Vicksburgh, and out of the nation. He supposes, at a rough guess, that it is about 140 or 150 miles from the agency to the plantation. The witness states that the Choctaw Indians were divided into three districts, of which the Indians of Leflore's composed one. He belonged to Leflore's district. He was present at Dancing Rabbit Creek at the time the treaty was made. The Indians of different districts encamped apart.

The commissioners of the United States negotiated with the Indians of his district in writing. When the last proposition was read to the Indians of his district assembled in council, more than two-thirds of them were opposed to it, and voted against it. This proposition witness understood at the time contained the 14th article of the treaty as it now stands. On the same day that this vote was taken two-thirds of the Indians of his district left the ground and returned home under the impression there would be no treaty, as it was declared to them on the ground that the proposition spoken of was the last that would be made. Some days after witness returned home he heard that a treaty was made, and he supposed it was the same he had heard read; and when it was afterwards published he found it was the same. He does not know whether the other Indians were under the same impression or not; no notice, to his knowledge, was given either by the government or the agent of the time and manner of receiving evidence of intention to remain. No council of the Indians was called for the purpose of giving such notice. A great many of the Indians of Leflore's district who were dissatisfied with the treaty had gone west; some had remained.

Question by district attorney. Have you always lived at the same place since you have been in the nation? If not, please state where else you have lived.

Answer. When I first came into the nation, I lived several years at the old agency near Jackson. I settled afterwards on Standing Persimmon Creek, where I lived until the treaty of 1820, when I moved to the Yazoo Valley. I live now within five or six miles of the same place.

Have you any interest, direct or indirect, in the claims to reserves under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek?

I have not. I had withdrawn my registration, as before spoken of, and claimed a section under the cultivation or 19th article.

Have you ever, at any time since the treaty, been employed by the claimants or any of them, or their agents or attorneys, in the prosecution of claims; if yea, what compensation have you received, or have you any promise or expectation of receiving any hereafter?

Answer. I have not.

JAMES STANDLEY.

Taken and sworn to at the house of Benj. Leflore, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1838, before us.

P. D. VROOM,
J. MURRAY,
Comm'rs.

No. 9.

General deposition of PAH-LUBBEE, a full-blood Choctaw, taken by consent to save time. The witness, being first duly sworn on the Holy Evangely by one of the commissioners, answers as follows:

Question. What do you know of the people of Capt. Cobb's company having signified their intention to the U. S. agent, Colo. Ward, of becoming citizens of the States and taking land under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek?

Answer. He was at a council held at George Turnbull's about twelve sleeps before the annuity at Benjamin's Leflore's. The Indians understood that if they wished to stay five years they could do so; and after that time they could determine whether they would stay longer or go away. The Indians determined that they would remain five years, understanding that they could, by so doing, obtain reservations for the heads

of families and also for children, and came to the conclusion that if they obtained lands they could remain on them forever. They counted up their children and ascertained their ages and had them put on a paper. He was not the principal person engaged in it; O-na-pam-bee was the principal person who managed it. The people were invited to come up and give their names; no persuasion was used. Those who offered had their names put on the paper; about all who were present had their names down. Turnbull made out the paper and gave it to witness, who took it and carried it home. The time for the annuity had been appointed, and two days before the time Cobb was to start down came to Cobb's house and brought the paper with him. The day before he left home to come to Cobb's he told the people he wished them to set off the next day, and stop at the branch beyond where William Hays lived and encamp there until he and Cobb joined them, and if all did not arrive before Cobb and himself left there to follow them on to this place. He came to this place (and as well as he recollects, he is not certain as to the time) in about two days after he arrived on the ground. Here he handed the paper to Colo. Ward. When he gave the paper to Colo. Ward, Ward asked him if he wanted the laws of Mississippi, if they wished to become citizens of the State of Mississippi, if they wanted the hard severe laws of Mississippi. Witness answered they did not want the hard severe laws of Mississippi, but they had understood they could stay five years and wanted to try it. Ward again spoke of the hard severe laws of Mississippi. Witness stated he did not understand what the hard severe laws of Mississippi were, but they had made up their minds to stay the five years and wished to do so; after making these remarks, notwithstanding Ward had the paper, Ward required that they should all come up one at a time and see their names put on the paper or book. (Referring to interpreter he said:) You know all about it, as you interpreted on the occasion. They all went up and their names were put on the book. (To the interpreter:) You saw it. It was in the afternoon, some time before night, and they did not get through at that time. The next morning (it being his business to call the people to council) he did not go to the house where Colo. Ward transacted his business, but informed them that he had left the paper with the agent, and that if they would go down they could have their names registered.

State, if you can, the names that were on the list presented by you to Colo. Ward.

Answer. He did not go to people's houses to inquire their names.

On the question being repeated: They were all brought up before us on Saturday and you saw them.

On its being again repeated to him he says:

There were on the list—

1. Asho-la-ta.
2. Tish-sho-pin-mitta.
3. Po-sha-bo-tubbee.
4. Ay-nair-ta.
5. Ta-na-cha.
6. Aba-na-la.
7. Cham-pah-ya.
8. Ko-chubbee.
9. Levi Jones.
10. Ea-tam-ba.
11. I-yah-ha, a female.
12. Him-muc-ca-to-na, a female.
13. Hong-ky-o, a female (dead), left one child; a woman at the time of

the treaty unmarried and living with her mother at the treaty; her husband's name not known.

14. A-pulla-tubbee, a male (dead), left one child under ten at the date of the treaty, called Ko-cha-tambee, a boy.

15. Jimmy.

16. Ema-lubbee.

17. Hoth-ta-na (Wayne's warrior); thinks he had a child living with him at the date of the treaty, and she was married.

18. Wish-a-moon-tubbee.

19. Ho-ta-nah, a female.

20. Ka-none-tabbee.

21. No-la.

22. Ka-na-ho-yo, a female.

23. Look-fan-cha-pa.

24. Tan-a-bo-nabbee.

25. Noc-a-chuc-ma.

26. Hi-a-ka.

27. Holl-ba-cha.

28. A-nok-cha-to.

29. Ma-ha-to-na, a female (dead), Jackson's mother; 4 children at the date of the treaty, 3 living with her at the time of the treaty, the others married about that time, and is not certain if living with her at that time; does not know the name any but Jackson; all grown at the time of the treaty except Jackson; thinks he was under ten at the time; he was the youngest.

30. Is-til-loc-fa-yah, a female.

PAH-LUBBEE, the witness. There are more people who live at a distance whose names he cannot remember. He would recollect their names if he were to see them.

On being interrogated, says Jackson was on the list under his mother, who has already been named. He names after a little reflection—

32. Tus-ki-ha.

33. Ish-o-na-ho-ka, a female (see Cobb's depo.), daughter of Iya-ha, No. 11.

34. A-cha-ya, a female.

35. Nat (dead; does not know how long); does not know if he left children.

36. E-cha-pat-ubbe (dead; does not know how long); does know if he left children.

Recollects a brother-in-law who was on the list, since dead, but cannot remember his name; now recollects it is—

37. Ma-sa-la, dead about 3 summers; thinks he had children; is not sure. The widow, Oca-ispo-wa-caya, present.

38. Fa-la-min-chi (dead, a few days since), witness's uncle. Does not know if he left children; lived a great way off.

39. Moc-a-la, a grand-daughter of Hong-ky-o, No. 13, living with her at the date of the treaty.

40. Ona-haam-bee.

Cross-examined by district attorney:

Question. Can you read?

Answer. He cannot; if he could have read he would have had things better fixed than they are.

Question. When did Ona-haam-bee leave his company?

Answer. He was in the woods about that time and does not know.

He supposes it was about three or four winters gone. Is-til-loc-fa-yah, No. 30, is the widow of A-pulla-tubbee, No. 14.

The witness states that all the aforementioned persons belonged to Capt. Cobb's company.

PAH-LUBBEE, his + mark.

Taken and sworn to at Leflore's this 8th January, 1838, before
J. MURRAY,
P. D. VROOM.

The parties above named were all brought in and identified except 32 and 40.

No. 10.

SAMUEL M. HUDSPETH, a witness on the part of the government, being sworn on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, deposes as follows:

I live in Winston County, Mississippi.

Question. Do you know Jesse Field, and did you see him while he was here as a witness?

Answer. He knows him, and saw him while he was attending here as a witness.

Question. Did you or not have any conversation with Jesse Field while he was here, relative to his being employed by the claimants under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek or their agents or attorneys, and relative to any compensation which he had received or expected to receive from them or any of them for services rendered, or to be rendered, in relation to these claims? If yea, please state what that conversation was.

Answer. Myself and Mr. Field were talking about the expenses of living at this place. He said he was at no expense, that Judge Wright was to pay his expenses, and give him, besides, ten dollars a day while he was here. He remarked further that Judge Wright had further told him that if he succeeded in establishing his claims he always intended to give him a section of land. Mr. Field made no secret of this, but said it in the presence of others—I think in the presence of Mr. Jones and Mr. Hudson. He told me this twice while he was here. The first time no other person was present.

The witness, on being interrogated as to the general character of Jesse Field for truth and veracity, by Colo. Hays, for claimants, further says: He knows the witness Field; lives in the same town. The general character of Field is that of a man of truth and veracity so far as he knows. He never heard his character in that particular spoken of. He would believe him in a court of justice on oath. Witness would believe him on oath in a matter in which he was interested; so far as he had any knowledge he would be bound to believe him.

SAMUEL M. HUDSPETH.

Taken and sworn to this 10th day of Jan'y, 1838, at B. Leflore's before us.

P. D. VROOM,
J. MURRAY,
Com's.

No. 11.

General deposition of Calvin Cushman, of Oktibbeha County, Miss., taken in this manner to save time (by counsel), and to be used in all cases where applicable.

JAN'Y 13.

CALVIN CUSHMAN, being first duly sworn by one of the commissioners, deposes as follows, viz:

Were you acquainted with Colo. Ward, late agent of the United States among the Choctaws, during the period of his agency, and more particularly during the six months immediately after the ratification of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek? If so, state what were his habits of life and his qualifications for business.

A. I was acquainted with Colo. Ward during his agency; when he was first appointed agent of the U. S. he appeared to be a gentleman, and well qualified to discharge the duties of his office. I cannot tell how soon after his arrival in the country he began to indulge in intemperate habits; it was not a great while before it was evident he indulged too freely, and the habit increased on him; about the time of the treaty he had become habituated to intemperance; he became a different man; his temper became soured, especially towards government officers; this was *particularly* noticed by me; but he was apparently soured against all mankind, seemed unhappy; kept aloof from everybody, and was morose in his temper. I was much with him at that time, having a great deal to do with him for the Indians; he was repulsive in his general intercourse; I have reason to think he had a particular friendship for me, but his manners to me were changed; from this time the habit of intemperance grew upon him and gradually increased until his death; I was frequently at his house during the six months allowed by the treaty for the registration of the Indians under the 14th art. I recollect telling Mr. Kingsbury (the superintendent of Choctaw missions) that there would be a great deal of difficulty about the registration of the Indians on account of the loose manner in which Col. Ward transacted his business, and that it was a matter of surprise to him that gov't should continue him in that employment. I was interested in some claims under the 19th article of the treaty, and conversed with him relative to the meaning of the article. I asked him whether the quarter sections mentioned in the 2d sec. of the 19th art. were to be located in the particular section in which the house stood, or whether they might be located in other sections, provided they were contiguous and adjoining. He first said they might be located in other sections, and marked out on the floor how it might be done. Some few days after I was there and spoke to him again on the subject; he then said they must all be included in the particular section in which the house stood, and appeared to have entirely forgotten all about the previous conversation. I then told him what he had said before, and he appeared to be unable to recollect anything about it, and to have no idea of it at all. From this and other circumstances I was satisfied that his memory was confused and impaired.

Our mission received funds through Col. Ward. His papers were not filed away in due order; he had to hunt a long time for particular papers, and did not seem to know where they were. They appeared always to be in confusion. Very frequently he has told me he had received letters from government, and would endeavor to find them; he would go to his desk, and to his drawers, and hunt, first one bundle

of papers and then another, and it would be a long time before he could find them; sometimes perhaps an hour; and I have known some instances in which he could not find them at all.

I was particularly interested in the cultivation claims, and recollect very distinctly they were registered upon double foolscap paper; about one quire; the leaves were sewed together; this book was kept on the table in his common office; I recollect that I have frequently gone into the office when he was not there, and taken it up and examined it; this room was open to all; the common sitting room, in which all persons who came were in the habit of staying; he entertained strangers, but said he did it with reluctance; I cannot say he kept a tavern or public house; I was in the habit of going to his house very frequently, and do not recollect that I ever saw the book in which he kept the names of those who registered under the fourteenth article of the treaty. I recollect an instance of gross carelessness in the discharge of his duty in making a wrong entry in the case of Miago Popia, which when proved to him he refused to correct, and which has since been the cause of great trouble to me, but which was corrected in consequence of a statement made on the spot, and at the time the mistake was proved to him by Capt. Armstrong to the Departm't of War, when the registry was amended.

CALVIN CUSHMAN.

Taken and sworn to this 13th January, 1838, at the house of Benj. Leflore before us.

P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.

No. 12.

General deposition of Soc-a-tubbee, a full-blood Choctaw, taken by consent, to be used where applicable, offered by counsel for claimants:

SOC-A-TUBBEE, a full-blood Choctaw, after declaring his knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and his belief of a future state of rewards and punishments, was sworn by one of the commissioners, and deposed as follows:

That he belongs to Capt. Pickens' company; that he was at the treaty, and heard the contents of it on the ground. That he immediately made up his mind to stay and take the benefit of it; after he got home he told many of his friends of it, and they also determined to take the benefit of the five years' stay. The people of Pickens' company were informed by Pickens that George Turnbull was authorized to make a list of those who wished to remain. He saw Pah-lubbee and they appointed a day to meet at Turnbull's; he gave notice to the people of his company, and told them he was going to take the benefit of the five years' stay, and that those who wished to do so should assemble at Turnbull's. They met thirteen sleeps before the day for the payment of the annuity at Ben. Leflore's, when they had the names of all the heads of families put on the paper, the children were counted out, all who were over and all who were under ten, and their numbers put down by Turnbull. He stood close by Turnbull when he was writing. The paper was like a common half sheet of foolscap (shown him); it was filled up on both sides. When Turnbull had finished the paper he gave it to him, and he gave it to Capt. Pickens; this was thirteen sleeps before the annuity. Pickens gave it to him at Ben. Leflore's at the annuity, and he carried it himself and gave it to Colo. Ward. Pah-lubbee and Hi-a-ka went with him. Pah-

lubbee before, then himself, and then Hi-a-ka. When he handed Colo. Ward the paper Ward asked him if he wished to become a citizen of the State of Mississippi. He told him he did. Ward then asked him if he thought he could stand the hard laws of Mississippi. This is all that passed. Ward spread out the paper, and he saw him look at it and write on what appeared a sort of a book. He never saw the paper afterwards; nobody went with him but Pah-lubbee and Hi-a-ka; none of his people went with him. Ward said nothing about bringing any of his people up. After Ward had taken the paper and began to write witness left the room. He was standing by when Pah-lubbee gave in his paper; he heard nothing said by Ward of bringing in Cobb's people before him; Pah-lubbee and himself both came out of the house together. Pah-lubbee first gave his paper to Ward in his presence. He does not know what Ward did with it; he did not pay particular attention to it. Pah-lubbee and himself went in together; the former handed Ward his paper; he then gave his and stept out of doors a few moments, and returned and stood at the door of the room until Pah-lubbee came away with him. He does not know whether there was any conversation between Ward and Pah-lubbee. The names of the persons who were at Turnbull's and had their names registered were as follows:

1. Pis-ubbee.
2. Ea-chubbee.
3. E-mi-a-cha-tubbee.
4. A-none-tam-ba alias A-no-taia-ubbee (see No. 5 of Pickens).
5. Sho-ta.
6. Ona-tubbee.
7. Is-tib-a-bo-la.
8. E-ma-umber.
9. Kan-cha-tubbee.
10. By-a-ta.
11. Pa-la-sa (see No. 16 of Pickens).
12. Tith-a-la (dead).
13. La-ho-la (dead).
14. Eba-to-ke-la (dead). Pis-a-la-tubbee the only child brought in and identified.
15. Asho-mo-ta (dead). O-gle-a-pissa, his widow, brought in and identified.
16. Noc-a-maya (dead). A-sa-ga, his widow (see 20, other list).
17. Eba-ha-lutta.
18. Hab-beinta.
19. She-maya, female, old, No. 40 of Pickens.
20. Te-ma-yola, female.
21. Ish-ta-ho-tema, female.
22. Ma-ha-to-na, female.
23. Ish-ta-ma-ha, female.
24. Ona-hoyo, female.
25. Pa-ho-ta-ma, female.
26. O-na-ho-ka, female.
27. Ca to-na, female (dead).
28. Ona-ta (gone over the river).

These are all he can recollect.

29. Soc-a-tubbee (witness).

All of the above named were at Ben. Leflore's at the payment of the annuity. None of them received any part of the annuity.

At Turnbull's the number of the children were put opposite to the names of the parents.

Does not know if those over ten were distinguished from those under ten. In his own case, his children over ten were written first next his own name and those under ten afterwards.

SOC A TUBBEE, his + mark.

Taken and sworn to at Leflore's this 17th day of January, 1838, before

J. MURRAY,
P. D. VROOM.

No. 13.

General deposition of James Pickens, taken, by consent, to save the time of a particular examination in each case, to be used when applicable.

JAMES PICKENS, a half-blood Choctaw, a witness introduced by the counsel for the claimants, being first sworn by one of the comm'rs, deposes as follows:

Q. What do you know about the people of Capt. Pickens' company having signified their intention to remain and take lands under the 14th art. of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek?

That after the treaty he went to the agency to Col. Ward to register his own name, when Col. Ward told him he ought to explain to his people what he had done; that perhaps some might choose to registertheir names as he had done, & take the benefit of the five years' stay. He returned home and told his light horseman *Soc-a-tubbee* what Col. Ward had told him, and directed him to inform his people that they might do as they thought proper on the subject. It was about 18 days before the time of the payment of the annuity when he left the agency, and 13 days before the annuity, *Sock-a-tubbee* had them collected at Turnbull's. When they were assembled *Sock-a-tubbee* requested witness to go to Turnbull's and witness their proceedings. When he got there there were a great many present. He made them a speech in which he advised them to think well before they determined, that they had many difficulties to encounter, and if they had any thought of going west before the five years were out they had better not put their names down. When he made these remarks *Sock-a-tubbee* said that he had made up his mind to remain the five years & take land. His people then, with one voice, seemed determined to stay, & said they would take no advice to the contrary. They then had their names put on a paper, and he sat there witnessing it. After they all got through having their names put on the paper, *Sock-a-tubbee* gave him the paper & requested him to keep it. He kept it & brought it to Ben. Leflore's at the time of the annuity, & told them it was their business, that they had made out this paper to stay five years, and that *Sock-a-tubbee* had better take it and give it to Col. Ward. He gave it to *Sock-a-tubbee*. After he had given it to *Sock-a-tubbee*, *Pah-lubbee* having also a paper, went first to the camp, *Sock-a-tubbee* next, and *Hi-a-ka* after, to go to give it to Col. Ward. He remained with the people in the camp, looking at them as they went. George Turnbull took down their names at the meeting. Col. Ward told him and Cobb they had better get him to do it. They put no names of any but heads of families on the paper. They sorted out the children under & over ten, & the numbers of all were put down. The paper, he thinks, was larger than a half sheet of common foolscap shewn him. There were a great many names on it; there were many more of his people there than are now here. Many of them whose names were on the paper have gone west. The names of none but his own people were put on the

paper. All whose names were on the paper were present at the meeting at Turnbull's. He cannot read. If he could have done so he would have kept a correct list of his people, & would have had less trouble. The names of his people who were at Turnbull's and who had their names put on the paper, are as follows:

1. Soc-a-tubbee.
2. Ea-chubbee.
3. Pis-ubee.
4. Ema-itch-a-tubbe.
5. A-no-taia-ubbee *alias* A-none-tam-ba, No. 4 of Sock-a-tubbee.
6. Sho-ta.
7. O-na-tubbee.
8. A-ba-ha-la-ta.
9. Ma-ha-to-na (a female).
10. Tim-a-yo-la (a female).
11. Co-cha-tubbee.
12. La-ho-lo (dead).
13. A-ba-to-ka-la (dead), see No. 14 of Sock-a-tubee.
14. E-ma-umber.
15. Kon-sha-tubbee.
16. Noc-pa-la-sa, see No. 11 of Sock-a-tubbee.
17. Goc-ha-ta.
18. Noke-wega.
19. A-sho-mo-ta (dead). Ho-ka-la-pissa, his widow, brought in & identified.
20. Noc-a-maia (dead), A-sha-cha, his widow, brought in & identified.
21. By-ya-ta.
22. Ish-she-ho-na (a female).
23. Pis-sa.
24. O-na-hoyo, a female.
25. Pa-ho-ta-ma, a female.
26. Ona-hoka, a female.
27. Loo-ma-ka.
28. All-bain-ta.
29. Ish-til-la-bo-la-tubbee.

He does not think there are many more, but cannot now recollect the rest. None of those named have gone west.

30. O-nan-ta, gone west with a very large family of children.
31. A-lo-ma, gone west; had many wives and children.
32. Con-ex-chubbee, gone west.
33. Ya-co-tat-tubbee, gone west.

These are all the heads of families who have gone west, so far as he can now recollect. When Turnbull had finished the paper he folded it up & gave it to *Sock-a-tubbee*, who gave it to him to keep. He never opened it; does not know whether it was written on more than one side. Sock-a-tubbee did not bring the paper back to him after he took it to carry to Ward, or bring it back at all, so far as he saw. He thinks there are a very few names which were on the paper more than he has named, probably not five. He now recollects one more name on the paper, viz:

34. Tan-a-be-staga.

Cobb's company, We-shoe-she-homa's, and his own, were all to have met at Turnbull's on the same day, but there was some mistake. None but his people met the first day when Sock-a-tubbee had the list made out. Witness went home that night & did not again return. A few of Cobb's & We-shoc-she-homa's men arrived the evening before he left.

He does not think any of his people went personally to Col. Ward after Sock-a-tubbee returned. None went with him, as he has stated, but *Pah-tubbee* and *Hi-a-ka.* He saw many other people go, but he thought they had done all that was necessary. Afternoon.—In identifying the persons who were brought in for the purpose, witness recognized another as being on the paper, viz:

35. Is-ta-ma-ha, a female.

The deponent, on the people being produced for identification, recollects others who were at Turnbull's, and whose names were on the list, viz:

36. Soc-a.
37. Con-e-a-ho-na.
38. Oth-la (dead), Yim-ma-ho-na, his widow, present.
39. Ish-ta-ho-ta-ma, a female.
40. Shim-ma-ya, No. 19, of Sock-a-tubbee.

JAMES PICKENS, his X mark.

Taken & sworn to at Leflore's, the 17th Jan'y, 1838, before—

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 14.

General deposition of John T. Hammond, a white man, taken by consent, to save the time of a particular examination in each case, and to be used when applicable.

JOHN T. HAMMOND, a witness offered on the part of the claimants, being duly sworn by one of the comm'rs, deposes as follows:

He was at the agency on the Robinson road about the latter part of June or first of July, between the 25th June & 5th of July in the year 1831, and saw the name of Coleman Cole on a book that Col. Ward kept to register claimants under the 14th article of the treaty; the book was taken, he thinks, from a shelf or cupboard by Stephen Ward, the subagent, for the purpose of registering witness as a claimant under the 14th article. The book was about the size of a half quire of common foolscap paper; it was stitched together through the back. Col. Ward he was informed was not at home. The subagent informed him that Nelson had been there a few days before with a long list of names from Yellowbusha, which were registered on the book. There were several persons there with witness. Ward seemed to doubt whether there were as many heads of families among the Yellowbushas as were registered on Nelson's list. He wished to have an opinion on the subject and inquired of us how many we knew. He read most of the names; among them he recollects the name of Coleman Cole. He understood from the subagent that Coleman Cole's name was on Nelson's list. He has no knowledge that Coleman Cole went himself to Ward to be registered. His understanding was that Nelson had Cole's name registered. He knows of no other Coleman Cole than the claimant. Garrett Nelson was a white man; has no knowledge that Cole authorized him to register his name. He saw figures on the book which appeared to represent the number of children, but does not recollect if there were any connected with the name of claimant. There appeared to be from sixty to a hundred names on the book that Ward said were taken from the list handed in by Nelson. He recollects the names of *Charles Frazier*, *Molly Frazier*, *Nelly Dyer*, *Joseph Perry*, *James Perry*, *John Perry*, *Moontubbee*, *Tish-a-pia*, *Ha-lah*, *Hardy Perry*, *Tukaloon-tubbee*, *Nancy Moore*, *Sarah Perry*, *James Oxberry*, *Susan Perry*, widow of *Levi Perry*, *Moses Perry*, & *Eden*

Nelson. The persons above named are personally known to him; they dealt at his trading-house, and many of them were neighbors, and that is the reason he now particularly recollects them. All their names have been on his books. *Rachael Davis* was also on the book; she is the widow of James Davis, a white man; he died in the latter part of 1830 or first of 1831, as well as he recollects. It was after the laws of the State of Missi. were extended over the Indians. It was before the council held at John Perry's. He has no personal knowledge that a council was held at Perry's, but has it from hearsay. Levi Perry was dead before he came into the Nation in 1828. The greater part of the names on the book beside those named before he thinks were Indian names. The book was divided on its pages into columns; one for the date, one for the heads of families, one for the children over ten, and one for the children under ten, and another for general remarks, such as creeks, water-courses, &c.; the children were put down in figures; there were figures put down opposite to nearly all the names on Nelson's list. Opposite James Oxberry's name there were put down two children under ten. The witness knows that James Oxberry had at the time three children under ten born before the time of his registration. Witness knows that at that time the youugest child was very small, and will not say it was born before the month of September, 1830. He recollects the name of *Patrick Riley* was on the book. He was a white man known to witness. His name was not in the same part of the book on which Nelson's name was registered. Knows that all the persons named by him were heads of Choctaw families. Most of them are middle-aged people except Nancy Moore, and of her he is not certain. She had a child.

Cross-exd. by dist. atty.:

At the time spoken of before, when he saw the book of registry at Ward's, the following persons were with him, viz, Samuel Allen, Enos Wade, Jacob Thompson, Ned. Perry. The two first are white men; the third a quadroon, and the last a half blood. Allen and Ned. Perry and Wade have gone west. Colo. Armstrong and William Armstrong were also present. Charles Frazier & Joseph Perry are near the Chickasaw line. Perry's house is considered on the claim. The Choctaws claimed him and he called himself a Choctaw. He had a Chickasaw wife. James Perry lives six miles on this side of Joseph Perry. James Perry married a Chickasaw wife. Does not know whether Nelly Dyer lives in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation. He does not know where the divisional line between the Choctaws and Chickasaws runs, and cannot say whether Charles Frazier, Joseph Perry, and Nelly Dyer live in the one country or the other. They are called Choctaws in their neighborhood. He has seen them in the councils of the Choctaws. He, the witness, resided at the date of the treaty near Tuscahoma, in Tallahatchee County; lived there 4 or 5 years, and in the neighborhood ever since; settled near Tuscahoma in 1828. He is a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty, and has no interest, direct or indirect, in any other claim. He has never been employed by any of the claimants, their agents, or attornies of the Choctaws, in the prosecution of their claims under the 14th art. of the treaty, nor has he any engagements with them for the future. He has no reason other than those stated before for recollecting the names of the persons on Nelson's list. The Perrys are relations of his wife, and he would have recollected the names at any time. A list was shown him of some of the names on Nelson's list since he came here by Mr. Halsey. The names on that paper were Charles Frazier,

Molly Frazier, Nelly Dyer, Joseph Perry, James Perry, John Perry, Rachael Davis, Moontubbee, *Tish-a-pia*, Hala, Moses Perry, Nancy Moore, Susan Perry. He would have recollected the names last stated as well without having seen the list.

The persons before named, except Charles Frazier & Joseph Perry, are all south of Coffeeville—the two excepted above, north. He has no knowledge that any person before named authorized Garrett Nelson to register them.

JOHN T. HAMMOND.

Sworn to and subscribed to at Leflore's the 19th Jany., 1838.

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 15.

General deposition of ANTHONY TURNBULL, a half-blood Choctaw, a witness offered by the counsel for the claimants, and taken in this manner by consent to save the time of a particular examination in each case, to be used when applicable.

The witness having been sworn by one of the commissioners, deposes as follows:

That he is a Choctaw citizen, residing in Yalabusha County, and was at the treaty a captain of one of the Choctaw companies residing in that neighborhood. In the spring of 1831 he was at the agency where Colo. Ward kept his office; he cannot recollect the month; Colo. Ward told him that a short time before Garrett E. Nelson, a white man, had been there with a list of Indians living on the Yalabusha for registration for the five years' stay. He requested permission to look at the book of registry. Colo. Ward gave it to him to examine; the book consisted of something like a quire of paper, rather larger than common foolscap, stitched together, with a colored paper cover. Did not examine the book further than the register of the persons on Nelson's list; upon that list he saw, as far as he can recollect, only the names of Indians or part Indians. The names were written one under another, and not across the page. Does not recollect whether Ward pointed out to him that part of the book which contained the names from Nelson's list. He knew the names himself. They commenced at the top of a page. Does not know if the page had any heading, showing what company of Indians they were. He there saw the names of—

George Nelson.
Isaac Nelson.
Eden Nelson.
Tuck-a-loon-tubbee, male.
Charles Vaughn.
Philip Vaughn.
Ea-cho-ho-pia, male.
Moon-tubbee, male.
Tishapi, male.
James Perry.
Joseph Perry.
Hardy Perry.
Susan Perry.
Cun-a-mo-nub-bee.
Illa-no-watchee, male.
Ano-watchee, male.
Tic-ba-pa-lubbee, male.

Im-a-ka, female.
Ma-chubbee, male.
How-a-chubbee, male.
Ha-la, male.
Ish-wa-ca-ba, male.
Anola Perry, female.
Molly Frazier.
Ia-nean-tubbee, male. His mother's name not recollected; did recollect it the moment before.

The foregoing are all the names he recollects at present. There were many more on the books.

He is personally acquainted with all he has named. He knows them all to be heads of families at the date of the treaty. There was some man with him at Ward's, but he does not recollect his name.

Does not recollect for what purpose he went to Ward's. Is not a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty. Is provided for under the 19th article.

He is well acquainted with Garrett Nelson. He is dead; died on Red River. Was in the country when he died; he has been dead three years. Was one of the emigrant Choctaw heads of families west of the river. He thinks he was removed by the government. He went with the last body of Indians that were carried to Red River. The last time he saw him he was on Red River. Has no knowledge but from Ward that he, Nelson, took a list of Indians to the agency; did not see the list that Nelson took to Ward. He has no knowledge that any person he has named authorized Nelson to present his name to Ward to be registered. Has never been informed by any one of them within six months after the ratification of the treaty that Nelson was authorized by them to do so. His object in asking to look at the book was to know which of his company intended to remain five years. He counted them at the time, but cannot recollect how many there were. He thinks upon the whole list there were from eighty to one hundred names. There were persons on that list who did not belong to his company; some he has named did not belong to his company. None of the Nelsons belonged to his company; all the rest did.

Does not know how many heads of families belonged to his company. Does not know the names of all his company. The greater part of those on the list belonged to his company; perhaps two-thirds. He knows the names of others of his people than those he has mentioned as being on the list, but cannot say which of them were on the list except those he has already named. He knew all his people personally, so as to know they were his people, but many of them he did not know by names.

There were between four and five hundred persons of all ages and sexes (men, women, and children) belonging to his company at the time of the treaty. About two-thirds, or, perhaps, a little more of his company, emigrated west; something like two-thirds of those of his company on the list he saw at Colo. Ward's have emigrated west.

Cross-examined.

Did not take any memorandum of names at the time he saw them on Ward's book. Has taken no other means since to refresh his memory. None of these names have been brought to his recollection by other persons. About one-third of those on the list belonged to Fletcher's company; of those he thinks three-fourths have emigrated west.

The people of his company who have emigrated began to move at the second removal by the United States. They continued then to go at different times until the last removal. More than half of them moved themselves at their own expense. Those of Fletcher's which have been named moved much in the same manner. Some of those who have been named of his company, as on Ward's list, have gone west. They are:

George Nelson moved about the time of the last removal by government.

Isaac Nelson moved at same time.

Eden Nelson. He is not certain if he has emigrated; he went west and returned again. Knows nothing of him since.

Took-a-loon-tubbee moved west 3 or 4 years since.

Charles Vaughn moved west 3 or 4 years since.

Philip Vaughn moved west 3 or 4 years since.

Ea-cho-ho-pia moved about the time of the last removal by government.

James Perry emigrated this fall.

Hardy Perry moved west 3 or 4 years since.

Susan Perry has been residing in the Chickasaw Nation 4 years.

Molly Frazier has been living in the Chickasaw Nation since a year or two after the treaty.

James Perry, since the treaty for three or four years back, has lived principally in the Chickasaw Nation. He has a place in each Nation. He has no interest in any claims under the 14th article of the treaty. Has not been engaged at any time by the claimants, their agents, or attorneys in the prosecution of claims under the 14th article of the treaty. Has no promise of any future engagement by or for them.

The witness being recalled and further examined, states that he now recollects other names on the list which he saw at Ward's. They are as follows:

Coleman Cole.
Charles Cole.
James Oxberry.
Nelly Dyer.
Ho-sheen-she-ho-ma.
Ela-po-ka, a female.
Ste-mo-na-ho-ka, a female.
Moses Perry.

These are all the names he can recollect. He does not know if any of them emigrated. He has seen Nelly Dyer within a year; neither of the last-mentioned is the mother of Ii-nean-tubbee. Coleman Cole and James Oxberry he knows are now here. He has no knowledge that any of the last named have ever been across the Mississippi.

ANTHONY TURNBULL.

Taken and subscribed this 22d Ja'y, 1838, at Benj. Leflore's, before us.

P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.

No. 16.

General deposition of Robert Cole, a half-blood Choctaw, of Yalobusha County, Missi., taken by consent, to be used when applicable.

The deponent being admonished of the nature and obligation of an oath, and declaring his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, was sworn and deposes as follows:

That he is a half-blood Choctaw; that he resided at the date of the treaty on the Yalobusha River, about half way up to its head, in Yalobusha County; that he left his residence about five years since, and has had no settled residence since that time, but has always remained in that county. At the time of the treaty he was well acquainted with Ganet E. Nelson, a white man, who resided then within half a mile of his house; that he was at a council of Indians held at said Nelson's house in the spring succeeding the fall in which the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made; that in the same spring of which he has spoken, at the time of planting corn, he went to Col. Ward's to talk with him upon the subject of the treaty. While there he registered himself & family under the 14th art. of the treaty for the five years' stay. That at the time he did so Col. Ward told him that if he knew any of his people who wished to remain five years & take the benefit of the treaty & would tell him their names, he would register them. That he told Ward he had not consulted his people & was not prepared to do so, but would go home & consult them. Ward told him to call a council & get Ganet E. Nelson to put down their names. When he reached home he called a council immediately to meet at Nelson's, and in five days from the time he reached home Nelson started with the list. The Indians gathered at the council for about five miles round. There were a great many there. He thinks from two to three hundred of all ages. The Indians in that neighbourhood were not settled very thickly. After they met in council they consulted, & those who wished to stay had their names put on a paper by Nelson. All who were present had their names put on the list. But afterwards, about three years ago, Nelson & a great many of them went west, and some at other times by themselves. In all more than half went away, and they still continued to go. None have come back. He does not know whether the children were put down by Nelson. He remembers that the different families appeared to be engaged in sorting them out. He attended through the whole council. It continued two days. He had been chief of the district now known as Leflore's district. At that time his nephew, Greenwood Leflore, was chief. He was not in office. He was the chief man present & managed the matters principally himself. Nelson understood the Choctaw language, & when a man wanted his name put down he went up to him & gave in his name and Nelson wrote it down. He saw him write them all down. He cannot read himself. Nelson kept the list at his request. Ward sent for Nelson by him, & as he was going he sent the list by him. The Indians believed strong in Nelson, & by a vote in council requested that the list should be sent by him. The list was not sealed up, but sent open to Col. Ward by Nelson, who set off the day after the council. He never saw the list afterwards. Col. Ward did not write to him to acknowledge the receipt of the list, and he has never seen him since. He was not here at the payment of the annuity. None of the people on that list have ever got their lands to his knowledge. Nelson registered himself and family for the 5 years' stay. His name, he thinks, was on the list which he carried

to Ward. He has no knowledge that Nelson registered other than he was on the list. He knows nothing of Nelson's being on the list more than Nelson told him at the time of the council he had put his name on the list. He recollects some of his neighbours who were at the council, & who went up to have their names put on the list. They were:

1. George Nelson, 2. Solomon Nelson,	Sons of Ganet E. Nelson, ½-bloods & heads of families. Solomon moved west by himself about 2 years before the last emigration by the gov't, & George went with the last emigrating party sent by U. S.
3. Eden Nelson, 4. Blunt Nelson, 5. Mitchell Nelson, 6. Chillico Nelson, 7. Betsey Nelson, 8. Jenny Nelson,	All went west with their father at the last emigration by authority of the U. S. These are the children of Ganet E. Nelson, and were living with him at the treaty, & unmarried, except Jenny, who was married & lived with her father.

9. Mo-sho-la, went west 2 years before the last U. S. emigration; took his family with him.
10. Mus-co-ga.
11. Is-tap-oc-o-na, went west with his family about the same time of Solomon Nelson.
12. Is-te-mo-na-chubbee, gone west with his family at same time with Solomon Nelson.
13. Billy Frazier, gone west with his family at same time with next above.
14. Joe Nelson, went west with his family at first emigration; died on the way.
15. Daniel McCurtain, gone west with his family at same time with the next above.
16. Joe Perry.
17. Charles Frazier.
18. A-to-ko, gone west with his family at first emigration by the U. S.
19. Ho-tubbee, gone west with his family about 3 years ago.
20. Nelly Dyer, gone west with her family about 3 months ago.
21. Coleman Cole, a son of deponent.

He cannot now recollect any more; if the people were here & he could see them, he could recollect more; but they are almost all gone west anyhow. He has not named half of those who were on the list. Does not know if as great a proportion of those whose names he cannot recollect have gone west as of those named.

Cross-exd. by dist. att'y, & deposition continued:

Does not know the boundary line as now established between the Choctaw & Chickasaw Nations accurately; he has never traced it. He knows where it crosses the road from Tallahoma to Memphis. He thinks its course is from S. E. to N. W. He thinks Joe Perry lives about a mile across the line on the Chickasaw side. He does not know on which side of the line Nelly Dyer lives. Is not acquainted with the line about there. As far as he knows Joe Perry is the only claimant, under the 14th art. of the treaty, who lives on the Chickasaw side of any line that has been run. The first line left Joe Perry on the Choctaw side of the line. He does not know what proportion the heads of families bear to the whole number of the people he has stated to have been at the council at Nelson's. They were all large families, having a great

number of children. He thinks he has named pretty nearly half of the heads of families who were there.

Examination by comm'rs resumed:

He was specially provided for under the treaty. Two sections of land were granted to him by name. Col. Ward informed him that if he applied under the 14th article of the treaty he could get more. He did apply and is now a claimant under the 14th article. Eden Nelson is his nephew & he is related to all the Nelson's in the same degree. Mo-ho-la married his niece. He calls him son-in-law. Muscoga is his brother-in-law. Istacapona is a kind of brother. Is-te-mo-na-chubbee is his nephew. Billy Frazier & himself are half brothers—sisters' children. Daniel McCurtain is his brother-in-law. Joe Perry is a kind of a brother-in law. Charles Frazier is his brother-in-law. He calls A-to-ko his son. A white man would call him nephew. Ho-tubbee is related to him in the same degree as A-to ko. Nelly Dyer is a sister of Charles Frazier. Coleman Cole is his son. He has never in any manner been employed by the claimants, or their agents or attorneys as agent or otherwise in the prosecution of claims under the 14th article of the treaty. He never received any promise of reward from any person interested in the claims. He was informed that he had lost the land that he claimed under the 14th article, but that if he would give his informant a part of the land he would get it for him. He does not know what part was demanded. He had thought he had lost the lands claimed under the 14th article, but this conversation induced him to come before the comm'rs, as he was in hopes he should get it. This conversation he thinks took place about 3 years since; he is not positive.

He knows Jesse Nelson; does not know whether he went west; he thought he had gone until he met him here.

ROBERT COLE, his × mark.

Take and sworn to at Leflore's this 30th Jan'y, 1838, before—

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 17.

General deposition of MOON-TUBBEE, a full-blood Choctaw, a witness offered by Abr'm Hulsey, & taken by consent.

The deponent being first admonished of the nature & obligation of an oath, & having declared his belief in a future state of rewards & punishments, was duly sworn and deposes as follows:

That his name is Moon-tubbee; he lived in Yalobusha County, at a place called Tallahoma on *Ba-tu-pan-bogue*, a creek emptying into Yalobusha River, about one mile from the mouth of the creek, at the date of the treaty. He settled there a year after the earthquake, and continued there until a year & a half after the treaty. In the latter part of the summer, after the treaty, John Perry, his captain, directed him to call a council of his company. The company lived about on Yalobusha River & Puttawacowa Creek, principally. He warned them to attend a council in five days from the time John Perry gave him the order at John Perry's house, on the other side of Yalo-busha River, near *Shau-quilla* Creek. He thinks at this time some fodder had been gathered & corn was beginning to be hard. The whole company met; there were a great many of them. He (the witness) was John Perry's principal officer & had several persons under his command to execute his orders. After they met in council John Perry told him to tell the people that those who wished to remain in the coun-

try five years & take the benefit of the treaty must sit down on a seat on one side of the table, & those who wished to go west of the Miss'i should sit on a seat on the other side of the table. The seat for those who wished to go west was left vacant. They all determined to stay five years and take land. Edmund Perry, a half-blood Indian, took down on a paper the names of those who wished to remain. All the heads of families had their names put on the list. The names of the children were not put down, but the numbers of the children were put down with the parents, distinguishing those over ten from those under ten. The heads of families went up, one at a time, & as they got through they would take their seats. The council was held out of doors. The people met in the evening, held the council the next morning, but did not quite finish, & finished next morning, when the council adjourned & the people went away. No speeches were made, but a good deal of time was occupied in talking with the people to know if their minds were fully made up to stay. When the paper was finished it was given to John Perry, the captain. He does not know who gave it to him, but he saw it in his possession immediately after it was finished. He never saw the paper afterwards. John Perry has gone west. Went a little more than a year after the council at Perry's. The names on the list, as well as he can recollect, are as follows; most who were on it have gone west:

1. John Perry, gone west with his family, two years after the treaty.
2. Isaac Perry, gone west with his family at same time.
3. Took-a-loon-tabbee, gone west with his family at same time.
4. On-wah-ka, gone west with his family same time.
5. Charles Vaughn, gone west with his family same time.
6. Philip Vaughn, gone west with his family same time.
7. Ya-chok-pia, gone west with his family same time.
8. A-cha-ho-ma, gone west with his family same time.
9. Sco-la-ho-na, gone west with his family same time.
10. La-pin-tubbee, gone west with his family same time.
11. Mo-sho-la, gone west with his family same time.
12. Noa-ho-ka, a female, gone west with her family same time.
13. I-a-ma-ta, gone west with his family same time.
14. Pa-san-tubbee, gone west with his family same time.
15. Nat. Perry, gone with his family west same time.
16. Pe-ter, gone west with his family same time.
17. Dave Oxberry, gone west with his family same time.
18. Tish-o-pia.
19. Tie-ba-pa-lubbee.
20. Ho-la-to-homa.
21. Ona-ho-ka, a female.
22. Yem-ma-chubbee.
23. Shoon-pi-ga.
24. A-hio-chubbee.
25. Hala.
26. Pi-ga, a female.
27. E-ma-ho-na, a female, went west with his family last summer.
28. Loo-naia, a female.
29. Ho-ka, a female, went west with his family last summer.
30. Ogle-a-ho-na, a female.
31. E-ma-ho-go, a female.
32. Nelly Frazier (alias Dyer), went west with her family, except George Oxberry, three months ago.

33. James Perry, gone west with his family same time as one next above.
34. Joseph Perry.
35. Charles Frazier.
36. Nancy Frazier, gone west with her family three months ago.
37. Molly Perry (alias Frazier, the mother of Nancy Frazier).
38. John Crevat, gone west with his family three years ago—some of his children about a year since.
39. William Turnbull.
40. Show-e-na, a female.
41. Ano-watche.
42. Ish-wa-ca-ba.
43. Ille-no-watchee.
44. Isht-e-mona-hoka, a female.
45. I-you-ah.
46. An-ta-nabbee.
47. Mutta.
48. Toosh-ba-tubbee.
49. Ai-nain-tubbee.
50. Moon-tubbe, the deponent.
51. I-yoke-pee-e-ta.
52. Pan-che-mi-chi.
53. Anok-cha-ta.

} Then these went west to look at the country about the time that John Perry went; staid two years, he thinks, but is not certain, & returned, and are now here.

54. Harry Frazier, went west with his family with James Perry.

There were two small captains who were under John Perry, Took-a-loon-tubbee and Tish-o-pia. Whenever the whole company was called together they all met as one; he thinks it likely that some few of these men have been put on some other captain's list; he thinks it probable that Pa-co-nubbee was on Bob Cole's list; he belonged to Bob Cole's company, he thinks, at the time the list was made at John Perry's; he cannot recollect any other name that was on another list; he knows of but one person by the name of Nelly Frazier, or Nelly Dyer, & does not know if she is on another list; he knows of but one person by the name of Charles Frazier, the brother of Nelly; he does not know that he is on any other list; he belonged to John Perry's company at the time of the treaty; knows of but one Joe Perry; he does not know of his being on any other list; he belonged to John Perry's company at the time of the council; knows of but two men by the name of Mo-sho-la—one belongs to John Perry's company; he thinks the other belongs to Lewis Perry's company; he may have belonged to Robert Cole's company; knows but one man of the name of Took-a-loon-tubbee; knows of but one man by the name of Charles Vaughn; knows of but one of the name of Philip Vaughn; knows of but one man by the name of Moon-tubbee; knows of but one of the name of Tish-o-pia; knows of but one man of the name of A-how-a-chubbee; knows of but one man of the name of Hala; knows of but one man of the name of James Perry; knows of two men of the name of *Ano-watchee;* one belongs to John Perry's company, the other, he thinks, belongs to Lewis Perry's company; knows of but one man of the name of Ish-wa-ca-ba, & he belongs to John Perry's company; he has heard of another of that name who lived somewhere on the head of Big Black; knows of but one man of the name of Illa-no-watchee; he belongs to John Perry's company.

He is acquainted with Capt. Anthony Turnbull; he lives in Yalo-busha County, about five miles from witness. Anthony Turnbull was appointed captain of John Perry's company before the treaty; John Perry resigned

before the treaty; John Perry was in the habit, after he resigned the command of the company, of talking to the people of Anthony Turnbull's company & of giving them advice. Turnbull was not in the habit of making speeches to them in council, and as John Perry was his uncle he took the liberty of advising and counselling with the people when he thought it necessary. When the people went off anywhere Anthony Turnbull took the sole command. It was not a custom common among the Choctaws for any person to interfere with the company of another, but Perry took the liberty to do so because Turnbull was his nephew & was young. He (the witness) would not have obeyed the order of any other captain at a distance, but he considered Perry & Turnbull both as one captain, & felt bound to obey the one as much as the other. The chiefs appoint the captains. Perry requested Leflore to appoint Turnbull in his place, and Leflore did so. After Perry resigned he did not feel bound to obey his orders unless he & Turnbull had agreed on it. Perry told witness that he had determined to have a council called to see who wished to stay & who wished to emigrate. Turnbull never spoke to witness about it. John Perry gave him the order to call the council. Turnbull, he thinks, was not there; Turnbull's father & mother were there. He heard Turnbull advise his people to go west. He told witness to tell the people to follow their own wishes in staying at home or going west; not to be controlled by any person, but to stay or go as they chose. It was on account of this direction of Turnbull that he made two seats at the council. This conversation with Turnbull took place a short time after the treaty; does not know whether Turnbull was at home at the time of the council; he thinks he saw him about ten days before the council, but at that time he (witness) knew nothing about the council. He thinks he had a conversation with Turnbull after the time for the council was appointed, & he thinks it was at this time he held the conversation with him as above stated. He is acquainted with Robert Cole. At the time of the treaty he lived about eight miles from him. He knew some of the people who lived round within five miles of Cole. He does not think he knew half of them; he did not know many of their names; he supposes he must have heard the names of most of them, but would not have known many of their persons. The seats he spoke of in a former part of his deposition were about 50 feet long; they were each of that length. There was not room on one seat for them when they divided, but many had to stand up. He has not many near relations among those he has named; his mother, E-ma-hoyo, is on the list (she is very old); he has two brothers on the list, Tish-o-pia and Yim-ma-chubbee; he has also other relations, but distant, on the list of names he has given. He has no interest in any of these claims; he has never been employed in any manner by any of the claimants, their attorney, or agents in the prosecution of their claims under the treaty. He has never received any promise of fee or reward from any of them for services performed, or to be performed, in relation to these claims. Yim-ma-chubbee is a lame man, and is his own brother. Paconubbee was not at the council at Perry's. He does not know when the laws of Miss'i were extended over the Choctaw people; cannot say whether before the treaty or before the council at Perry's. About the time of the treaty, when the land was sold, the power of the chiefs seemed to go with the land, & the power of the captains also. He does not know whether he would feel less obligation to obey the orders of his captain than he would before the treaty. His captain, after that time, gave him no orders. He considered the direction to call the council at Perry's a request and not an order. He

does not know if the council at Perry's was before or after the payment of the annuity at Ben. Leflore's. He was not at the annuity.

MOON-TUBBEE, his x mark.

Taken & sworn to at Ben. Leflore's, this 30th Jan'y, 1838, before—

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 18.

General deposition of ADAM JAMES, a half-blood Choctaw of Okatibbeha County, taken in this manner to save the time of a particular examination in each case (by consent), and to be used when applicable.

The deponent, being first sworn, deposes as follows:

That he was at a council of Choctaw Indians held near the Choctaw Agency in the month of June in the year 1831. He rec'd a notice from Col. Ward by Middleton Mackay (an interpreter), about a month before the council, to attend a council to be held near the agency at the time before mentioned. Mackay informed him that the council was called to ascertain what Indians desired to remain in the country to take the benefit of the 5 years' stay, and that he was directed to go through the different towns & inform the Indians. He has heard Col. Ward say that Mackay acted by his directions in this matter. He does not think he gave any notice to the Indians of Leflore's district. He attended the Council as he has before said. Col. Ward, U. S. agent, was there. The evening before the council met, Col. Ward told the Indians that this was the last notice he should give upon this subject; invited the Indians to come in & register their names on the next morning, & told them if they did not do so they would have no other chance, as this was the last appointment he should make. Several Indians, he had heard, had registered before. He does not think many went in on the next day to register. None went to Col. Ward's house at the agency, but all who registered did it at the place where the council was held, about a mile from the agency house. Col. Ward remained at the council all day. He supposes there were from 800 to one thousand Indians at the council, of all ages & sexes. Of these not more than one-fourth desired to register, the remaining three-fourths having made up their minds to move west of the Mississippi. He had his own name registered, and, he thinks, in all, about twenty heads of families registered their names on that day. The Indians arrived in the evening before the day for the council, and all who register'd had their names put down the next morning before they met in council. He was there during the whole time, and thinks none register'd without his knowledge at that time; a council was then held in which the question of registration was discuss'd. *Mushulatubbee*, the chief of the middle district, and David Fulsom wished to keep their men back from registering, and, to induce as many as possible to go west, a great many speeches were made on both sides of the question; many were for going and many were for staying. They came to no conclusion and broke up in the evening in confusion; all went away next morning early to their homes; none register'd the next morning. Ward register'd all who offer'd personally; two men had bundles of sticks; one of them he knew, named *Ah-to-na-mus-tub-be* from Uls-pe-tee-pa, a creek running into Suck-a-nat-chee, just above the residence of Little Leader; the other man was unknown to him; he has seen him since and knows him to be Red Post Oak (Chisha-ho-ma); there was another man with them of whom he has no knowledge; he had no sticks. *Ato-na-mustub-bee* and *Chisha-ho-ma* offered their bundle of sticks to Col. Ward in his pres-

ence; he took the sticks in his hand and threw them away, and directed Mackay to tell them there were too many of them; that if they wanted land they must go west of the Mississippi. They told Ward that those sticks represented heads of families, and that they had heard that under the treaty all who desired to remain could do so, and obtain land under the treaty. Ward said he should not register them; there were too many of them. This happened in the morning just before the council; the bundle of sticks offered by *Ah-to-na-mus-tub-bee* was as large as he (the witness) could grasp with both hands; the bundle offer'd by *Chisha-ho-ma* was rather more than half the size; the sticks were about 8 inches long, made of weeds, & would average the size of a common goose quill; they were not counted. Nothing more was said, & they went off, not pleased, to the council. The Choctaws did not, many of them, write at that time—a very few could—perhaps none in the places from which *Atonamustubbee* and *Chisha-ho-ma* came. The only means they used to convey the idea of numbers was by sticks, and this mode of conveying the idea of numbers was familiar to them & the only mode used. He heard them say to Col. Ward what the sticks offered were intended to represent. They mentioned no names to him. Of those who went up personally to Ward to be registered he recollects none but himself & Isaac & John Fulsom. The Indians he cannot remember. He heard Atona-mus-tubbee and Chish-a-homa tell Middleton Mackay, the interpreter, to tell Col. Ward that they wished to register themselves & their warriors & remain on their lands, & that the sticks represented the numbers of their families. He understands the Choctaw language, & he heard Mackay interpret faithfully what they said to Col. Ward. He has no interest, neither direct or indirect, in any claim under the 14th article of the treaty now before the commissioners or hereafter to come before them. He has been employed both by Col. Fisher & Col. Johnston as interpreter among the Indians & has been employed by Col. Fisher in taking down the names of the Indians. He has rec'd from time to time a little money from them to pay expenses, & they both promised to pay him for his services, which has not been done. The impression on his mind has been that they were to pay him in the event of their success. But neither of them made their promise to depend on their success. He did not expect to get more in case of their success than their failure. No person has ever offered him any reward in order to procure his testimony in support of their claims. He has never, at the request of Col. Johnston or any other person, conversed with any Indian represented by Col. Johnston, upon the subject of claims under the 14th article of the treaty.

Cross-ex'd by dist. att'y, and deposition continued.

About two weeks before the council above spoken of Col. Ward told him he must be ready with his family to come to be registered, if he wished to do so. He told Col. Ward he would go and see his family, and if they were willing he would attend. This is all the conversation, of any kind, he had with Col. Ward before the council. After the council he had no conversation with Col. Ward upon that subject. He saw Col. Ward several times before the council, and is certain that what he has stated is all that ever passed between them on the subject. Atona-mustubbee and Chisha-homa offered their sticks immediately after witness registered his name. Atona-mustubbee moved west about three years ago and took all his people with him. He knows of none left behind. The bundle offered by him he thinks contained two hundred sticks. The one presented by Chishahoma probably over one hundred.

The language used by Atona-mustubbee and Chishahoma, when they

presented their sticks to Ward, was that they wanted to live on their lands, and that [presenting the sticks] was the number of the heads of their families. He has rec'd no grant for his lands from gov't. He is in Ward's certified list.

Questioned by Col. JOHNSTON:

He says that Col. Johnston owes him nothing but for his attendance as a witness here, he having been summoned by him. He has no demand upon him for more than the law allows him as a witness and has been promised nothing more. He was engaged with Col. Johnston about a fortnight as interpreter, and rec'd from him, in all, about forty dollars. Col. Johnston paid his expenses besides. He expected to receive from Col. Johnston five dollars per day and his expenses. The bundles of sticks he has before spoken of were made of a little weed that grows in the prairies among the grass.

Questioned by dist. att'y:

Col. Ward told him that Mackay had gone among the Indians to summon them to council two weeks before the council; that there would be a great council; a great many would want to register for the 5 years' stay; that the more went west the better it would be for them. Witness said he intended to take citizenship, and Ward said he could do it if he pleased. He had sent Mackay around to give notice, and wanted all to come that could come. This is all he can recollect.

Quest. by comm'rs:

In a former part of your deposition you stated that you were employed by Colo. Fisher in taking down the names of Indians. State why this was done, and for what purpose, to the best of your knowledge.

He understood the names of the Indians, as they were called, and knew better how to write them down, and Colo. Fisher requested him to write them down for him. He wanted to know their number. The first village where I was engaged in this matter was Bogue Chitto, and the ranch *Custusha*. After we were down at Custusha, we went to Yazoo old fields, and staid all night. The heads of families and the ages of the children were taken down. The paper written by him was given to Colo. Fisher.

ADAM JAMES.

Taken and sworn to at Leflores this 31st Jan'y, 1838, before—
J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 19.

General deposition of Tish-o-mah, taken by consent of the district attorney, on application of Colo. Forrester, to be used in all cases to which it may be found applicable, all objections to competency of the witness or testimony being reserved.

TISH-O-MAH, a full-blood Choctaw, being duly sworn, upon his oath saith:

I remember going up to Colo. Ward's with some other Indians to be registered. There were nine of us in company. We went up of our own accord like; Pi-a-ho-ma thought it was best to do so. There had been a meeting held before this on Yockonookeny, in the centre of neighborhood, close to Pi-a-ho-ma's yard and house. It was just a meeting of the neighbourhood. The people belonged Cobb's company.

They understood there had been a council held at Turnbull for the purpose of taking the names of those who wished to register for the 5 years' stay. They did not hear of this council in time to attend there, and thought they would hold a meeting in the neighbourhood of those who wanted to give in their names to be registered, and send on the names to Colo. Ward. A meeting was accordingly called. All the people, men, women, and children, attended. The people were all from a short distance 'round; one neighborhood. It was about fifteen miles from Pi-a-ho-ma's, where they met, to Turnbull's, where the general council was held. When they met, Pi-a-ho-ma made a speech to the people and said he did not mean to advise them what they must do, but for himself he had concluded to be registered and stay the five years. After he finished, Tis-ho-pia rose and said he was of the same opinion as his father, Pi-a-ho-ma, and would be registered and stay. The people who were heads of families then got up, one after another, and expressed themselves in favor of staying and being registered, and proceeded in that way till they were all through. The names were not taken down. As there were nine of them going to Colo. Ward's, and those at the meeting were their immediate neighbours, it was thought they would be able to recollect them, so as to have them all register with Colo. Ward. The children were not brought up before the meeting or council, but each one named out the number of children he had. There was no distinction made between the children that were over ten years of age and those that were under. It was agreed upon at the meeting who should go up to Colo. Ward's, and they started next morning for the agency. I cannot remember the number of heads of families that were present, but suppose there were about twenty. The following persons were present:

1. Pi-a-ho-ma, now dead.
2. Tish-o-pia.
3. E-no-wa.
4. Ho-ti-na-chubbee.
5. Ith-ko-tubbee, dead.
6. E-mubbee, dead.
7. Chil-e-ta.
8. Is-tam-e-ha.
9. Pam-fil-le.
10. Tish-o-mah.

These were appointed, to go to the agency, nine besides myself.

11. Kun-a-ho-chubbee.
12. Hit-cha.
13. Ei-kon-a.
14. E-ma-lubbee.
15. Mane che, or Min-che.
16. Pah-ho-ne.
17. E-lo-ma-tubbee.
18. Po-shish-tu-a.
19. On-e-che, female.
20. She-pan-ee, female.
21. On-a-te-a.
22. Ka-che, dead.
23. Bat-se, Betsey Cobb.
24. On-ubbee.
25. Fil-e-ma.

Pam-fille gave in the names of the following persons who were not at the council and did not live in the immediate neighbourhood, but lived

on Kane-took-ta. He said they had requested him to give in their names to be registered:

26. Ta-na-tubbee.
27. E-mon-tubbee.
28. Te-a-nin-tubbee.
29. Chick-a-sham-o.
30. Ee-a-tubbee.
31. Yim-mee.
32. Sto-na-je, female.

I remember some more in the Yockonookeny neighbourhood:

33. E-la um-bee.
34. Bl-na.
35. Wa-kei-a.
36. Lo-ma-ta-ka.

These are all I can recollect at present; I will not say there were no more. I was personally acquainted with all these people that I have named; some of them are dead; all who were appointed to go went up to Colo. Ward's and arrived at the agency on the third day about 12 o'clock; we found Colo. Ward at home. When we got there there was no interpreter, but Colo. Ward gave us to understand that there was one about a mile off. Tish-o-peia went after the interpreter; he went the same day, and got back the same afternoon. The interpreter was a female, who lived, as I understood, about a mile distant, on the banks of the Noxubee. She came, also, the same afternoon. They made known their business to Colo. Ward that evening. Pi-ho-ma spoke for us. He told Ward we wanted to stay the 5 years, and that was his business up; he told him he was old, and if he moved he could not stay long anywhere; and he had concluded to remain in the country and take the 5 years' stay. Colo. Ward asked him if they had consulted their captain before they came there, and if he was willing they should stay. He told Colo. Ward that their captain had given them no advice on the subject, but told them that if they thought they could stay and live among the whites they might do so; that they must act according to their own opinions. Tish-o-peia then spoke, and told Colo. Ward they had all come for the same purpose, as had been stated. Colo. Ward then remarked that a great many people had come there in that way, and that he had registered them all until the last two days; that he had then quit. He had received a paper that gave him instructions, and on that account he had not registered any more from that time. Colo. Ward said, farther, that in 12 or 15 sleeps there was to be a gathering at Leflore's (an annuity); that they could then see Leflore and have some understanding about it. He stated that he was very sorry for them, as they had come a long distance; that if he had not received that paper he would have been glad to register them; but he could not do it. He said it was almost night; we could stay till next morning, and could then return. This is about the amount of the conversation; and we started home the next morning, after breakfast. Colo. Ward, in the course of the conversation, asked if we were all that wanted to be registered, or whether there were any more in the neighbourhood who wished to be registered. Pi-a-homa told him there were others in the neighbourhood who desired their names to be put down; he did not give in their names, as Colo. Ward cut him off short. Colo. Ward did not ask the name of any one but Pi-a-homa.

At the time of the annuity all of us who went up to Ward's were at Leflore's, and also all those who were at the council at Pi-a-homa's. I saw Colo. Ward there but had no conversation with him, nor do I know

that any of them, who were at the agency, had any conversation with him. He said nothing to us. Greenwood Leflore was there urging the people to go west. We did not like to meet him, and I suppose that is the reason none of us were willing to mention the matter to Colo. Ward. We came away from the annuity without anything being done in regard to our registration.

Examined by U. S. attorney:

I cannot give any correct estimate of the number of children that were present at the council at Pi-a-ho-ma's. There must have been considerably more than twenty. There were three or four to a family; something in that way. I think the persons who went down to Colo. Ward could have given in a correct statement of the number and ages of the children. They were selected in reference to that object, one being taken from each family connection. I think I could have told 5 families very correctly. They are:

1. Lo-ma-tubbee.
2. On-ubbee.
3. Kim-a-ho-chubbee.
4. Lo-ma-ta-ka.
5. E-mubbee.
6. Pi-a-ho-ma.
7. On-a-te-a.
8. Ka che.
9. Po-shish-tei-a.
10. E-la-um-bee.
11. Bat-se, Betsey Cobb.
12. E-ma-lubbee.
13. On-e-che.

I think I could have given the ages and names of the children of these families correctly. I have never made any other application to be registered than the one above stated. I have no means of establishing my registration except by the proof of the facts I have detailed. None of those who were at the council have gone west. They are all in the country, except those who are dead.

Examined by Colo. FORRESTER:

When down at the annuity we expected that Pi-a-ho ma, who had been the spokesman before, would have gone to Colo. Ward and spoken to him about our business; but he did not go, and Tish-o-peia and myself concluded to speak to him ourselves; but Greenwood Leflore made so much talk about all going west and said their land was over the Mississippi, that we did not go and speak to Colo. Ward at all. We dreaded to confront Greenwood Leflore. I now recollect some more names of those who were at the council:

37. Sta-pe-sa.
38. E-mo-na-ho-ka.
39. A-to-ba.
40. Koh-e-lu.
41. Stim-a-ho-ya.
42. Tol-o-wa-to-na.

TISHHOMA, his + mark.

Taken & sworn to at Louisville, Miss., this 9th Apl., 1838, before

P. D. VROOM.
ROGER BARTON.

No. 20.

General deposition of John H. Gordon, of Leake County, Mississippi, taken by consent, and to be used where applicable.

JOHN H. GORDON, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposes as follows:

That he is a native of the State of Tennessee, and has resided nearly two years in the county of Leake, Mississippi. He is now about 30 years of age. He has had a good deal of dealing with the Choctaw Indians, residing within the limits of the purchase made by the United States in 1830, under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. He keeps a store in the country and barters a good many goods for corn and fodder and peltry. His acquaintance among the Indians, claiming lands under the treaty, is not very extensive; it is pretty much limited to a range of 5 or 6 miles around his house. His store is on the Roberson road, about thirty miles below this, in township 12, range 9 E., section 29, about four and half miles in a straight line from Cobbs, and by the road about seven miles. He has been employed by a company known as Wright's, Gwin's, and Fisher's Company, to ascertain the residences of Indians at the time of the treaty and take the numbers of their lands. He was first employed by that company in the month of September last; at that time he had no personal acquaintance with Gwin or Fisher, and only a very short acquaintance with Wright, having only seen him once or twice before. The agreement was made with Daniel W. Wright, commonly called Judge Wright, and was not in writing; it was made at his (witness's) house in the month of September. Wright agreed to pay him five dollars per day for every day he was engaged in the business. He had no knowledge at this time that Charles Fisher or Doct'r Gwin were interested in the particular cases in which he was employed by Judge Wright. Judge Wright directed him at this time to send (to Carthage, the county town of Leake) to Thomas Myers, the clerk of probate, for a list of Indians, so that he might know what residences to ascertain and when he was done. He sent an Indian, with a letter of Myers, for the list, and received a list from Myers headed Choctaw heads of families belonging to Wright, Gwin, Fisher & Co. He is not sure, but he thinks Alexander F. Young was also named. Judge Wright remained in the neighbourhood until the list was received from Myers, which was certified to be a true copy. He omitted to state in the proper place that the first service Judge Wright required of him was to go to Cobb's, where the Indians were then collecting, and take the names of the heads of families and children. He went to Cobbs immediatey, and it was from that place that the Indian was sent to Carthage for the list. The messenger returned the same day and he began immediately in the presence of Judge Wright to take the names of the heads of families and their children. Judge Wright remained with him until he saw he was going on right, and then left for Columbus, instructing witness that he would write him when he wished them sent on to Columbus. Late in December Judge Wright came on and collected the Indians again and sent them on to Ben Leflore's. There were either sixty-two or sixty-six heads of families on the list received from Carthage. There were about 400 Indians collected at Cobbs of all ages and sexes. He took down at the time he has before mentioned about 200 heads of families. When the list was received from Carthage Judge Wright remarked it was not a full list; that he was entitled to 111 heads of families on the list belonging Wright, Gwin, Fisher & Co. He said the clerk had not

sent him a list from all his contracts. When he (witness) got through with the sixty-two heads of families on the list received from Carthage, other Indians who were standing round claimed to belong to that company, saying they had contracted with it. He continued taking down their names on that day until he made out 114 heads of families for that company. Afterwards in going round among the Indians taking the numbers of their lands he found three other heads of families, who claimed to belong to that company, making in all 117 heads of families.

Judge Wright instructed him on the day he was at Cobbs to take down all the heads of families, and said Doct. Gwin was concerned in the company, and also Charles Fisher. Doct'r Gwin had also made contracts, and had a list of his own; that it was the same thing, he must take them all down. He took down at Cobbs the names of one hundred and one heads of families as belonging to Gwin's company. He took them down from the mouths of the Indians, thro' the interpreter, who, when interrogated, said they belonged to Gwin's company. He afterwards, in going round to take the numbers of the band, found one more who claimed to belong to this company, and put him down, making in all one hundred and two heads of families. It was on his tour among the Indians in October, and afterwards, that he first discovered there were two Gwin's, and he then made separate lists for Edward Gwin and Doct. Gwin, as taken from the Indians themselves. He discovered when he got to Leflore's that Edward Gwin did not belong to the company he had before named; this he learned from Edward Gwin, who claimed thirty-two of the hundred and two as his. He had separated them on his book, as he went round, from the Indians, but supposed at the time that the two Gwin's belonged to the same company. Edward Gwin then agreed to settle for his thirty-two and the others settled for theirs. He was engaged near twenty-five days in taking the numbers and drawing off lists. This is all the compensation he has ever received or expects to receive. He has no interest in any of these claims, and at the time he took the numbers he had no interest in any claims. Since then he has made contracts with Indians for lands, but with none belonging to these companies. The contracts he has made were in partnership with Edward Gwin and Colo. Forrester for other Indians not heretofore named, Hayubbee and Istamba, who were of the thirty-two and taken off that list, and they belong to the new partnership of Edward Gwin, Colo. Forrester, and himself. He thinks he has taken in all about 181 numbers of lands belonging to the persons above stated. He started from Cobb's he thinks the next day after he had taken the lists to take the numbers. He was accompanied by Samuel McCown, a half breed, as interpreter, and Sock-a-tubbee and Tuscanola, two full-blood Choctaws, to act as guides and point out the residences of the Indians at the time of the treaty. Sock-a-tubbee is the light horse man of Capt. Pickens, he believes, and Tuscanola of Weshocshehoma's companies, he believes. In taking the numbers, he took them in neighbourhoods and not according to the lists. *He* mode in which he proceeded, after an Indian residence was pointed out to him by Sock-a-tubbee and Tuscanola, was first to ascertain the township and range; this he did with accuracy. If the numbers were not plain on one corner, he traced the line to the next corner, to be certain. He also noted in all cases the ¼ section as well as he could come at it; this he did by tracing the lines to the half-mile stakes where the house was about half-way between. When the house was near the corner, it was not necessary. He took with him a book containing the names of the heads of families, and set down on the spot the numbers of the land opposite the name of the Indian. He has that

book with him, and can give the section, but not the sub divisions, on which some of the Indians lived at the time of the treaty as pointed out to him without reference to it, perhaps in 2 or 3; this would be, perhaps, guess work. He must, therefore, in all cases refer to his book. He does not know of his own knowledge where any Indian resided at the time of the treaty; all the places were pointed out by Sock-a-tubbee and Tuscanola. There did not appear to be any difference of opinion between them as to the actual residences of the Indians at the time of the treaty. When he got to a corner of a section on which an Indian resided at the time of the treaty, and enquired of them thro' the interpreter who lived on this place at the time of the treaty, they generally consulted together in their own language which he does understand. This consultation generally took place when more than one head of a family had resided on the same section. Where but one Indian had resided on a section they did not consult or enquire of the other. He noted all cases in which the places were vacant, and where white persons were in possession; and also where the Indian remained in possession. On every place that he noted in his book there were evidences of improvements. No case was taken down by him which appeared as modern as 8 or 9 years; they were generally very old improvements.

In some places there were large cotton plantations in possession of white people. In these cases there were generally about the spots pointed out as the former residences of Indians peach or plum trees still standing, and in every instance there was less timber standing in the fields near these places pointed out as the former residences of Indians than in other parts of the fields. It is difficult in cases where old Indian improvements have been taken into large fields and put into cultivation, to discriminate between old and new land except by the scarcity of timber.

When they came to a place pointed out as the residence of an Indian at the date of the treaty, if the Indian was in possession he got them generally to show the corner. When they were not in possession they always went either to the spot where the house had stood or near enough to ascertain that there had been an improvement, and then sought the lines and traced them to a corner. When he came to a place he generally enquired thro' the interpreter what was the name of the Indian who resided there at the time of the treaty, and most of the names were taken down from his interpretation of the answers of Sock-a-tubbee and Tuscanola. He frequently, however, made the enquiry directly himself of them (knowing in the Indian language, the proper question). He could understand the Indian name as given by them in answer, he thinks, better from Sock-a-tubbee than from McCown. He never put down a name without being certain he was right, frequently asking two or three times. When it was necessary to ask if there were any more living on a section he always did it tho' the interpreter, tho' he could have done it himself, having knowledge enough of the language to make the enquiry. From trading with the Indians he has acquired a little knowledge of their language, tho' not enough to hold a conversation with them.

In the course of his tour with Sock-a-tubbee and Tuscanola he enquired about the residences of Indians, and was informed by them, without going to the places, where they resided. These were the residences of Indians not on his lists, which he thought of contracting for on his own account. He made notes of them in his book, but does not propose to give testimony in relation to them. These numbers will be proved by other persons who are now taking the numbers. The names of the Indians, and their residences at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek,

as pointed out to him by Sock-a-tubbee and Tuscanola, are as follows, with the numbers of the land opposite their names:

Name.	Number.	Remarks.
1. Posho-bo-tubbee	Town. 12, range 8 E, SE. ¼ of sect. 30	
2. Cana-cha	Town. 11, range 8 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 28.	Vacant.
3. Eta.pam-ba	Town. 11, range 9 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 11.	Indian in possession.
4. Jesse Nelson	Town. 9, range 8 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 23.	White man in possession.
5. Oppo-canah	Town. 11, range 8 E., NE. ¼ of sec. 28.	Ditto.
6. Spa-lata	Town. 11, range 8 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 6.	Spa-lata in possession.
7. Cunne-mon-tubbee	Town. 11, range 5 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 4.	White man in possession.
8. Ok-le-ubbee	Town. 11, range 8 E. NW. ¼ of sect. 4.	Indian in possession.
9. Can-on-tubbee	Town. 11, range 9 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 34.	Indian in possession.
10. Cheta	Town. 11, range 8E., NW. ¼ of sect. 27.	White man in possession.
11. Ton-ubbee	Town. 11, R. 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 4.	Indian in possession.
12. Chicka-sha	Town. 11, range 8 E., SE. ¼ of sec. 17.	Indian in possession.
13. Kota	Town. 10, range 10 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 4.	Indian in possession.
14. Emistaia	Town. 10, range 10 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 4	Indian in possession.
15. Tisho emitta	Town. 11, range 9 E, SE. ¼ of sect. 33	Indian in possession.
16. Me-ha-tubbee	Town. 11, range 8 E.; SW. ¼ of sect. 4	Claimant in possession.
17. Pam-filla	Town. 11, range 5 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 18.	Said to be entered.
18. Yoca-ma-tubbee	Town. 11, range 5 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 17.	Open; no Indian in possession.
19. Istemona-tubbee	Town. 9, range 8 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 16.	No Indian in possession.
20. Ich-la natchee	Town. 9, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 18	White man in possession.
21. Aba	Town. 10, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 3	White man in possession.
22. Yock-enny-ho-nubbee	Town. 9, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 18	Indian not in possession; represented as being ent'd.
23. Io-coma	Town. 10, range 10 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 4.	Indian in possession.
24. Pis-a-hoka	Town. 11, range 8 E, SE. ¼ of sect. 17.	Indian in possession.
25. E-no-ha	Town. 11, range 8 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 17.	Indian in possession.
26. Holla	Town. 10, R. 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 3	White man in possession.
27. Ta-leva-tona	Town. 9, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 18.	White man in possession.
28. Tona	Town. 11, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 4.	Indian in possession.
29. Tocha or Uttocha	Town. 11, range 5 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 29	No person in possession.
30. Luck-homa	Town. 11, range 8 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 20	Other Indians in possession.
31. George	Town. 11, range 8 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 20.	Vacant; gone to Texas by report of Indians.
32. Yow-ah	Town. 11, range 8 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 28.	White man in possession.
33. Kellehona	Town. 11, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 17.	
34. Yo-co-to-ma	Town. 11, range 8 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 17.	Indian in possession; said to be claimant.
35. Ocop-pa	Town. 11, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 17.	Indian in possession; claimant left.
36. Ona chubbee	Town. 11, range 8 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 28.	
37. No-wahoyo	Town. 11, range 9 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 33	Indian in possession.
38. Onah	Town. 11, range 8 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 28.	Entered; known to be so by him (witness).
39. Up-pasa	Town. 11, range 8 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 28.	Ditto.
40. Imma-hoka	Town. 11, range 5 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 18.	No Indian in possession.
41. Tea-nin-tubbee	Town. 11, range 5 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 18.	Ditto.
42. Ia-tubbee	Town. 11, range 5 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 18	No Indian in possession.
43. No-wa-to-nubbee	Town. 12, range 8 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 26.	White man in possession; reserved under 19th art.
44. Iata or Hiata	Town. 12, range 8 E., NW. ¼ of sect 26.	Same remark.
45. Eyimmer	Town. 11, range 5 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 18.	No Indian in possession; white man in possession.
46. So-ka-na	Town 11, range 5 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 18.	Same remark.
47. Ota-ta-homa	Town. 11, range 5 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 18.	Same remark.
48. Timmah	Town. 11, range 8 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 28.	White man in possession.
49. Cunnea-hoyo	Town. 11, range 9 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 33.	Indian in possession.
50. Sook-immah	Town. 11, range 5 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 18.	White man in possession.
51. Ish-pa-hona	Town. 11, range 10 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 33.	Indian in possession.
52. Me-ho-shia	Town. 11, range 9 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 33.	Ditto.
53. Tahona	Town. 10, range 8 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 6.	
54. Me-ma-tubbee	Town. 11, range 9 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 34	Indian in possession.
55. Itoko	Town. 9, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 18.	White man in possession.
56. Wa-ka-tubbee	Town. 11, range 10 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 33	Indian in possession.
57. To-kaia	Town. 13, range 7 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 28.	
58. Tappena	Town. 10, range 8 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 6.	
59. Monta	Town. 11, range 8 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 32.	
60. Shota	Town. 11, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 14.	Claimant in possession.
61. Ona-tubbee	Town. 11, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 14.	Claimant in possession.
62. Stil-abo-latubbee	Town. 11, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 14.	Claimant in possession.
63. Cunnea-homa	Town. 11, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 14.	Indian in possession.
64. Bola	Town. 11, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 24.	White man in possession.
65. Carpola	Town. 11, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 24.	Ditto.
66. Tunapo-staia	Town. 10, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 12	Moved off.
67. Almioka	Town. 10, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 12	Vacant; Indian gone.
68. Lomaka	Town. 11, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 24.	
69. Abana-tubbee	Town. 10, range 7 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 27.	White man in possession.
70. Apa-tioka	Town. 10, range 7 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 27.	Ditto.
71. Enowah	Town. 10, range 11 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 10.	Indian in possession.
72. Fa-nubbee	Town. 10, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 10.	Ditto.
73. Tisho-hamba	Town. 10, range 11 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 14.	Ditto.

Names and residences of Indians at time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek—Continued

Name.	Number.	Remarks.
74. Nok-waya	Town. 10, range 11 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 14	Indian in possessin.
75. Yochata	Town. 12, range 11 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 35	Ditto.
76. Tic-ba-ho-tena	Town. 12, range 11 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 24	
77. Na-tak-un-lubbee	Town. 12, range 12 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 24	
78. Ea-ho-ka	Town. 10, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 4	Vacant.
79. Ata-hubbee	Town. 10, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 6	Indian in possession.
80. Ho-chafa (dead)	Town. 11, range 8 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 34	
81. To-cha	Town. 11, range 5 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 29	
82. Pis-toke-cha	Town. 11, range 5 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 29	Vacant.
83. Cha-hamba	Town. 11, range 5 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 17	
84. Ela-fata	Town. 13, range 7 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 33	
85. Emma-camba	Town. 14, range 6 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 32	
86. Emaia-hekuta	Town. 13, range 7 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 22	
87. Naho-toma	Town. 13, range 7 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 33	
88. Ista-ka	Town. 10, range 6 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 32	Indian in possession.
89. Is-to-mahoyo	Town. 10, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 25	Ditto.
90. Soca	Town. 13, range 7 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 32	Ditto.

Judge Wright's list ends here, and belongs, as he has heard, to Wright, Gwin, and Fisher; he is not certain if A. F. Young belongs to this company. The balance of the number, 117, which he has before stated, belonging to this company, were not taken by him.

Name.	Number.	Remarks.
91. Levi Jones	Town. 11, range 10 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 17	Indian claimant in possession.
92. Charles Eatamba	Town. 11, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 16	Indian in possession.
93. Tus-kiaha	Town. 11, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 16	Ditto.
94. Ainainta	Town. 11, range 9 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 34	Ditto.
95. Ishona-hoka	Town. 11, range 11 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 19	Ditto.
96. Iah-ha	Town. 11, range 11 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 19	Ditto.
97. Jemmy	Town. 11, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 36	Ditto.
98. Yona-hoka	Town. 11, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 36	Ditto.
99. A-ho-ya	Town. 11, range 10 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 33	Ditto.
100. Hob-ba-cha	Town. 11, range 10 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 32	Ditto.
101. Spana-hajo	Town. 11, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 33	Ditto.
102. A-ba-che-hona	Town. 11, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 33	Ditto.
103. Pah-tubbee	Town. 11, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 29	Claimant in possession.
104. Ho-tai-na	Town. 11, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 28	Indian in possession.
105. Istilloc-foya	Town. 10, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 7	Ditto.
106. Noch-a-chukona	Town. 10, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 7	Ditto.
107. Mone-tubbee	Town. 10, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 7	Indian in possession.
108. Lowa	Town. 10, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 7	Ditto.
109. Asholata	Town. 11, range 9 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 33	Claimant in possession.
110. Mish-amom-tubbee	Town. 11, range 9 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 34	Indian in possession.
111. Hong-kio	Town. 11, range 9 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 34	Indian in possession.
112. Ea-hoyo	Town. 11, range 9 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 34	Ditto.
113. Ona or Nano-mahona	Town. 11, range 9E., SW. ¼ of sect. 34	Ditto.
114. Mahona	Town. 11, range 9 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 34	Ditto.
115. Tan-a-porubbee	Town. 11, range 9 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 33	Ditto.
116. Tobias Ward	Town. 10, range 9 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 6	Claimant in possession.
117. Ha-cubbee	Town. 11, range 8 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 20	Other Indians in possession.
118. Nola	Town. 11, range 8 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 6	
119. We-hatona	Town. 11, range 8 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 6	
120. Soc-a-tubbee	Town. 10, range 8 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 5	White man in possession.
121. Noc-kemia, his widow Asa-cha.	Town. 10, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 12	Indian in possession.
122. Monta	Town. 10, range 12 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 18	Ditto.
123. Ema-amba	Town. 10, range 11 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 14	Ditto.
124. E-la-holo	Town. 10, range 11 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 14	Indians in possession.
125. Shompka	Town. 10, range 11 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 14	Ditto.
126. Byata	Town. 10, range 11 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 14	Ditto.
127. Ona-hoka	Town. 10, range 11 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 14	Ditto.
128. Can-shat-tubbee	Town. 10, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 15	
129. Istapasa	Town. 10, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 15	
130. Labasa	Town. 10, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 15	
131. Noc-pe-tesa	Town. 10, range 11 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 11	Indian in possession.
132. Ona-tea	Town. 10, range 11 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 11	Ditto.
133. Anone-tamba	Town. 11, range 8 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 31	White man in possession.
134. Shemaya	Town. 11, range 8 E., SE ¼ of sect. 31	Ditto.
135. Ea-chubbee	Town. 11, range 6 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 24	
136. Ema-itch-a-tubbee	Town. 11, range 8 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 31	
137. Albainta	Town. 11, range 6 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 24	
138. Ela-lutta	Town. 11, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 26	

Names and residences of Indians at time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek—Continued.

Name.	Number.	Remarks.
139. Tema-yola	Town. 11, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 26	
140. Is-ta-hotima	Town. 11, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 26	
141. Me-hatona	Town. 11, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 26	
142. Is-ta-maha	Town. 11, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 26	
143. Ona-hoyo	Town. 11, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 26	
144. Pa-hotema	Town. 11, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 26	
145. Pis-ubbee	Town. 11, range 8 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 9	Indian in possession.
146. We-shoc-she-homa	Town. 11, range 8 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 25	Claimant in possession.
147. Tuscanola	Town. 11, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 25	Ditto.
148. Ho-cha	Town. 11, range 9 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 21	Ditto.
149. Oon-tan-tubbee	Town. 11, range 9 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 21	
150. Pah-na	Town. 11, range 8 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 34	White man in possession (Williams' ferry).
151. Ho-te-oka	Town. 11, range 9 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 11	Indian in possession.
152. Pis-ala-homa	Town. 11, range 9 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 11	Ditto.
153. Ano-teta	Town. 10, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 6	Ditto.
154. Ishmia	Town. 10, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 6	Ditto.
155. A-cha-ba	Town. 10, range 10 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 7	Ditto.
156. Fa-cha	Town. 10, range 10 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 7	Ditto.
157. Istimaya (dead)	Town. 10, range 10 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 7	Ditto.
158. Lomah	Town, 10, range, 10 E, NW. ¼ of sect. 7	Indian in posession.
159. Ille-hona (dead)	Town. 11, range 11 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 19	

This ends the list of Doct. Gwin.

Name.	Number.	Remarks.
160. Achaffola (dead)	Town. 13, R. 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 33	Indian in possession.
161. Tishoche-teba	Town. 12, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 33	Ditto.
162. Ho-tona	Town. 13, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 33	Ditto.
163. Ho-ba-tasha	Town. 13, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 33	Ditto.
164. Lucy McCown	Town. 13, range 11 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 33	Ditto.
165. Talawatona	Town. 10, range 7 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 20	Vacant.
166. Himmocatona	Town. 11, range 10 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 33	Indian in possession.
167. Ta-hoka	Town. 10, range 7 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 28	White man in possession.
168. Pisa-poketa	Town. 10, range 11 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 14	Vacant.
169. Lasi-mah	Town. 12, range 8 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 26	Reserved under the 19th article (Wilson's old stand.)
170. Ista-lubbee	Town. 12, range 8 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 26	Ditto.
171. Olala-tubbee	Town. 11, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 4	
172. Amaya (female) or Tomaya.	Town. 11, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 22	
173. Mi-ho-tona	Town. 11, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 22	
174. Fill-a-taya (dead)	Town. 12, range 8 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 26	Reserved under the 19th art. (Wilson's old stand).
175. Tishoma	Town. 11, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 26	
176. Taka	Town. 11, range 6 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 26	
177. Onubbee	Town. 11, range 6 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 26	
178. A-loc-ca-cha, mother of Betsy Cobb.	Town. 11, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 27	Indian in possession.
179. Betsy Cobb	Town. 11, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 27	Claimant in possession.
180. Owa-tea	Town. 11, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 27	Indian in possession.
181. Abowa-tubbee	Town. 12, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 23	
182. Ococha or Yoco-cha	Town. 10, range 10 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 29	Indian in possession.
183. Eman-cha	Town. 11, range 9 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 21	Ditto.
184. Falama	Town. 11, range 10 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 23	Ditto.

These are all the claims of Edward Gwin, the numbers of which were taken by him.

JOHN H. GORDON.

Taken and sworn to at Louisville on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1838, before

ROGER BARTON.
P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.

No. 21.

General deposition of Tuscanola, a full-blood Choctaw, taken by consent, and to be used where applicable.

TUSCANOLA, a witness for claimants, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

That a short time before the time appointed by the commissioners for meeting at Columbus last fall he was spoken to by We shoc she homa to go round with a white man by the name of Gordon (the same who has been examined by the commissioners), and show the residences at the time of the treaty of the people belonging to We shoc she homa's company and of such others as he was acquainted with. No person ever spoke to him on this subject but We shoc she homa; he did not tell him he should give him any compensation for his trouble; no person has ever promised him any nor has he any expectation of receiving anything; he expects to do it for nothing. He is a son-in-law of We shoc she homa; married his daughter more than ten years ago. He held no office under We shoc she homa at the time of the treaty; for two years past he has acted as assistant to the captain, since they have been engaged in this land business. He does not think he could point out the residences of more than half the heads of families belonging to We shoc she homa's company at the time of the treaty, nor was he acquainted with all their persons. He had not much knowledge of the residences of Cobb's or Pickens' people at the time of the treaty beyond his own neighborhood. He lived at the time of the treaty on this side of Pearl River in the same yard with We shoc she homa, and has since moved off a short distance only. He first became acquainted with John H. Gordon last winter was a year and he has known him well ever since. He met him with Sock a tubbee and Samuel McConn at Canaga's just as they started, and accompanied them in this tour to point out the places where the Indians lived at the time of the treaty. He pointed out to John H. Gordon the places where the following people (heads of families) lived at the time of the treaty, and shall name none but those who of his own knowledge occupied the places pointed out at that time. He begins with We shoc she homa's company. They are as follows:

1. We shoc she homa ..... Party in possession.
2. Hocha ..... Ditto.
3. Oon tan tubbee ..... Ditto.
4. Imasa cha (dead) ..... Indians in possession.
5. Ho teoc ka ..... Party in possession.
6. Pis ala homa (female) ..... Ditto.
7. Ano lata ..... Ditto.
8. Ache ba (female) ..... Ditto.
9. Lomah ..... Ditto.
10. Ho ticka (female) ..... Ditto.
11. Fa cha (female) ..... Ditto.
12. Yoca che (female) ..... Ditto.
13. Hochefo (dead) ..... White man in possession.
14. Pah na ..... Ditto.

These are all he recollects pointing out as belonging to We shoc she-homa's company.

The next following belong to Cobb's company:

15. Pah lubbee ..... Claimant in possession.
16. Holl ba che ..... Ditto.
17. Ahoya ..... Ditto.

18. Aba cha hona ..... Ditto.
19. Hotah na (female) ..... Ditto.
20. Kota ..... Ditto.
21. Emistaia (female) ..... Ditto.
22. Levi Jones ..... Ditto.
23. Tuskecha ..... Ditto.
24. Charles Eatamba ..... Claimant in possession.
25. Jaha (female) ..... Ditto.
26. Thoon a poka (female) ..... Ditto.
27. Jimmy ..... Ditto.
28. Nocke chookma ..... Ditto.
29. Mon tubbee ..... Ditto.
30. Towa (now dead) ..... Ditto.
31. Istillok fay ah, female ..... Ditto.
32. Asholeta ..... Ditto.
33. Tishoe mitta ..... Ditto.
34. Nowa hoyo, female ..... Ditto.
35. Ea hoyo, female ..... Ditto.
36. Himmock a tona, female ..... Ditto.
37. Ispa a hona, female ..... Ditto.
38. Nana ma hona, female ..... Ditto.
39. Hong Kio, female, dead ..... Family in possession.
40. Tobias Ward ..... Claimant in possession.
41. Kunna hoyo, female ..... Ditto.

The following belong to Pickens' company:

42. Anon tamba ..... White man in possession.
43. Miee hitubbee ..... Ditto.
44. Shimeia, female ..... Ditto.
45. Socka tubbee ..... Ditto.
46. Ema ambee ..... Claimant in possession.
47. Kon chea tubbee ..... Ditto.
48. Enowa, female ..... Ditto.
49. Istapasa, female ..... Ditto.
50. Shota ..... Ditto.
51. Ona tubbee ..... Ditto.
52. Is tilla bo tubbee ..... Ditto.
53. Ebana tubbee ..... Vacant.
54. Ela polo, dead ..... Family in possession.

Witness being interrogated as to particular names, says he recollects Emei a hok ta, claimant in possession. This is the only one he can recollect.

TUSKANOLA, his + mark.

Taken and sworn to at Louisville, Mi., this 7th day of May, A. D. 1838, before—

P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.

No. 22.

General deposition of Sock a tubbee, a full-blood Choctaw, taken by consent, to be used where applicable.

SOCKA TUBBEE, having been duly sworn on the part of the claimants, deposes as follows:

That he has been light horseman (suboon te. la. tuska) to Capt. Pickens' company for about nine years. It is the duty of the light horse-

man to execute orders of the captain generally, to keep the peace, to carry talks from one part of the nation to another, to summon the people to councils, and to preserve order at all public meetings. He is the next person in rank to the captain. Before the treaty it was usual to have two to a company, but since he has been the only one to his company, which, he thinks, at this time consists of about fifty heads of families; they are much scattered. At the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he was personally acquainted with the heads of all these fifty families. It was his duty before the treaty to know the residences of all the people belonging to his company. He cannot say that he knew the residences of all his people at that time. There might be a few he did not know. He knew all the people personally. Not a great many of his people have gone away since the treaty. They are nearly as numerous now as before. He does not think he could now tell where each of the heads of families now belonging to his company lived at the time of the treaty. He could point out the places where more than half of them resided at that time from his own knowledge. He also knows where a few of We shoc shehoma's people lived at the time of the treaty, those living in We shoc shehoma's immediate neighbourhood, and of many of Cobb's people also. He does not think he could point out the residences of any at the time of the treaty who did not belong to Cobb's, We shoc shehoma's, or Pickens' companies. He was informed by Pah-lubbee, some time before the commissioners met at Leflore's, that a white man by the name of Gordon was going out to take the numbers of the land on which the Indians resided at the time of the treaty; and that it was necessary some person should go with him to show the places, and also state to what companies they severally belonged. Pah-lubbee told him at this conversation, which took place near Cobb's, that Gordon was to go the next day and that he ought to go with him. He does not know how Pah-lubbee knew this. He did not tell him that he learned this from any white man, nor had he (witness) any conversation with any white man upon the subject. He did not understand that he was to have any compensation for this service from Pah-lubbee or any other person. He has never received any compensation, nor has he been promised any, nor has a right, nor does he expect to receive anything for this service. He received no orders from Pickens on this subject. He went to Canaga's the next day, where he met Gordon. Pah-lubbee told him to go there. He also met Samuel McCown with Gordon, and was introduced to Gordon (whom he had never before seen) by McCown. McCown told him when they first met that he supposed he knew that he was to show the places where the Indians had lived at the time of the treaty, and that Gordon was the man who was to take the numbers. They set off directly, Gordon, McCown, and himself. Tuscanola overtook them directly after they set off, and they went first to Eahoka's place, and then to his (witness') place, about two and a half miles from Canaga's, where they arrived in the afternoon, and he then went on to the residences of the following persons and pointed them out to Gordon as the places occupied by them at the time of the treaty. He begins with his own company, or Pickens':

1. Eahoka (a female).....Lived at the place pointed out to Gordon at the time of the treaty, where she had a house and field. This place is now occupied by a white man.
2. Anone taniba.....White man in possession.
3. Chemaya (a female).....White man in possession.

4. Ema itch a tubbee.....White man in possession of field.
5. Pis ubbee.....Now in possession.
6. Spota..... Ditto.
7. Ona tubbee..... Ditto.
8. Isstilla bo la tubbee..... Ditto.
9. Cunne ahona (a female)..... Ditto.
10. Ea chubbee.....White man in possession.
11. Albainta..... Ditto.
12. Bola..... Ditto.
13. Carpola..... Ditto.
14. E ba halutta..... Ditto.
15. Temayo la (a female)..... Ditto.
16. Mahatona (a female)..... Ditto.
17. Is ta maha (a female) ..... Ditto.
18. Ona hoyo (a female) ..... Ditto.
19. Pa hotoma (a female)..... Ditto.
20. Tana pistaia .....Party not in possession.
21. Abrui Ka (a female) ..... Ditto.
22. O Kloman Ra (a female).....Party in possession.
23. Monta.....White man in possession.
24. Leoman Kap..... Ditto.
25. Tuppena..... Ditto.
26. E ba na tubbee.....
27. Othla (dead).....Yimma hona, his widow, in possession.
28. Con cha tubbee .....White man in possession.
29. Tithala (dead).....Lalase, his widow, in possession.
30. Byoto .....Party in possession.
31. Ema umber.....Party in possession.
32. E ba tocolo (dead).....His son in possession.
33. E la polo (dead).....
34. Ono poka (a female).....Party in possession.
35. Noc pebasa..... Ditto.
36. Noke waya..... Ditto.
37. Tish a honubbee..... Ditto.
38. Fanubbee..... Ditto.
39. Nowa (a female)..... Ditto.
40. Ashomota (dead).....His widow, Okla pissa, in possession.
41. Nackemaia (dead).....His widow, As ha cha, in possession.
42. Zoc hata.....Party in possession.
43. Abo wa tubbee..... Ditto.
44. Aim moc enny tockeen lubbee..... Ditto.
45. Noc Kea tubbee..... Ditto.
46. Ish she hora (a female).....White man in possession.
47. Tic ba hotona (a female).....Party in possession.
48. Ona tea (a female)..... Ditto.
49. Stah Ka..... Ditto.
50. Catona (a female), dead .....White man in possession.
51. Illa nowa hubbee..... Ditto.

The following, belong to Cobb's company, and their residences at the time of the treaty, were pointed out to John H. Gordon:

52. Can a cha.....White man in possession.
53. Ona chubbee..... Ditto.

54. O-na (a female) ..... White man in possession.
55. A poc cona ..... Party in possession.
56. Cheta ..... Ditto.
57. Yowa (a female) ..... Ditto.
58. Amaia (a female), dead ..... White man in possession.
59. Ema ho tona (a female) ..... Ditto.
60. Ha cubbee ..... Party in possession.
61. Chick a sha ..... Ditto.
62. Pis a poka (a female) ..... Ditto.
63. Meha tubbee ..... Ditto.
64. Tonubbee ..... Party in possession.
65. Poshubbo tubbee ..... Ditto.
66. George ..... Other Indians in possession.
67. Now a to nubbee ..... White man in possession.
68. Lizma ..... Ditto.
69. Sta lubbee ..... Ditto.
70. Fillee taia ..... Ditto.
71. Asholata ..... Party in possession.
72. Tisho emitta ..... Ditto.
73. Canone tubbee ..... Ditto.
74. Misham one tubbee ..... Ditto.
75. Hong Kio (female), dead ..... Her family in possession.
76. Ionain ta ..... Party in possession.
77. Tana bonubbee ..... Ditto.
78. Ea hoyo (a female) ..... Ditto.
79. Nock a chockma ..... Ditto.
80. Istillocfaya (a female) ..... Ditto.
81. Lowa ..... Party in possession.
82. Pah lubbee ..... Ditto.
83. Hiaka ..... Ditto.
84. Hotana (a female) ..... Ditto.
85. Abo chahona (a female) ..... Ditto.
86. Holl bacha ..... Ditto.
87. Ahoya (a female) ..... Ditto.
88. Spana hajo ..... Ditto.
89. Is pahona (a female) ..... Ditto.
90. Wa ka tubbee ..... Ditto.
91. Falama ..... Ditto.
92. Ocopa ..... Ditto.
93. Yaco tima (a female) ..... Ditto.
94. Wa patona (a female), dead ..... Her daughter in possession.
95. Nola ..... Party in possession.
96. Okle ubbee ..... Ditto.
97. Orla la ubbee ..... Ditto.
98. Apasa ..... White man took possession, now vacant.
99. Yimma ..... White man in possession.
100. Tea nin tubbee ..... Ditto.
101. Iya tubbee ..... Ditto.
102. Suk ena ..... Ditto.
103. Pamfilla ..... Ditto.
104. Cunne mone tubbee ..... Ditto.
105. Pis toke cha ..... White man drove him off, vacant.
106. Toke cha ..... White man in possession.
107. Tobias Ward ..... Party in possession.

108. Pis a hoketa (a female) ..... Vacant.
109. Leman Durant ..... Party in possession.
110. Mah ma tubbee ..... Ditto.
111. Na noma hona (a female)..... Ditto.
112. Himmuc atona (a female) ..... Ditto.
113. Levi Jones..... Ditto.
114. Charles Ea tam ba ..... Ditto.
115. Tus kia ha ..... Ditto.
116. Shona hoka (a female) ..... Ditto.
117. Iya ha (female)..... Ditto.
118. Ille hona (female), dead ..... Her son in possession.
119. Jimmy ..... Party in possession.
120. Yowa hoka (a female)..... Ditto.
121. Staia..... Ditto.
122. Tishoche teta ..... Ditto.
123. Hoba ta sha ..... Ditto.
124. Acha fola (dead) ..... Family in possession
125. Lucy McCown (female)..... Party in possession.
126. Hoyubbee ..... Ditto.
127. Ahubbee ..... White man in possession.
128. Hala, or Harry ..... Ditto.
129. Kota ..... Party in possession.
130. Istaia (female), or Emistaya ..... Ditto.
131. Iyocoma ..... Ditto.
132. Is tema hoyo (female)..... Ditto.
133. Tala wa tona (female). ..... Vacant.
134. Tohoka (female) ..... White man in possession.
135. Jesse Nelson ..... Ditto.
136. Egbar ah ga ..... Ditto.
137. Nock ewny ho nubbee..... Ditto.
138. Atoko ..... Ditto.
139. Toba wa tona (female; there are two of this name) ..... Ditto.
140. Apalyo (female) ..... Ditto.
141. Tish homa ..... Ditto.
142. Onubbee..... Ditto.
143. Ta kah ..... Ditto.
144. Betsy Cobb (female) ..... Party in possession.
145. Ka cha (female, dead)..... Her daughter in possession.
146. Awa tea (female)..... Party in possession.
147. Ho co cha ..... Ditto.

He is doubtful if 146 or 147 properly belong to Cobb's company; they belong to Tishopia's company; they are considered the same company.

The following belong to Tishopia's company:

148. Tishopia ..... White man in possession.
149. Eno wah..... Party in possession.
150. Ish tama ha (female)..... Ditto.
151. Loma teka ..... Ditto.
152. Cana ho chubbee ..... Ditto.
153. Loma tubbee ..... White man in possession.
154. Hote na chubbee ..... Party in possession.
155. Nock homa hajo..... White man in possession.
156. Ish cola (female) ..... Ditto.
157. Wah caya..... Ditto.
158. Emubbee ..... Ditto.
159. A choon a tubbee..... Vacant.

The following belong to We shoc she homa's company:

160. We shoc she homa.....Party in possession.
161. Tus canola..... Ditto.
162. Imma camba.....White man in possession.
163. Hocha.....Claimant in possession.
164. Hoteoka (a female)..... Ditto.
165. Pis a la homa (a female)..... Ditto.
166. E la fata.....White man in possession.
167. Socca.....Party in possession.
168. Na ho tema (female)..... Ditto.
169. Anobata..... Ditto.
170. Ah tah hubbee..... Ditto.
171. Lomah..... Ditto.
172. Ismya (female)..... Ditto.
173. Shimmya (female)..... Ditto.
174. Holicka (female)..... Ditto.
175. A cha bah (female)..... Ditto.
176. Tucha (female)..... Ditto.

The above names he gives from recollection. He knows that he visited in company with and pointed out to John H. Gordon the residences of all the above-named persons at the date of the treaty.

The names that follow he recollects when particularly interrogated, and their names mentioned to him:

177. Ita homba.....Party in possession.
178. Is te mona tubbee.....Party not in possession.
179. Anoha (a female).....Party in possession.
180. Tocha.....White man in possession.
181. No wa hoyo (a female).....Party in possession.
182. Iata.....Party not in possession.
183. Me has hia.....Party in possession.
184. Tisho hamba..... Ditto.
185. Na to kun lubbee..... Ditto.
186. Mone tubbee..... Ditto.
187. Monta.....White man in possession.
188. Shomp ka (wife of Ebatocola, No. 32.....Their children in possession.
189. Istapasa (female).....White man in possession.
190. Pah na.....White man in possession.
191. Istemaya (dead female).....Children in possession.
192. Himmo catona (a female).....Party in possession.

SOCK A TUBBEE, his + mark.

Taken and sworn to at Louisville, this 7th May, 1838, before—

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 23.

General deposition of Joseph Hodges, taken by consent, and to be used where applicable.

JOSEPH HODGES, a witness for claimants, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

I have resided in this State since the first of October, 1836, and have lived during that time in Leake County, where I now live. I am twenty-three years old. I have not much acquaintance with the Indians in my

neighborhood. I have been employed to take the numbers of the land on which some of the Indians are represented to have lived at the time of the treaty. The first service of this kind was performed between the 18th and 25 of December last. John H. Gordon spoke to me to do it, and I understood from him that the work was to be done for Judge Wright, or Judge Wright & Company, I do not know which; I have not received anything for that service; I made no agreement with Gordon as to what compensation I was to receive; I expect to be compensated by the persons who have the interest in the claims, but there is no agreement between us about it; I expect to receive compensation in money and not in land, if I ever get any; I was at the time residing with Mr. Gordon but working for myself; I was going in the neighborhood of these Indians, and at his request I agreed to take the numbers.

I have also taken some numbers of Indian residences last week at the request of Colo. Forrester. I made no contract with him, and nothing was said about any compensation. I was engaged in the business this last time about 4 days. I expect to receive compensation from Forrester. My compensation is not to depend in any way on the result of the investigations. I have made no conditional bargains. I have no interest either direct or indirect in any claim under the treaty, and never have had any. I have not been employed on any other occasions to take the numbers of land.

I was not acquainted with the residences of any of the Indians at the time of the treaty. When I went out in December to take the numbers I was accompanied by Kun ne mon tubbee, a Choctaw, whom I had seen some few times before, and have seen frequently since; and Nathaniel Cobb, also a Choctaw, a son of Capt. Cobb. They pointed out the places where the Indians lived at the time of the treaty. In the greater number of cases the Indians were not in possession when I was there; the residences were pointed out by those with me. The houses were all standing. I did not know personally any of the Indians myself whose numbers I took. I examined the corners in each case except one, and also examined in some, but not in all, the part of the section in which the residences were situate. I made a written memorandum at the time of the examination of the sections, and have that memorandum now with me. In giving the numbers I have to speak from the memorandum, I cannot speak from recollection independent of that.

The first place we went to was to what was pointed out as the residence of—

1. Ona ton tubbee	.....	We found Indians in possession, and the Indian on the place went with myself and the two Indians with me and shewed us the corner. The mark was sect. 6 SE. ¼, range 8 E., town. 14.
2. Shia hoka	Town. 15, range 7 E., sect. 26 SE. ¼.	White man in possession.
3. Ti haga	Town. 15, range 7 E., sect. 36 SW. ¼.	Ditto.
4. Toh bin gee	Town. 14, range 6 E., sect. 14 SW. ¼.	White man in possession.
5. Ish ihona	Town. 15, range 5 E., sect. 10 NE. ¼.	Ditto.
6. Ona hoka	Town. 14, range 6 E., sect. 4 SE. ¼.	Ditto.

On being shown the residences of these Indians, as reported to us, I examined the sections marks in each case, except in the case of Is-hi-hona, and that I did not examine. I had my information from other persons. Nathaniel Cobb, who was with me, spoke English, and I had

no difficulty in understanding him. He was along as an interpreter. He did not pretend to point out the places or to know them of his own knowledge. Kunne-mon-tubbee shewed the places, as I understood, and Cobb gave me the information derived from him. Kunne-mon-tubbee appeared to know who had lived on the residences pointed out. I could in each case see the house and improvement from the corner of the section on which it stood, and could thus ascertain on what quarter of the section it was situated.

When I went last week to take numbers, Tishomah went with me to point out the residences, and was with me all the time; and Samuel McCown was with me the first day. I was not acquainted with Tishomah, and I got Samuel McCown to go with me to his house, as I did not know where he lived, and I wanted McCown to get Tishomah to go with me and point out the residences of those Indians. I wanted to know. We went to Tishomah's. He agreed to go and point out the places. We went the same day, and McCown went along, and during the day acted as interpreter. The next day and till the business was through I and Tishomah were alone. I could speak a little Choctaw and he could speak a little English, and so we understood each other.

In all cases the residences were first pointed out to me by Tishomah, and then I examined the section corners, except as to the residences on sections 10 and 11; as to these, I examined the corners first and then the residences as pointed out. I had been to the corners of those two sections before and had some acquaintance with them, but I examined them again & am satisfied that the residences are on those two sections. I traced the line until I got to where it ran between the two plantations on which white men lived and where the Indians are represented to have resided formerly. In a majority of cases I found the Indian houses remaining. On three sections I found Indians in possession. Two sections were in possession of white men where it was said Indians had lived. There was an Indian house standing on every place pointed out except one, and at that one there was a field. I made a written memorandum at the time of the names of the Indians given me and the numbers of the section on which they were said to have resided. I have that memorandum, and in giving the names and numbers must speak from that. I cannot give them from recollection. The names and numbers are:

1. E-law-tubbee	Town. 11, range 6 E., sect. 37.	At this section corner the stake was burned. There were two trees marked, standing near it; one marked plainly sect. 26, and the other sect. 5, the first figure being nearly covered by growth. There was another marked tree there, but the mark was so covered by growth that I could only see part of one figure and could not make out the numbers from the marks on the two trees and their position, and from reference to a township map with the sections numbered I concluded that the section on which the improvement stood was section 27. (Indian in possession.)
2. Enowa	Town. 11, range 6 E., sect. 27.	Indians in possession.
3. Is-ta-maha	Town. 11, range 6 E., sect. 27.	Ditto.
4. Min che	Town. 11, range 6 E., sect. 27.	Ditto.
5. Look fau cheha	Town. 11, range 6 E., sect. 10.	White man in possession.
6. Hoth tena	Town. 11, range 6 E., sect. 11.	Ditto.
7. Nat	Town. 11, range 6 E., sect. 11.	Ditto.
8. Acheia	Town. 11, range 6 E., sect. 11.	Ditto.
9. Marsalla	Town. 11, range 6 E., sect. 11.	Ditto.
10. Binna	Town. 11, range 6 E., sect. 11.	Ditto.
11. Io watchie	Town. 10, range 8 E., sect. 4, SW. ¼.	Vacant.
12. Hotika	Town. 10, range 10 E., sect. 7.	Indian in possession.
13. Itta tambe	Town. 10, range 10 E., sect. 7.	Ditto.
14. Ema lubbee	Town. 11, range 11 E., sect. 26	Vacant.

Mr. Forrester furnished me with a list of these names. I was not furnished by Mr. Gordon last winter with any names of Indians whose residences I was to take. I took the names as given out by the Indian who went with me. I could not understand what passed between Kunna-mon-tubbee and Cobb, but made my memorandum from what Cobb told me. I did not note or ascertain the quarter-sections on which the improvements or residences were situated in any case except that of Iowatchee, as given above.

JOSEPH HODGES.

Taken and sworn to at Louisville this 7th May, 1838, before—

P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.

No. 24.

General deposition of Coleman Cole, a three-quarter blood Choctaw, taken by consent, and to be used where applicable.

COLEMAN COLE, having been duly sworn, deposes as follows:

That he has been living in Carroll County, Mississippi, for the last two or three years, before which he had lived all his life in what is now called Choctaw County, for more than twenty years. He was employed by Joshua T. Brown, now present, about one month ago, to take the numbers of the land on which certain Indians lived at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, at the rate of two dollars per day and his expenses, to continue until his services both in taking the numbers of the land and giving his testimony before the commissioners should be concluded. He has not received any other compensation, nor has he been promised, or does he expect any; nothing has yet been paid him; no person has been employed to assist him. Mr. Brown gave him a list of the names of such Indians as he wished him to prove, consisting of about 40 heads of families residing in Carroll County, Yalo Busha and Choctaw counties; of the number on the list he did not know the places of residence at the time of the treaty of more than about 16 heads of families, some residing in Choctaw and the rest in Yalo Busha County; as near as he can judge, one of these heads of families resides in Choctaw and the rest in Yalo Busha; he is not sure he knows the line exactly between the counties; the Indians whose places he visited all lived in one neighborhood; they lived about 13 miles from him at the time of the treaty. He was often in that neighbourhood before and about the time of the treaty, having married there, some eight years before the treaty; of the people whose places he visited, not one is remaining at the place on which he lived at the time of the treaty; about one-half moved off two or three years after the treaty, the others at different times; the last, Joseph Perry, about one month since. Not more than two of their houses are now standing, and all the rest of the places, as well as he recollects, are in the possession of white men, and cultivated by them, except two. He can read and write; was educated at Elliott's, a missionary station, and understands both Choctaw and English. He visited since he was employed by Mr. Brown, as above stated, all the places to be hereafter mentioned; went to the spots where the Indians resided to his knowledge at the time of the treaty; examined the section corners of all the lands and took down the numbers of all on the spot, on a memorandum which he has now in his possession. He does not think he can recollect any of the numbers without referring to his memorandum. He is sure his memorandum is correct, as he took down no number that was not plain. If it was not plain at one corner he went to another. The plan he pur-

sued was, when he got to the spot where he knew a particular Indian resided at the time of the treaty, first to note his name on his memorandum, and then find the corners and put the numbers opposite the names. He also kept on a separate paper a minute of the ¼ section on which they lived, in all cases except there, which he could not determine; this was done by going to the half-mile stakes. The Indians whose places he examined, as before stated, are as follows, and they lived, to his knowledge, on the sec'ts, townships, and ranges as stated opposite their names, viz:

1. Ishma amba	Town. 19, range 7 E., sect. 16	Vacant.
2. Immoc cayo (female)	Town. 19, range 7 E., sect. 16	Ditto.
3. Io punne hoyo (female)	Town. 22, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 22	White man in possession.
4. Muscogee	Town. 22, range 8 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 22	Ditto.
5. Cunne mut tubbee	Town. 22, range 8 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 21	Cabin standing. White man in possession.
6. Yotah	Town. 22, range 7 E., sect. 7	Vacant.
7. Ano watchee	Town. 22, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 12	White man in possession.
8. Chaffa tubbee	Town. 22, range 6 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 12	Vacant.
9. Joseph Perry	Town. 25, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 35	House standing. Does not know who is in possession.
10. Tishopia	Town. 22, range 5 E., sect. 17	White man in possession.
11. Elonia (female)	Town. 22, range 5 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 32	Ditto.
12. Anoba Perry (female)	Town. 22, range 5 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 32	Ditto.
13. Charles Vaughn	Town. 22, range 6 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 6	Ditto.
14. Cunne aho ka (female)	Town. 19, range 9 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 7	Vacant.
15. Shema ka Cole (female)	Town. 21, range 7 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 27, house in sect. 22, field in sect. 27	White man in posesion.

These are all the places he visited in taking the residences and numbers as aforesaid.

COLEMAN COLE.

Taken and sworn to at Louisville, Missi., this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838, before me—

P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.

No. 25.

General deposition of Robert Bell, taken by consent, and to be used where applicable.

ROBERT BELL, a half-blood Choctaw, a witness for claimants, being sworn, deposes as follows:

That he lived at the time of the treaty on Talhtallia Creek, and belonged to Cap. Cobb's company. He was spoken to by Morris Blackwell three sleeps ago to show him the places where certain Indians lived at the time of the treaty. He promised him nothing for his trouble, nor does he expect to get anything for it from any person. He went to accommodate them. Blackwell came to his house and they started late in the evening three sleeps ago. He is certain he made no mistake in the place of residence of any Indian at the time of the treaty. He was well acquainted at the time of the treaty with their places of residence. He cannot speak English, and no person was with him but Blackwell. He speaks Choctaw pretty well, and he had no difficulty in understanding him. He pointed out to Blackwell the residences of the following:

1. David Bell	Party in possession.	
2. Istamba	Do.	do.
3. Belingalia (a female)	Do.	do.
4. Chompah (a female)	Do.	do.

5. Mahobachubbee, or Immahobachubbee ..... White man do.
6. Tanache ..... Party do.
7. Tahubbee ..... Do. do.
8. Hushcumma ..... Do. do.
9. Shacoya ..... Do. do.
10. Emistona, or Istona (female) ..... Do. do.
11. Hoyubbee ..... Do. do.
12. Apaliohoka (female, witness' mother) ..... Party in possession.
13. Robert Bell (witness) ..... Party in possession.

They all belonged to Cobb's company. These are all the places he showed to Blackwell.

ROBERT BELL, his × mark.

Taken and sworn to at Louisville, Mi., this 9th May, 1838, before—

P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.

No. 26.

General deposition of Tish-o-cheleta, a full-blood Choctaw, taken by consent, and be used where applicable.

TISH-O-CHELETA, a witness for claimants, being sworn, deposes as follows:

That he lived at the time of the treaty on Pennoshoke, and belonged to Cobb's company. He was requested by John H. Gordon, Samuel McCown, Sock-a-tubbee, and Tuscanola, who came to his house a short time before the commissioners met at Leflore's, to show the corners of the sections on which a few Indians lived at the time of the treaty. He showed them the places where they lived, and the corners of the sections on which their improvements were, and pointed out the houses in which they lived at the time of the treaty. For this service hereceived nothing, and was promised and expects nothing. He also showed his own residence at the time of the treaty. The places shown were the residences at the time of the treaty of—

1. Achafola (dead) ..... His daughter Hatona in possession.
2. Ho-ba-tisha ..... Party in possession.
3. Hatona (daughter of Achafola) ..... Party in possession.

They all belonged Cobb's company.

TISH-O-CHELETA, his × mark.

Taken and sworn to at Louisville, this 9th May, 1838, before—

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 27.

General deposition of Tishomah, taken by consent, and to be used where applicable.

TISHOMAH, a full-blood Choctaw, a witness for claimants, being sworn, deposes as follows:

That he is a full-blood Choctaw; lived at the time of the treaty on Show-a-ta-caule, and belonged to Capt. Cobb's company. He was spoken to by Samuel McCown, about eight sleeps ago, to go round with Joseph Hodges and show him the places where certain Indians lived at the

time of the treaty. He had become acquainted by sight with Hodges at the meeting of the commissioners at Benjamin Leflore's, and when he saw him again he recognized him as the same person. McCown promised or paid him nothing for his trouble, nor has Hodges or any other person promised or paid him anything. He does not expect any compensation from any person. He met Hodges and Samuel McCown at Betsey Cobb's, and they started in the course of an hour to go to work. He pointed out to Hodges the places where the following Indians lived at the time of the treaty, and is certain he made no mistake, as he was well acquainted with all their places of residence at the time of the treaty. Their names are:

1. Enowa	Party in possession.	
2. Istamaha (female)	Do.	do.
3. Minche	Do.	do.
4. Lookfancheha (white man)	Do.	do.
5. Hothtana	Do.	do.
6. Masala	Do.	do.
7. Nat	Do.	do.
8. Binna	Do.	do.
9. Achaia (female)	Do.	do.
10. Aiowatchee (female)	Vacant.	
11. Uttatamba	Party in possession.	
12. Hoticha (female)	Do.	do.
13. Emalubbee	Do.	do.

They all belonged to Cobb's company, except Aiowatchee, who belonged to Picken's company. He did not show the place where Tishopia *alias* Elantubbee lived; they were not in sight of it.

TISHOMA, his × mark.

Taken and sworn to at Louisville, Mi., this 9th May, 1838, before—

P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.

No. 28.

General deposition of Oon-ta-chea, taken by consent, and to be used where applicable.

OON-TA-CHEA, a full-blood Choctaw, a witness for claimants, being admonished of the nature and obligation of an oath, and declaring his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, was sworn, and deposes as follows:

That he lived, at the time of the treaty, about twelve miles from this place, on the Roberson road, and belonged to Capt. Cobb's company. He was requested yesterday, by Morris Blackwell, to show him the place where Robert Bell lived at the time of the treaty. He is well acquainted with the place; lived about 10 miles from him at the treaty. He went with Blackwell and showed him the place. Bell is still in possession and has always continued there. He belonged at the time of the treaty to Cobb's company. Blackwell gave him nothing for this service, nor has he, or any other person, promised him anything, nor does he expect to receive anything for it from any person.

OON-TA-CHEA, his × mark.

Taken and sworn to, at Louisville, 11th May, 1838, before—

J. MURRAY.

No. 29.

General deposition of Tish o nubbee, a full-blood Choctaw, taken by consent, and to be used where applicable.

TISH O NUBBEE, a witness for claimants, being admonished of the nature and obligation of an oath, and declaring his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, was sworn, and deposes as follows:

That he was requested by Morris Blackwell yesterday to go with him and point out the places where certain Indians lived at the time of the treaty. Blackwell promised to give him nothing for his trouble, nor has any other person, and he does not expect any compensation from any person. He lived at the time of the treaty on Pennoshoke, and is acquainted with the places of residence at the time of the treaty, in the cases he is to mention. He went with Blackwell yesterday, and pointed out to him the places where the following Indians lived at the time of the treaty:

1. Oon-ta-chea, party in possession.
2. Ezra Ripley; Oon ta chea in possession; he is Ripley's father.

They belonged at the time of the treaty to Cobb's company.

TISH O NUBBEE, his × mark.

Taken and sworn to at Louisville, the 11th May, 1838, before

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 30.

General deposition of Norris Blackwell, taken by consent, and be used where applicable.

NORRIS BLACKWELL, being sworn on the part of the claimants, deposes as follows:

That he has resided between two and three years in Leake County, Mississippi, in the NE. corner of the county, about three miles from Harpersville. He has kept a store, and has had considerable dealings with the Indians in his neighbourhood, particularly the Hatchee and Pennyshoke, and knows many of them personally. Before he moved to Leake County, he lived at different times in Covington, from 1820 to 1831; then moved to Jones County from 1831 to 1834 or thereabout; then to Jasper for about three years, and then to Leake. On Friday last, the 4th, he was spoken to by John H. Gordon to take the numbers of the land on which certain Indians lived at the time of the treaty. Gordon gave him a list of 16 names of Indians for the purpose, and told him he wished him to take these numbers for Messrs. Edward Gwin and Forrester. Gordon told him he should be paid for his trouble, but no particular bargain was made; he was to have no interest in these lands, and has no claim or interest in them. He has no interest in any claims that have been before the commissioners or to come before them hereafter. He has no understanding to this moment what he is to receive for his trouble. He has a personal acquaintance with some of the Indians on the list; he has known Robert Bell and Tanachafee about 12 months, and David Bell, Ripley, and Istamba for 9 or 10 months; of the rest his knowledge is very recent; he had no knowledge where any on the list except Ripley lived until he went within the last few days to take the numbers of their lands. Robert Bell, a half-blood Choctaw, one whom he has before named, went with him to show the places where the Indians had lived at the time of the treaty. He did not employ Bell for wages

to go with him, but merely asked him to go with him for that purpose; does not know or believe that Bell was employed by any other person for this purpose. David Bell was recommended by Gordon for this purpose, but he could not find him, and took Robert Bell with him, as he has stated. Robert Bell cannot speak English, but he (witness) speaks Choctaw sufficiently well to be understood by Bell. Robert Bell and himself set out from Bell's house on Sunday last about 12 o'clock to begin the work, and went first to David Bell's, which he pointed out as the place where David Bell lived at the time of the treaty. He took with him the list of names which was given him, and when he arrived at a place pointed out as the residence at time of the treaty of any person on the list, he sought the corners, and put down on the spot the township section and range marks; he also sought the half-mile stakes, and put down the quarter section on which each place stood. He cannot undertake to give from recollection the numbers of any of these places except David Bell's; this he remembers; the marks were on a pine tree; for the other numbers he is obliged to refer to his memorandum. He knows that this memorandum is correct, and that he made no mistake in putting down the numbers on it; there were Indians in possession of all the places he visited except one, and that was the place pointed out as Imma hoka-chubbee; this place was in possession of a white man. Those he has stated before as known to him, except Ripley, whose place he did not visit, were in possession of the places shown. The places pointed out to him by Robert Bell as the residences of the Indians now to be named at the time of the treaty are on the sections and quarters, townships and ranges, opposite their names. He went, as he has already stated, first to—

1. David Bell	Town. 12, range 12 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 10.	Party in possession.
2. Apa li hoka, female, mother of No. 3.	Town. 12, range 12 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 4.	Ditto.
3. Robert Bell, son of No. 2.	Town. 12, range 12 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 4.	Ditto.
4. Chompah (female)	Town. 12, range 12 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 30.	Ditto.
5. Tana cha	Town. 12, range 12 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 30.	Ditto.
6. Belingelia	Town. 13, range 12 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 29.	Ditto.
7. Yok un tubbee, or his widow, Istona.	Town. 13, range 11 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 33.	Ditto.
8. Oscuma or Iscuma	Town. 12, range 11 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 23	Ditto.
9. Tan-hubbee	Town. 12, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 26.	Ditto.
10. Imma ho ba chubbee	Town. 11, range 12 E., SE. ¼ of sect. 5	White man in possession.
11. Shocoyo	Town. 12, range 11 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 3	Party in possession.
12. Hoyubbee	Town. 13, range 11 E., NE. ¼ of sect. 33.	Ditto.
13. Ish tamba	Town. 12, range 12 E., NW. ¼ of sect. 10.	Ditto.

These are all the places of which he took the numbers.

MORRIS BLACKWELL.

Taken & sworn to at Louisville, Miss., this 8th May, 1838, before—

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

MAY 10.

MORRIS BLACKWELL, being again sworn on the part of the claimants, deposes as follows:

That since his last examination on the 8th inst., at the request of Edward Gwin, he has examined the places of two additional Indians to ascertain the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the time of the treaty. The terms made with Edward Gwin are the same as stated on his former examination. The places where the Indians lived at the time of the treaty were pointed out to him by Tishonubbee, a full-blood

Choctaw, who was spoken to by him to go with him. He was not advised by any person to select Tishonubbee to go with him. He took him because he was acquainted with him, and because he lived in the neighbourhood of the persons whose places he was to examine. He went with him to the places where he said the Indians lived at the time of the treaty. The houses were still standing. Their names are:

1. Ezra Ripley ..... Oon ta chea, Ripley's reputed father, in possession. His place, as pointed out, is in township 13, range 11 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 7.
2. Oon-ta-chea ..... (Ripley's father) now in possession. His improvement is in township 13, range 11 E., SW. ¼ of sect. 7.

He went to the corners and examined them and made a memorandum of them on the spot, which he has now in his hand. Is sure he made no mistake. He found the marks plain on two bearing trees. He is not certain he could give the numbers from recollection and has given the numbers from his memorandum. The quarter sections were ascertained by going to the half-mile stakes. The stakes were not standing here, but he found the marks on a stump. They were 4 straight marks. He believed them to be the half-mile marks; has seen such marks before made for the half miles. He also took with him a full-blood Choctaw Indian named Oon ta chea, now present, to show him the place where Robert Bell lived at the time of the treaty. It was pointed out to him by Oon ta chea yesterday. The house is still standing which Oon ta chea said was the same occupied by Bell at the time of the treaty. He examined the section corners where the marks were plain. The surveyor's corner stake is still standing with the marks plain on it. He found by examination that Bell's improvement is in township 12, range 12 E., sect. 4, NW. ¼. He knows it to be on the NW. ¼ because the house stands nearly south from the NW. corner, where he found the bearing trees not more than 400 yards. The surveyor's stake he has mentioned was at the SW. corner. Bell is now in possession. He is personally acquainted with him, and knows he lives there; has been at his house before.

MORRIS BLACKWELL.

Taken and sworn to at Louisville, 18th May, 1838, before—
J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 31.

NATHANIEL COBB, a ¼-blood Choctaw, a witness for claimants, being sworn, deposes as follows in English, being first admonished of the nature and obligation of an oath, and declaring his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments:

That some time before the meeting of the commiss'rs at Ben. Leflore's he was spoken to by Judge Wright to go with Hodges when he went to take the numbers of the lands on which the Indians lived at the time of the treaty, to act as interpreter. Judge Wright agreed to give him twenty dollars for his trouble, and has never paid him; he has never been paid or promised anything more, and does not expect more. He went with Hodges and Kun-a-moon-tubbee, and the latter pointed out places to Hodges *to Hodges* as the residence of the following In-

dians at the time of the treaty of D. C. R., through him acting as interpreter, vize:

1. Oun a ton etubbee	Indian in possession.
2. Is-ta ha-ga	White man in do.
3. To-bin-ge	do.
4. Ish e ho na	do.
5. Ona ho ka	do.

There was one more place pointed out by Kun-a-moon-tubbee, but he has forgotten the name. He does not repeat these names from hearing examination, but distinctly recollects them from hearing them at the time he visited their places. He interpreted fairly and honestly that was said; he is now 19 yrs. old, & is a son of Capt. Cobb.

NAT. COBB, his + mark.

Taken & sworn to at Louisville, Missi., this 11th May, 1838, before—
J. MURRAY,
P. D. VROOM.

No. 32.

General deposition of Kuna mooe tubbee, a full blood Choctaw, taken by consent, and to be used when applicable.

KUNA MOON TUBBEE, a witness for claimants, being admonished of the nature and obligation of an oath, and declaring his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, was sworn and deposes as follows:

That he recollects the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; he was at the ground; he lived at that time on Cain tookta, and belonged to Cobb's company. Some time before the meeting of the commissioners at Ben Leflore's he was spoken to by a white man by the name of Hodges to go with him and shew him where certain Indians lived at the time of the treaty; no person spoke to him on the subject but Hodges, who has paid him nothing nor promised him anything for his trouble; he does not expect to be paid by any person. He met with Hodges soon after this conversation by appointment at Cobb's, and proceeded with him to point out the residences at the time of the treaty of the Indians hereafter named. Nat. Cobb went with them as interpeter. He pointed out to Hodges the residences of—

1. Ista haga	White man in possession.
2. Tobingi (father of Ista haga)	Ditto.
3. Ish ehona	Ditto.
4. Ona hoka	Ditto.

He pointed out the residences of two more, but has forgotten their names; one of them a brother of Ista haga; he lived at the time of the treaty a day's journey from the 4 he has named, but was frequently in their neighbourhood and familiar with their places of residence at that time.

Ista haga's brother and the other whose name he has forgotten lived close to Ista haga and Tobingi. He was well acquainted with him at the time of the treaty; white men were in possession of both their places at the time he went with Hodges. On the name being mentioned to him he recollects the name of Ona ton tubbee, the brother of Ista haga; he pointed out his residence to Hodges.

Tobingi and his sons were in possession of his place. He is not acquainted with Shia peka.

KUNA MOOE TUBBEE, his + mark.

Taken and sworn to at Louisville the 11 May, 1838, before—

J. MURRAY,
P. D. VROOM.

No. 33.

General deposition of William B. Billingslea, of Winston County, Missi., taken by consent, and to be used when applicable.

WILLIAM B. BILLINGSLEA, a white man, and witness for claimants, being sworn, deposes as follows:

That he has been residing in Winston County, in this State, next fall will be three years; that his acquaintance among the Indians is not very general, tho' he has been a good deal among them for the last year or two, taking numbers for himself and partner, John Fitz, of the State of Alabama. All the numbers of land taken for himself and partner he found, when he went to Columbus to purchase them, had been reserved from sale. He has never speculated in Indian titles, and has no interest, direct or indirect, contingent or certain, in any Indian claim before the commissioners, or to come before them. He was employed by Col. Johnston, last Friday week, the 4th inst., to take the numbers of certain Indian claims in the six towns. Ichabod Kelly, a white man, and three Indians, Tokahajo, Chanahajo, and Elitubbee, went with him to show the places where Indians resided at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. He did not employ them for this purpose, but supposes they were sent by Col. Johnston for this purpose. He paid them nothing for their service, promised them nothing, and does not know that they expect anything for it. The only conversation he had with Col. Johnston upon the subject of compensation for himself was that Col. Johnston told him at the time he employed him to take the numbers that he would satisfy him for the service. Col. Johnston has paid him nothing, and promised him no particular sum of money, or any interest in the lands, contingent or otherwise. He has been employed ten days in this service, and got back only last night. William Bryant, a ¼-blood Choctaw, went with him as interpreter. He understood only a few words of Choctaw himself, and only one of the Indians, Elitubbee, speaks English. When Elitubbee pointed out any place to him he relied upon him alone, and did not depend on Bryant; but when the others showed places, he relied upon the interpretation of Bryant. Col. Johnston gave him a list of seventy-two Indian names, whose residences at the time of the treaty he was to examine, but he had only time to examine, he thinks, forty-two. The mode of proceeding was to request some one of the party to take him to the place where some Indian on the list lived at the time of the treaty, and when they got to it, he went generally, but not in all cases, first to the section corners, and afterwards to the spot on which their improvements then or once were. The persons named seemed to have no difficulty in pointing out any place called for, but carried him readily without hesitation to them. He took his memorandum or list, which Col. Johnston had given him, and in every case but one he noted in a book, which he also took with him, on the spot, the name of the Indian who was said to have lived on the place at the time

of the treaty, and opposite his name put down the section, town, and range on which the improvement was found. In many cases he found the half-mile stakes, and when he did not find the stakes he relied upon the step of his horse, which he counted (800 to the mile) to asccertain where the ½-mile stake should be, and in this manner noted also on his book the quarter section on which the improvement was situated. He noted also on his book all cases in which the old Indian houses were still standing, and there was no place visited where he did not find either the house now standing, the remains of one, peach trees or their stumps, or some satisfactory evidence of former improvement, at least as far back as the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. He noted also in his book all cases in which the Indians still remain in possession of the lands, and also where white persons were now in possession or when vacant. He did not know personally any Indian whose place he visited, nor can he give from recollection the numbers of any of the land. He must, in giving testimony upon the subject, rely entirely on the book mentioned, which he has before him. In all cases but two, which he noted, and which he will give hereafter, the marks upon the trees were sufficiently plain to enable him to take them with certainty; the two mentioned were in a prairie, and he had to take them from other corners. He had a township map with him, which he generally used for assistance. The first day of his examination Tokahajo and Chanahajo were with him. He was accompanied only by Elitubbee and Kelly and Bryant. Elitubbee, as he has said, speaks English, and he did not find it necessary to use the services of an interpreter. He pointed out the following places as the residences of the Indians to be named at the time of the treaty, and the townships, sections, and ranges are those on which their improvements are situated:

1. Cha-pa-ka	T. 5, R. 13 E., SW. ¼ of S. 32	Indian house not enclosed; white man in poss'n of that ¼ sec'n.
2. Poshuth-loko	T. 4, R. 13 E., NE. ¼ of S. 5	White man in possession.
3. Emonantubbee	T. 4, R. 13 E., NE. ¼ of S. 8	Vacant.
4. Nockaholaga	T. 4, R. 12 E., SE. ¼ of S. 10	Vacant.
5. Elitubbee	T. 4, R. 12 E., SE. ¼ of S. 9	White man in poss'n.
6. Falicheto	T. 4, R. 12 E., NW. ¼ of S. 21	Vacant.
7. Anticubbee	T. 3, R. 12 E., SE. ¼ of S. 5	Do.
8. Emanchehubbee	T. 4, R. 12 E., SE. ¼ of S. 19	Indian in poss'n.
9. Eahistiya	T. 4, R. 12 E., NW. ¼ of S. 17	Do.
10. Afolopa	T. 4, R. 12 E., NW. ¼ of S. 17	Made no note.
11. Anokchato	T. 4, R. 12 E., NW. ¼ of S. 17	Indian in poss.
12. Hittukhoma	T. 4, R. 12 E., SE. ¼ of S. 7	Do.

Elitubbee stopped here. The next were shown by Chanahajo.

13. Tocubbee	T. 4, R. 12 E., SW. ¼ of S. 6	White man in poss.
4. Opacaga	T. 4, R. 11 E., SE. ¼ of S. 2	Do.
15. Puthkintubbee	T. 4, R. 11 E., SE. ¼ of S. 2	Do.
16. Athpota	T. 4, R. 11 E., SE. ¼ of sec. 2	Do.
17. Elicheta	T. 4, R. 11 E., SE. ¼ of S. 2	Do.
18. Cancha	T. 4, R. 11 E., NE. ¼ of S. 11	Not certain whether on sect. 11 or 2. In a cotton field in possession of a white man.
19. Stemala	T. 4, R. 11 E., NE. ¼ of S. 11	Possess'n do. white man.
20. Shoompulla	T. 4, R. 11 E., SE. ¼ of S. 11	Vacant.
21. Tishohamba	T. 4, R. 11 E., NW. ¼ of S. 11	Do.
22. Apatubbee	T. 4, R. 11 E., SW¼ of S. 2	Vacant last year; has the appearance of cultivation.

Tokajo:

23. Aucubbee or Onecubbee.	T. 5, R. 11 E., SW. ¼ of S. 33	Vacant. Indians living on this ¼ sect. This is one of the prairie cases mentioned as above.
24. Auckfillatubbee	T. 5, R. 11 E., NE. ¼ of S. 27	Vacant.
25. Oonahaka	T. 5, R. 11 E., NW. ¼ of S. 27	Do.
26. Hiyocacha	T. 5, R. 11 E., SE. ¼ of S. 21	White man in possession.
27. Tapananechea	T. 5, R. 11 E., NE. ¼ of S. 15	Do.
28. Pistaga	T. 5, R. 11 E., S. 22, NW. ¼	Vacant.
29. Abetya	T. 5, R. 11 E., NE. ¼ of S. 28	White man in possession.
30. Ticbahaka	T. 5, R. 11 E., SE ¼ of S. 20	Do.
31. Kunamonetubbee	T. 5, R. 11 E., NE. ¼ of S. 29	Vacant.
32. Cunnatubbee	T. 5, R. 11 E., NW. ¼ of S. 17	Do. 2 white men on this sect.
33. Hannubbee	T. 5, R. 11 E., SE. ¼ of S. 30	Vacant.
34. Ebacatubbee	T. 5, R. 11 E., SE. ¼ of S. 30	Do. This is the other prairie place.
35. Istemancha	T. 5, R. 11 E., NE. ¼ of S. 32	Vacant.
36. Lomakah, f	T. 4, R. 11 E., NW. ¼ of S. 30	Do.
37. Tokahago	T. 4, R. 9 E., NE. ¼ of S. 36	Do. Chanahajo pointed out this place through Bryant.
38. Panshishtuna	T. 3. R. 10 E., NW. ¼ of S. 28	Indians in possession.
39. Elabotubbee	T. 3, R. 10 E., NE. ¼ of 26 S	Do. Part of improvem't on NW. ¼ of same sect.
40. Shacopanawa	T. 3, R. 11 E., NE. ¼ of S. 12	Vacant.
41. Shockayo	T. 3, R. 11 E., NE. ¼ of S. 12	Vacant.
42. Illenawa	T. 3, R. 11 E., NE. ¼ of S. 1	White man in possession.
43. Chuffatubbee	T. 3, R. 10 E., NW. ¼ of S. 28	Indians in possession.
44. Chanahajo	T. 3, R. 10 E., NW. ¼ of S. 28	Indians in possession.

Tokahago showed the places from 23 to 44 inclusive. His own place was pointed out by Chanahajo. He believes that he has made no mistake in taking down any of these numbers.

WM. B. BILLINGSLEY.

Taken & sworn to at Louisville, Missi., this 14th May, 1838, before—

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 34.

General deposition of Tokahajo, a full-blood Cho'taw, taken by consent, and to be used where applicable.

TOKAHAJO, a witness for claimant, being sworn, deposes as follows:

That he lived at the time of the treaty at Tallyhala, and had a general acquaintance at that time with the Indians in his neighbourhood, & recollects distinctly the places of their residence at the time of the treaty. He was employed by Colo. Johnson, about 10 sleeps ago, to shew Mr. Billingsley the places where certain Indians lived at the time of the treaty. He went with him and William Bryant, who acted as interpreter, Chanahajo & Mr. Kelly. They began 5 sleeps ago and finished 3 sleeps since. He received nothing for his trouble. Was promised by Colo. Johnston that he would give him something when he was done. He has not been paid. He pointed out to Mr. Billingsley the places where the following Indians lived at the time of the treaty, viz:

1. Aucubbee or Onecubbee	Vacant.
2. Anokfillatubbee	Do.
3. Oonahaka	Do.
4. Hiyocacha	White man in possession.
5. Tapananechea	Do.
6. Pistaga	Vacant.
7. Abetya	White man in possession.
8. Ticbahaka	Do.

9.	Kunnamonetubbee	Vacant.
10.	Cunnatubbee	Do.
11.	Hannubbee	Do.
12.	Ebacatubbee	Do.
13.	Istamancha	Do.
14.		White man in possession.
15.	Paushistuna (female)	Party in possession.
16.	Elabotubbee	Party in possession.
17.	Shacopanawa	Vacant.
18.	Shocayo	Do.
19.	Illenowa	White man in possession.
20.	Chuffatubbee	Party in possession.
21.	Chanahajo	Do.

He is certain that all the above-named Indians resided on the places pointed out by him to Mr. Billingsley at the time of the treaty.

TOKAHAJO, his + mark.

Taken & sworn to at Louisville, Missi., this 14th May, 1838, before

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 35.

General deposition of Elitubbee, a full blood Choctaw, taken by con sent, to be used where applicable.

ELITUBBEE, a witness for claimants, being sworn, deposes as follows:

That he lived at Killistamaha at the time of the treaty, & belonged to Chishahama's company. He had then a general acquaintance among the Indians of his neighbourhood, and now recollects the places where most of them lived at the time of the treaty. He was employed by Colo. Johnson, about 10 days since, to go with Mr. Billingsley and point out the places where certain Indians lived at the time of the treaty. He has received nothing & been promised nothing for his service; perhaps Colo. Johnson may give him something. He went with Mr. Billingsley six sleeps ago & pointed out the places where the following Indians lived at the time of the treaty (Wm. Bryant & Mr. Kelly were along), vize:

1.	Chepaka	White man in possession.
2.	Poshattolocko	Do.
3.	Emonantubbee	Do.
4.	Nockaholaga (dead)	Vacant.
5.	Falicheto	Do.
7.	Auticubbee	Do.
8.	Emanchahubbee	Do.
9.	Eahistya	Party in possession.
10.	Afalopa (dead)	His family in possession.
11.	Anockchato (dead)	" " "
12.	Hittukhoma	Party in possession.

He is certain that all the above lived on the places he pointed out to Mr. Billingsley at the time of the treaty.

ELITUBBEE, his x mark.

Taken & sworn to at Louisville, Miss., this 14th May, 1838, before—

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 36.

General deposition of Chanahajo, a full blood Choctaw, taken by consent, to be used where applicable.

CHANAHAJO, a witness for claimant, being sworn, deposes as follows:

That he lived at Talechala at the time of the treaty, and had a general acquaintance at that time with the Indians of his neighbourhood; and has a distinct recollection of the places occupied by most of them at the time of the treaty. He was employed by Colo. Johnson, about 10 sleeps ago, to go with Mr. Billingsley and shew him where certain Indians lived at the time of the treaty. He has received nothing & has been promised nothing, & expects probably to be paid something for his trouble. He began 5 sleeps ago to shew the following places to Mr. Billingsley; he was accompanied by William Bryant, who acted as interpreter, and Tokahajo, & Mr. Kelly. The places pointed out are as follows:

1.	Tocubbee	White man in possession.
2.	Opacaga	Do.
3.	Puthkintubbee	Do.
4.	Athpota	Do.
5.	Elicheta	Do.
6.	Caucha	Do.
7.	Stemala	Do.
8.	Shoompulla	Vacant.
9.	Tishohamba	Do.
10.	Apatubbee	White man in possession.
11.	Tokahajo	Vacant.

He is certain that all the above-named Indians lived on the places pointed out to Mr. Billingsley at the time of the treaty.

CHANAHAJO, his x mark.

Taken & sworn to at Louisville, Miss., this 14th May, 1838, before—

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

CHOCTAW CLAIMS.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

PART I.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL COBB'S COMPANY.

A few general observations are necessary to a correct understanding of the following tabular statement of claims made by members of Cap. Cobb's company.

The heads of families belonging to this company did not generally signify in person to Col. Ward their intention to remain and take land under the treaty. Samuel Cobb, who was the captain of the company, went to Col. Ward within the time limited for such signification of intention, to inquire of him whether it was true that those who continued to reside for five years on their land would be entitled to a reservation under the treaty. Col. Ward told him it was; whereupon Cap. Cobb requested Col. Ward to register him and his family, and he did so. He

further told Cap. Cobb to explain to his people that they could have land under the treaty; and if they wished to remain in the country and take land, they must get Turnbull (who was a white man living in the neighbourhood) to take their names down; and whatever he did would be recognized by him, Col. Ward. The people appointed a council to be held at George Turnbull's house. At the time agreed on they met there in council, and after consultation, determined to remain the five years and take land under the treaty. They then went in and gave up their names to Turnbull to be written down as an evidence of their intention to remain. Turnbull took down the names on a list, and after the list was completed it was handed to Pahlubbee (the sheriff, a light horseman of the company). There was to be an annuity paid out to the Indians at Benjamin Leflore's in about twelve days from the time of the council, and it was agreed that the list should be given by Pahlubbee to Col. Ward at that place.

Cap. Cobb and Pahlubbee attended at Leflores, and the company also went down to receive the annuity. While there Pahlubbee presented the list to Col. Ward. Some conversation took place between them, in which Col. Ward represented that the laws of Mississippi would be very severe upon them; but Pahlubbee informed him that the people had understood they could get land by remaining five years, and they had made up their minds to stay. After some further remarks Col. Ward looked over the list, and told him that the people should come up one after another and stand by and see their names put on the book. They accordingly did so. The registration commenced just before night, and was not finished that day. The paper was left with Col. Ward, and being engaged in business the next morning, Pahlubbee did not go down to where Col. Ward was, but directed the people to go and have their names taken down. There is no general testimony to show that the remainder of the company attended the next morning and were registered. There is evidence in the cases presented that some of them were registered the next day, and that others did not succeed in getting their names put down.

The foregoing facts are found in the general deposition of Cap. Samuel Cobb and Pahlubbee, to which the commissioners refer for a more detailed account of the council and registration. These two witnesses have given in from memory the names of the heads of families who were at Turnbull's and presented themselves for registration. These will be found in the body of their depositions, respectively.

The testimony of these witnesses is corroborated by the witnesses examined in the individual cases as presented, many of whom state that they were present at the council at Turnbull's, and saw the claimants there, and heard them make application to Turnbull to have their names put down, together with the numbers of their children, and that they were put down in their presence.

It is also proved by John Ellis, the interpreter for the board, and who acted as interpreter for Col. Ward at the payment of the annuity, that Pahlubbee did present the list to Col. Ward as he has stated in his general deposition; that he explained to Col. Ward the object of the list; that Ward received it and registered the names that were on it. (Vid. test'y of John Ellis, in Pahlubbee's case, No. 2).

Cap. Cobb is a disinterested witness, being a registered claimant on Col. Ward's certified list. Pahlubbee is a competent witness to prove the delivery of the paper to Col. Ward, altho' it may appear from other testimony that his name was on it. If there be any interest to affect his evidence, it can only extend to his own claim, without affecting in

anywise the claims of others upon the paper. That part of his testimony which relates to the delivery of the list to Ward is fully sustained by John Ellis, in whom the board have entire confidence.

The commissioners are of opinion that the evidence is satisfactory to prove a signification of intention to remain and take land under the treaty on the part of all whose names are found on both or either of the lists as made out from the recollection of Cap. Cobb and Pahlubbee, and contained in their general depositions, and also of all who are proved to have been at the council and to have given in their names to Turnbull though not found on either list, as were made out from recollection.

Some of these Indians went afterwards before Col. Ward at the annuity, and were then personally registered by him. We are of opinion this was not necessary. They had previously signified their intention at Turnbull's in the mode directed by Col. Ward himself, which was a reasonable mode, and well accorded with their peculiar manner of transacting business.

A part of Capt. Cobb's were not present at the council at Turnbull's. They lived off a considerable distance on the Yockonookony, and did not hear of the council in time to attend. They agreed to call a meeting of the neighbourhood, that those who wished to remain five years in the country and take land might give in their names and have them sent on to Col. Ward. The meeting was held near to the house of Piahoma, and the neighbourhood, men, women, and children, all attended. The heads of families gave their opinions on the question of emigrating or remaining, and all were in favor of remaining in the country. Ten persons were then appointed to Col. Ward, at the agency, and attend to the registration of all. There was no list of names made out at this meeting. Each head of a family stated the number of his children, and it was concluded that as so many were going to Col. Ward they would be able to give him an accurate statement of the children without having them taken down. They were selected from each family connection with a special reference to that purpose.

The persons selected, to wit, Piahoma (now dead), Tishopeia, Enowa, Hotenachubbee, Ithkotubbee (now dead), Emubbee (now dead), Chileta, Istameha, Pamfille, and Tishomah, set out the next morning for the agency, and arrived there on the third day about noon. Piahoma spoke for the company and explained to Col. Ward the object of the visit, after which Tisopeia also made an address. Col. Ward then remarked that he had lately received a paper giving him instructions, and that since the receipt of it he had made no further registrations. He professed to be sorry for them, as they had come a long distance, and said if he had not received that paper he would gladly have registered them, but as it was he could not do it. He said that in about twelve or fifteen sleeps there would be a gathering at Leflore's to receive an annuity, and they would then see Greenwood Leflore and have some understanding about it. Piahoma told him there were others in the neighbourhood who desired their names put down. He did not give in their names; Col. Ward gave him no opportunity.

Those who were at this meeting at Piahoma's were all at the annuity at Leflore's, but none of them were registered then. They found Greenwood Leflore urging the people to go west, and they did not like to meet him. Nothing was said to Col. Ward, and they came away without anything having been done in regard to registration.

The foregoing statement is extracted from the general deposition of Tishomah, who was one of the persons selected to go to the agency. He gives the names of about 34 heads of families who were present at the

meeting, and also the names of seven heads of families who did not live in the immediate neighbourhood and were not present. These were given in by Pamfille, who stated that he did it at their request.

The statement is corroborated in its essential parts by the evidence of Enowa in Maneche's case, 174. The witness was one of the party who went to Ward's. According to his recollection, Ward told them he could not register them on account of a paper he had received, but they must come to the annuity and he would then give them papers, by which witness understood him to mean papers that they could stay five years. He saw Col. Ward at the annuity, and went down to the place where he was to get his papers, but finding many people there and much confusion, he stood awhile in the gallery and then returned. The people who were at the meeting at Piahoma's were all at the annuity, but none of them got their papers.

The testimony of Elambe, in Nosaka's case, 195, gives strength to that already adverted to; and in Tishomah's case, No. 109, Hotenachubbee testifies that he was with Tishomah at the agency, and that Ward refused to register Tishomah.

From the whole taken together, the commissioners are of opinion that all who were at the meeting at Piahoma's are properly to be considered as having signified their intention to remain and take land under the treaty. They agreed to make known their intention to Col. Ward, and appointed competent and appropriate agents for that purpose. These agents executed their commission, so far as they were permitted. No objection was taken to them, or to the mode in which the business had been transacted. They were not directed to do it in any other way. The only difficulty was the receipt of a certain paper containing instructions.

It is shown that these persons were afterwards at the annuity, and that they were not registered then. There is some evidence that their fears were operated on by the course of proceedings. Greenwood Leflore, their old chief, was present and earnestly desirous that the people should emigrate, and it may be they were unwilling to confront him and go contrary to his opinion. But whether this influenced them or not is in our opinion immaterial. We do not consider that a personal registration at that time was necessary under the circumstances.

The foregoing remarks will be sufficient, it is hoped, to explain the views of the commissioners as to the operation and effect of the general depositions adverted to and the references made to them in the following tabular statement.

In all instances where no special reference is made to general depositions or other evidence the proof will be found in the particular cases.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL COBB'S COMPANY.

CLASS 1.—CLAIMS PROVED AND ALLOWED.

No. of case.	Number in gen'l list of cases.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by the govern't.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 y. of age.			
1	1	Pahlubbee	Shallahoka, f.; Tussaka (dead).	Tallawahonubbee, Byana, Eahambe, Eahokachubbee.	Sam'l McCown, Levi Jones, Hiaha, John Ellis.	S. 29, SW. ¼, T. 11, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, g. dep. list 103; no part of this section has been sold by the govern't; vid. tabular statement from Land-Office, No. 1.	1. Continued residence for more than five years after ratification of treaty proved. 2. Signification of intention proved; see Cobb's gen. depos'n & list No. 14; see Pahlubbee's gen. dep. No. 31.
2	3	Asholata	Oglaema, f.; Mahaintiah, f.; Hokalohona, f.; Emintahambee; Elapissa, f.; Machaia.	Chatamba, Hecatamba, Tomahoka, f.	Hiaka, Pahlubbee	Sec. 33, NE. ¼, T. 11, R. 9 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 109; sec. unsold; vid. statement from Land Office, No. 3.	1. Continued residence for 5 years proved. 2. Intention proved; see Cobb's gen'l dep. No. 13; see Pahlubbee's dep. No. 1. In addition to this the claimant offered to register personally with Ward, and he refused.
3	5	Levi Jones, ½-blood Choctaw.	Anna, f.; Mathechubbee	Sabala, f.; Sinah, f.; Holin, f.	Ainainta, Pahlubbee	Sec. 17, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 91; sec. unsold; vid. Land Office state't No. 5.	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen'l dep. No. 24; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l dep. 9.
4	6	Poshubbatubbee		Eliza, f.; Siela	Pamfilla, Pahlubbee	S. 30, SE. ¼, T. 12, R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 1; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. statement No. 6.	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intention proved; see Cobb gen'l dep. No. 5; see Pahlubbee gen'l dep. No. 3.
5	7	Ainainta		Waliss, f. (dead)	Nokachookma	S. 34, NW. ¼, T. 11, R. 9 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 94; all unsold; vid. L. Off. state't No. 7.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention proved; see Cobb gen'l dep. No. 3; see Pahlubbee gen'l dep. No. 4.
6	8	Nokachoohma	Tussaha; Hothtenahoyo, f.		Pahlubbee	S. 7, SW. ¼, T. 10, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 106; part sold; vid. Land Off. state't No. 8.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention proved; see Cobb gen'l dep. No. 2; see Pahlubbee gen'l dep. No. 25.
7	10	Nola			Pahlubbee	S. 6, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 8 E; vid. Gordon, dep. 118;	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention proved; see Cobb gen'l

						section unsold; vid. L. Off. statement No. 9.	dep. No. 26; see Pahlubbee gen'l dep. No. 21.
8	11	Tishoemitta (the young waiter).	Lapotema, f.; Olubbetona, f.	Mahataionubbee; Nolahona, f.; Molly, f.	Tuskanola, Tuskeiaha..	S. 33, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 9 E; vid. Gordon, dep. 15; sec. unsold; vid. Land Office state't No. 3.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen'l dep. No. 1; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l dep. No. 2.
9	12	Jemmy	Yowahoka, f.; Istonoka.	H.	Hiaka, John Ellis.....	S. 36, NE. ¼, T. 11, R. 11 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 97; section unsold; vid. L. Off. state't No. 10.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen'l dep. No. 28; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l dep. No. 15. Claimant had a grandson named Sampson living with him at treaty, the son of Yowahoka, for whom he claims lands; vid. ante in report for statement of Indian custom.
10	13	Anokcheto	Pochambee	.....	Tuskenola	.....	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen'l dep. No. 30; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l dep. No. 28.
11	14	Holbachee	Tikaihona, f	Nokanetubbee; Timmepahona, f.	Hiaka	S. 32, NE. ¼, T. 11, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 100; section unsold; vid. L. Office state't 11.	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen'l dep. 4; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l dep. 27.
12	15	Tanabonubbee.....	.....	Anontama, f.; Lewiss ..	Hiaka	S. 33, NE. ¼, T. 11, R. 9 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 115; section unsold; vid. L. Off. state't 3.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen. dep. No. 16; vid. Pahlubbee gen. dep. No. 24,
13	16	Abawala.....	.....	.....	Hiaka	.....	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen'l depo. No. 8; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l depo. No. 6. Claim is made for two step-children, the children of claimant's wife by a former marriage, who were living with him at treaty: Okahachubbee, then over 10 years, now dead; Fillocatubbee, then under 10 y's; vid. report ante, Indian custom.
14	17	Champaya or Shampia.	.....	.....	Pahlubbee	.....	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen. dep. No. 10; vid. Pahlubbee gen. dep. No. 7.
15	18	Hochubbee	.....	Chaconubbee, Stalubbee (dead).	Tuskenola	.....	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen. dep. No. 9; vid. Pahlubbee gen. dep. No. 8. Claim is made for Basey, f., a step-child, living with claimant at treaty, & then over 10 years of age; vid. report ante, Indian custom.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL COBB'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 1.—CLAIMS PROVED AND ALLOWED—Continued.

No. of case.	Number in gen'l list of cases.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what part sold by the govern't.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 y. of age.			
16	19	Charly Eatambee		Lasin (dead)	Ainainta	S. 16, SW. ¼, T. 11, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 92; section unsold; vid. L. Office state't No. 12.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen'l dep. No. 7; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l dep. No. 10.
17	20	Tuskiaha			Pahlubbee	S. 16, SW. ¼, T. 11, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 93; section unsold; vid. L. Off. state't 12.	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen'l dep. No. 36; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l dep. No. 32.
18	22	Tanecha	Syla		Hiaka	S. 30, SE. ¼, T. 12, R. 12 E.; vid. Blackwell, dep. 5; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. statement No. 13.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen'l depo. No. 6; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l depo. No. 5. Claim is made for Naioka, f., a grandchild, living with claimant at treaty, & then under 10 years of age. Her father was dead, and her mother gave her to her grandmother when very young; vid. report ante, Indian custom.
19	25	Iaha, f., or Ayaha (widow at treaty).	Illehona, f.; Hoklahona, f.		Pahlubbee, Hiaka	S. 19, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 11 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 96; section unsold; vid. L. Off. statement No. 16.	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen'l depo. No. 12; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l depo. No. 11.
20	26	Canahoyo, f., widow at treaty.	Yacotona, f.; Emanoatubbee, Panacha, Poshoatubbee.	Eota, Loma	Hiaka	S. 33, NW. ¼, T. 11, R. 9 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 49; section unsold; vid. L. Off. statement No. 3.	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen'l dep. No. 21; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l dep. No. 22.
21	27	Mahatona, f., alias Wahatona, dead.	Sukey, f.; Becky, f.; Jackson.		Pahlubbee, Sam'l McCown, Nola.	S. 6, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 119; section unsold; vid. L. Off. statement No. 9.	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Pahlubbee gen. dep. No. 29. Claim't removed after her 5 years' residence expired. James Pickens, who is a registered claim't on Ward's list,

							had land assigned him which covered her improvements.
22	29	Hongkio, f., dead			Pahlubbee	S. 34, NW. ¼, T. 11, R. 9 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 111; sec. unsold; vid. L. Off. statement No. 7.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention proved. Claim't applied personally to Col. Ward at the annuity; vid. also Cobb g. dep. No. 22; vid. also Pahlubbee g. dep. No. 13. Claim is made for 3 grandchildren, living with the claimant at treaty: 1, Makala, over 10 at that time; 2, Hotte-tena-hoyo, over 10 at that time; Pialehoka, under 10 at that time; vid. report ante, Choctaw custom. These gr. children are the only heirs-at-law.
23	30	Apolatubbee, dead; Istillokfaya, his widow, claims.		Cochatamba	Pahlubbee		1. Continued residence, &c., proved. Claim't lived in his wife's house at the time of treaty. The comm'rs deem this sufficient. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen. depo. No. 23 & 33; vid. Pahlubbee gen. dep. No. 14.
24	31	Himmokatona, f.	Follama, f.; Wakatubbee, Waskin.		Hiaka	S. 33, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 116; section unsold; vid. L. Off. state't No. 18.	1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention, personal registration at annuity proved; vid. also Cobb gen'l dep. No. 11; vid. also Pahlubbee gen'l dep. No. 12.
25	32	Kanoontubbee			Pahlubbee, Asholata, Mockachookma.	S. 34, NW. ¼, T. 11, R. 9 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 9; section unsold; vid. L. Off. statement No. 7.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. The claimant lived in his wife's house at treaty, which is considered sufficient. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb's gen'l depo. No. 19; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l depo. No. 20.
26	37	Hothtana, blind (a warrior under Gen. Wayne.)			Tishahonubbee	S. 11, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. Hodges, dep. 6; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't 19.	1. Residence at time of treaty proved. Expelled by a white man upon the expiration of 5 years. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen. depo. No. 17; vid. Pahlubbee gen. depo. No. 17.
27	38	Lookfanchaha	Watahoyo, f. (dead); Emala, f. (dead).	Anaintubbee, Abanantubbee (dead).	Pahlubbee, Tishahonubbee.	S. 10, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. Hodges, dep. 5; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't No. 20.	1. Continued residence proved. Afterwards expelled by white man. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen. depo. No. 18; vid. Pahlubbee gen. depo. No. 23.
28	48	Emalubbee	Steatubbee	Washita (dead)	Hiaka	S. 26, T. 11, R. 11 E.; vid. Hodges, dep. 14; sundry parts sold; vid. L. Off. state't 26.	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen'l depo. No. 29; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l depo. No. 16.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL COBB'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 1.—CLAIMS PROVED AND ALLOWED—Continued.

No. of case.	Number in gen'l list of cases.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by the govern't.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 y. of age.			
29	49	Massala (dead); Okishwakeia, his widow.	.....	Elowatubbee, Onatubbee, Gonachubbee (dead).	Tishahonubbee, Pahlubbee.	.....	1. Residence. Party died in possession, & family afterwards expelled. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen'l depo. No. 34; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l depo. No. 37.
30	50	Nat (dead)	.....	Tikpatubbee; Hoyotama, f.	Tishahonubbee	S. 11, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. Hodges, dep. 7. Sundry parts sold; vid. L. Off. state't 19.	1. Residence. Party died in possession, & family afterwards expelled. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb gen'l depo. No. 37; vid. Pahlubbee gen'l depo. No. 35.
31	51	Falaminche (dead)	.....	.....	Tishahonubbee	.....	1. Residence. Claimant died in possession about five years after treaty. 2. Intention proved; see Cobb gen. depo'n No. 35; see Pahlubbee gen. depo'n No. 38. Claimant left only one child, his heir-at-law, Onachubbee, who went west a long time ago.
32	52	Tobias Ward, ½-blood Choctaw.	Silas *; Syllin, f.	Nelson *; Agnes, f.; Joel, Falissa, f. (dead).	Ainainta, John Ellis	S. 6, SW. ¼, T. 10, R. 9 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 116. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. state't 27.	1. Residence, continued for 5 years, proved. 2. Intention; personal registration by Col. Ward at annuity proved.
33	70	Ahoya, or Hoya, f.	Yimmetubbee	.....	Pahlubbee	S. 33, NW. ¼, T. 11, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 99. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. state't 18.	1. Residence, continued for 5 years, proved. 2. Intention proved. Claim't was at the council at Turnbull's. Pahlubbee says he forgot to mention his name in his general deposition; see his test'y in this case.
34	95	Hacubbee	Temolahona, f	.....	Jesse Nelson	S. 20, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon's g. depo. 117. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. state't 43.	1. Residence, continued to present time. 2. Intention proved. Claim't & family were at annuity, and per-

							sonally applied to Ward to be registered. Claim is made for two brothers living with him at treaty: Chacha, over 10 years, and William, under 10 years of age; vid. report ante, Choctaw custom.
35	104	Oontachea	Alamontubbee; Phillis, f.; Abahona, f.	Winna, f	Tishochileta	S. 7, SW. ¼, T. 13, R. 11 E.; vid. dep. of M. Blackwell, 2. Sundry parts sold; vid. L. Off. state't 49.	1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention. Claimant registered by Col. Ward at the annuity at Leflore's.
36	105	Tishochileta	Manchubbee; Loshoma, f.	Levis, f	Stamba	S. 33, NE. ¼, T. 13, R. 11 E.; vid. Gordon's dep. 161. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't 50.	1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention. Claimant registered by Col. Ward at the annuity at Leflore's.
37	110	Robert Bell, ½-blood Choctaw (married a Choctaw woman)			Tishochileta	S. 4, NW. ¼, T. 12, R. 12 E; vid. gen. depo. of R. Blackwell, 3. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. state't 51.	1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention. Claimant registered by Col. Ward at the annuity at Leflore's.
38	113	Chompah, f., widow of Emahata, who died before treaty.	Wakeia; Lapintubbee; Tonapeia; Chemona, f.; Chicasa.	Konshehotema, f. (now dead); Ashahoma, f.; Alonsa (now dead).	Tishochileta, Tanache	Sec. 30, SE. ¼, T. 12, R. 12 E.; see gen. dep. of M. Blackwell, 4. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table No. 13.	1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention proved. Claimant registered by Col. Ward, at Leflore's, at annuity.
39	114	Tanache		Smith	Chompah, f.; Robert Bell.	Sec. 30, SE. ¼, T. 12, R. 12 E.; see dep. of M. Blackwell, 5. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table No. 13.	1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention proved. Claimant registered by Col. Ward at annuity at Leflore's; vid. also Pahlubbee gen. dep. No. 5.
40	117	Ishtambee		Anaintubbee; Sophy, f.; Molly, f. (dead); Charles Wesley.	Tishochileta	Sec. 10, NW. ¼, T. 12, R. 12 E.; vid. dep. of M. Blackwell, 13. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 46.	1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention proved. Claimant registered by Col. Ward at annuity at Leflore's.
41	110	Yokontubbee (died 4 years since).	Oonteatubbee; Lushta; Onache, f.		Tishochileta	Sec. 33, SE. ¼, T. 13, R. 11 E.; vid. dep. of M. Blackwell, 7; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 50.	1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention proved. Claimant registered by Col. Ward at annuity at Leflore's.
42	120	Ishkumma		Ahotema; Netokunlubbee.	Yokhata	Sec. 23, SE. ¼, T. 12, R. 11 E.; vid. dep. of M. Blackwell, 8; section unsold; vid. L. Off. table 54.	1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention proved. Claimant registered by Col. Ward at annuity at Leflore's.

* Absent; at school out of State.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL COBB'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 1.—CLAIMS PROVED AND ALLOWED—Continued.

No. of case.	Number in gen'l list of cases.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by the govern't.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 y. of age.			
43	121	Tahubbee	Caocho; Shokta; Teiya, f.		Robert Bell	Sec. 26, NE. ¼, T. 12, R. 11 E.; vid. dep. of M. Blackwell, 9; N. ½ of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't 55.	1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention proved. Claimant registered by Col. Ward at annuity at Leflores.
44	162	Elantubbee, or Tishopeia (the phophet's waiter).	Hoyopa*; Anumbulla, f.	Nokneoktema, f.; Thomas.	Tishomah	Sec. 27, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. gen. dep. of Hodges; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't 72.	1. Residence proved at treaty and for 3 years after, then expelled by a white man named Rowe. 2. Intention proved. Claimant and others applied in person to Ward at the agency to be registered & he refused. This was before the annuity; vid. also, gen'l depo. of Tishomah.
45	172	Enowah	Oklahotubbee; Monintubbee.	Pisahotema, f.	Tishomah	Sec. 27, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. gen. dep. of Hodges; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't 72.	1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention proved. Claimant and others applied in person to Ward at the agency to be registered & he refused. This was before the annuity; vid. also last case and the general dep. of Tishomah.
46	173	Istameha, f., widow of Hobatisha, who died before treaty.	Hokatubbee; Eahona, f.; Kunnea, f.	Fillubbee; Tuscubbeha.	Tishomah	Sec. 27, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. gen. dep. of Hodges; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't 72.	1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention proved. Claimant and others applied in person to Ward at the agency to be registered & he was refused. See the two last cases and the general depo. of Tishomah.
47	174	Maneche	Mary, f.; Tahoma, f	Joshua; Mintenubbee; Nase, f.	Enowah	S. 27, R. 6 E., T. 11; vid. gen. dep. of Hodges; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. state. L. Off. 72.	1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention proved. Claimant was at the council at Piahoma's and told Tishopeia to have his name registered with Ward. He made the request of Ward, who refused. See three last cases and gen'l depo'n of Tishomah.

CLASS 2.—CLAIMS REJECTED.

1	9	Hiaka	Tuskiatubbee; Istimahaya, f.; Immuthpasahona, f.; Tanolehona, f.	Istiatonubbee; Noahonubbee.	Pahlubbee		1. Residence, continued, not proved. Claimant removed voluntarily 3½ years after treaty & was absent two years, then returned & lived in a different house on same section. 2. Intention proved. Claimant made personal application to Col. Ward to register at the annuity; vid. also Cobb gen. dep. No. 27; vid. Pahlubbee dep. No. 26.
2	23	Hotanah, or Hothtena,†	Sina, f.; Apesamba	Alanubbee; Hachones; Hopiishtalubbee.	Pahlubbee	S. 28, SW. ¼, T. 11, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 104; section unsold; vid. state't L. Off. 14.	1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb's gen. dep. No. 31; vid. Pahlubbee gen. dep. No. 19. Claimant had a husband with whom she was living at time of the treaty and is at this time. He is believed to be a claimant. She was not the head of the family and her claim cannot be allowed. She had been married three times. Hopishtalubbee is the only child by her present husband born at the treaty.
3	47	Achaia, f., widow of Onoche, who died since treaty.	Echapotubbee; Eoka, f.; Icha. f; Noahona, f.	Sally, f.; Halisor (dead).	Eachubbee; Tishahonubbee; Lookfauchaha.	Sec. 11, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. Hodges, dep.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't 19.	1. Residence continued from 3 to 5 years after treaty. Testimony not satisfactory. A white man in possession on about the time she left. 2. Intention proved; vid. Cobb, gen'l dep. No. 20; vid. Pahlubbee dep. No. 34. Onoche, the husband, was living with claim't at treaty, and went to the council at Turnbull's. Achia, the wife, gave in her own name. Onoche was not registered, nor does it appear that he signified his intention at any time to remain & take land. He was the head of the family & the wife's claim cannot be allowed.

* Died 3 y. since.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL COBB'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 2.—CLAIMS REJECTED—Continued.

No. of case.	Number in gen'l list of cases.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by the govern't.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 y. of age.			
4	53	Abichehona, f	Ashwatubbee	Enoahona, f	Pahlubbee	Sec. 33, SW. ¼, T. 11, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 102; section unsold; vid. L. Off. state't 18.	1. Residenoe, continued, proved. 2. Intention proved. Claimant authorized her name to be put on the list at Turnbull's, and it was there. Iowager, the husband of claimant, was living with her at treaty and at the time of the registration at Turnbull's. He was not registered, nor does it appear that he signified his intention in any way to avail himself of the benefit of the treaty. He was head of the family and his wife's claim is not allowed.
5	88	Tahomba, or Pisalahema, his wife.		Carson, or Kachien	Tuskenola		1. Residence, continued, proved. 2. Intention. The wife was at Turnbull's, at the council, and had her name put on the list. Tahomba, the husband, was not there; nor does it appear that he, at any time, signified his intention to take land under the treaty. Claim not allowed. See 2 last cases.
6	93	Jesse Nelson, ½ blood Choctaw.		Dixon (dead)	Hacubbee	Sec. 23, NW. ¼, T. 9, R. 8 E; vid. Gordon, dep. 4. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't 41.	1. Residence, continued for 5 years, not proved. Some hearsay evidence of expulsion not to be relied on. 2. Intention proved. Claimant made personal application to Ward, at the annuity, to be registered. The case is rejected for want of proof of continued residence. NOTE.—Claim't had 2 step-children living with him at treaty: 1, Buffa, over 10 y. of age at that time; 2, Falamintubbee, under 10; vid. report ante; Choctaw custom.

7	99	Lowa (dead)	Children and representatives: 1, Nokechookma; 2, Istillokfaya; 3, Monetubbee.		Pahlubbee, Benjamin Leflore.	Sec. 7, SW. ¼, T. 10, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 108. Part of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't 8.	1. Residence continued, proved. 2. Intention, &c., not proved. Clamant does not appear to have been at the council at Turnbull's. The evidence offered of registration at annuity is deemed insufficient. On this ground the claim is rejected.
8	101	Kunamoontubbee		Istahotema, f.; Sukey, f.; Jackson.	Ta-a-mintubbee	Sec. 4, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 5 E.; vid. gen. dep. of Gordon, 7. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't 48.	1. Continued residence not proved, and no sufficient evidence of expulsion. 2. Intention. Claimant does not appear to have been at the council at Turnbull's. He was at the annuity at Leflore's; but there is no evidence that he there, or at any other place, signified his intention to Col. Ward to remain and take the benefit of the treaty. Claim rejected on both grounds.
9	102	Monubbee			Poshubbatubbee		1. Residence proved only for 2 years after treaty, and then voluntary removal. 2. Intention not proved. Claim't was at Leflore's, but did not register with Ward. No proof that he was at Turnbull's, at the council. Claim rejected on both grounds.
10	107	Afaliahoka, f., wife of James Bell, a white man.	Rachael, f.; Martha, f.; Alexander.		Tishochileta	Sec. 4, NW ¼, T. 12, R. 12 E.; vid. Blackwell, dep. No. 2. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. state't 51.	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intention. The wife and family were registered by Ward at the annuity at Leflore s. The husband was not registered; he was old and not present, and nothing was said to Ward about him. Claimant was not head of the family, and on that ground her claim is not allowed.
11	108	Mahatubbee	Ithleohah, Ishtana, f. (dead).	Kapotubbee (dead), Edmund.	Hacubbee	Sec. 4, SW. ¼, T 11. R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 16. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. state't 52.	1. Continued residence proved. 2 Intention. No proof that claimant was at the council at Turnbull's. He and family were at Leflore's, at annuity, but there is no evidence that he then, or at any other time, made application to Ward to be registered, or signified his intention to take land. On this ground the claim is rejected.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL COBB'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 2.—CLAIMS REJECTED—Continued.

No. of case.	Number in gen'l list of cases.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by the govern't.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 y. of age.			
12	115	Melingaliah, f		Eliza, f.	Robert Bell	Sec. 29, SW. ¼, T. 13, R. 12 E.; vid. Blackwell, dep. 6. NW. ¼ of this section sold; see L. Off. state't 53.	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intentions, &c., proved. The claimant was a married woman at the treaty. Jemmy Jones was her husband's name. He had another wife with whom he lived. He sometimes visited the claimant and stayed awhile, and she would in like manner visit him. Claimant was registered at the annuity; there is no proof that her husband was. The claim is rejected on the ground that claim't was not head of a family,
13	122	Immahokachubbee	Loma, Macambee, Emintehoyo, f.	Omalehona, Pisamatubbee, Oklatema.	Losta	Sec. 5, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 12 E.; vid. gen. dep. of Morris Blackwell, 10. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 116.	1. Residence not proved. 2. Intention, &c. Claimant was at Lefiore's at the annuity, sick at camp, and made no application to Ward. Claim rejected on both grounds.
14	195	Nosaka, f. (her husband, Hochefo, parted from her and married another wife before treaty).	Tanole, f.; Onahona, f.; Mistubbee.	Igohohubbee, * Ehema, f.	Elambee		1. The claimant had no house or improvement of any kind at the treaty. She and her children lived with her father, Pelema, and constituted part of his family. 2. Intention proved. Claimant was at the meeting at Piahoma's, and requested to be registered for what was called the 5 years' stay. Ward refused; vid. genl. dep. Tishomah. Claim rejected, claimant not being considered head of a family.
15	98	David Bell, ½-blood Choctaw.		Winna, f; Lila, f.	Ezra Ripley	S. 10, NE. ¼, T. 12, R. 12 E.; see Blackwell's depo. 1. Sundry parts of this section sold;	1. In this case and in the five succeeding cases, the witness, Ezra Ripley, a Choctaw, swears to the facts of continued residence for

						vid. L. Off. state't. 46.	more than 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, and personal registration with Ward at the annuity at Leflore's. But the board feel constrained to say they are not satisfied with the evidence. The witness is not sustained by any other testimony; and when his statements in the case of Lucy McCown and Shakowa (vid. post) are carefully examined, it seems to them unsafe to repose any confidence in him. This claim is rejected on that ground.
16	106	Achafola (died 2 mo. since).	.....(†).....	.....(†).....	Ezra Ripley.....	S. 33, NE. ¼, T. 13, R. 11 E. See gen. dep. of Gordon, 160. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 50.	Claim rejected for the reason given in David Bell's case.
17	111	Hatona, f. (formerly wife of Chinni).	Tishahonubbee, Hokta, f.; Chuffatanola, Hokalotubbee, Fillemontubbee.	.....	Ezra Ripley.....	Sec. 33, NE. ¼, T. 13, R. 11 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 162. Sundry parts sold; vid. L. Off. table 50.	Claim rejected for reason given in David Bell's case.
18	112	Hobatishubbee	Pasachubbee (dead); Elomachubbee; Immatebohona, f. commonly called Atoba; Jackson (dead); Elapanubbee.	Emelahona, f.....	Ezra Ripley.....	.....	Claim rejected for reason assigned in case of David Bell.
19	119	Lucy McCown, f.....	.....	.....	Ezra Ripley.....	Sec. 33, SE. ¼, T. 13, R. 11 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 164. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 50.	This claim is rejected for the reason set forth in the case of David Bell, ante. If Ripley's evidence is to be taken as true, the claim must nevertheless be rejected, as claimant was not at the time of the treaty the head of a family.
20	123	Shakowa.....	Ayella, f.; Panalinge: Muchatona, f.	.....	Ezra Ripley	Sec. 3, SW. ¼, T. 12, R. 11 E.; vid. Blackwell, gen. depo. 11. Parts of this section are sold; vid. L. Off. table 117.	This claim is rejected for the reasons assigned in the case of David Bell; vid. ante.

* Absent; sick at camp.
† No unmarried children claimed for. Heirs at law: 1. Tishochileta, son; 2. Hatona, daughter; 3. Ishtamatona, daughter (wife of Obatisha).

CAPTAIN SAMUEL COBB'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 3.—CLAIMS RECOMMENDED.

No. of case.	Number in gen'l list of cases.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by the govern't.	General remarks; reference to proofs opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 y. of age.			
1	21	Mishamontubbee			Pahlubbee	Sec. 34, NW. ¼, T. 11, R. 9 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 110. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. table 7.	1. Intention proved. Claimant was the annuity at Leflore's, and there made personal application to Col. Ward to be registered; vid. also Pahlubbee, ge. dep. No. 18. 2. Residence continued for 5 years. The evidence shows that claimant was the head of a family at the treaty, but had no house or other improvement of his own. He lived with his mother and made crops for her on her fields. The mother made no application to be registered. The board cannot allow the claim, but respectfully recommend it to the favorable consideration of Congress.
2	103	Ezra Ripley			Tishochileta	Sec. 7, SW. ¼, T. 13, R. 11 E.; Blackwell, g. dep. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Offi. state't. No. 49.	1. Personal registration with Ward at annuity, proved. 2. Continued residence is proved for about 3 years after treaty, when the claimant moved about 4½ miles & there opened a place & built a house. The claim cannot be allowed. But as there is strong reason to believe, from the evidence in the case, that the claimant removed on account of information given by Witt, a white man, that the property on which he lived could not be held by him, the claim is respectfully recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

3	1	09	Tishomah	Otanubbee	Laliss, f	Hotenachubbee	S. 26, NW. ¼, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. Gordon, g. dep. 175. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 34.	1. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant made personal application at the agency to Ward to be registered, and ward refused. 2. Residence for 5 years is not proved, and the evidence of expulsion is not satisfactory. The claim cannot be allowed by the board. They would state, however, that this was the first examination of the witness, and he appeared to be much confused. He afterward appeared to be a fair witness, and under the impression that his statement as to the general facts is true, the case is respectfully recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Part 2.

CAPTAIN JAMES PICKENS' COMPANY.

The evidence of intention on the part of this company to remain and take land under the treaty is similar to that in the case of Cobb's company. Very few made application to Col. Ward in person. It appears that Cap. Pickens went himself to the agency with Cap. Cobb to have his own name registered, andwhen there Col. Ward told him he had better explain the matter to his people; that some of them, perhaps, might wish to take the benefit of the treaty, as he had done; and, if so, George Turnbull would do the writing. On his return home Cap't Pickens directed his light-horseman Socatubbee to make the matter known to the people, and to call a council at Turnbull's. This was done. The council was held about thirteen days before the payment of the annuity at Leflore's; and after some conference they all agreed to stay the five years and take land. The names of the heads of families were then taken down in writing by Turnbull. The children were also counted out and put down, distinguishing between those over and those under ten years of age. When the list was finished Turnbull handed it to Socatubbee, who gave it to Cap. Pickens. He took it and kept it until they came to the camp-ground at Leflore's, where the annuity was to be paid. He then gave it back to Socatubbee, who took it to Col. Ward and gave it to him in person. Socatubbee, and Pahlubbee, the light-horseman of Cap. Cobb's company, went together with their lists, accompanied by Hiaka. Col. Ward took the paper, opened it, and began to write in a book. He kept the paper, and made no request that the men should be brought forward to be registered. After Socatubbee returned from giving the paper to Col. Ward, the company did not go up to be registered. It was thought all had been done that was necessary.

The foregoing statement is extracted from the general depositions of Pickens and Socatubbee. In these will be found lists of the heads of families present at the council at Turnbull's, and who there gave in their names. These lists are furnished from memory, and are not supposed by the witnesses to be complete. They are frequently referred to in the annexed tabular statement.

James Pickens is a registered claimant on Ward's certified list, and has no interest in these claims. Socatubbee is a competent witness to prove the delivery of the papers. (See remarks of com'rs as to the competency of Pahlubbee, the light-horseman of Cobb's company), *ante.*

The commissioners are of opinion that the evidence of intention to remain and take the benefit of the treaty, is sufficient as to all those who were at Turnbull's and gave in their names to be put on the list which was subsequently carried to Ward.

CAPTAIN JAMES PICKENS' COMPANY.

CLASS NO. 1.—CASES PROVED AND ALLOWED.

Number.	No. on gen'l list.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by govern't.	Reference to proofs; general remarks; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
1	4	Socatubbee	Atono, f. (dead)	Mintubbee, Thomas	John Pickens, James Pickens, John Ellis	Sec. 5, NW. ¼, T. 10, R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 120. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. table 4.	1. Residence proved for three years after treaty. Claimant then removed 6 miles, at request of his captain, that he might be nearer to him to execute better the duties of his office, which were important at that particular time. He left a woman to keep possession for him, who was turned off by a white man. This man afterwards offered to buy claimant's title. She refused to sell. This is deemed, under the circumstances, a case of expulsion, and tantamount to a continued reidence for 5 years. 2. Intention proved; vid. Pickens, gen. dep. No. 1.
2	39	Pisubbee		Anatamba, Sampson, Nancy, f.	Socatuba	Sec. 9, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 145. NE. ¼ of this sec. sold; vid. L. Off. table 21.	1. Continued residence for more than 5 years after ratification of treaty proved. 2. Intention to remain, &c., proved; vid. Pickens, gen. dep. No. 3; vid. Socatubbee, gen. dep. No. 1.
3	42	Shota			Eachubbee	Sec. 14, SW. ¼, T. 11, R. 8 E.; see Gordon, dep. 60. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. table 24.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Pickens, gen. depo. No. 6; vid. Socatubbee, gen. dep. No. 5.
4	43	Cunneahona, f	Cunneatubbee, Esteenpunuahoka, f.		Eachubbee	Sec. 14, SW. ¼, T. 11, R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon; dep. 63. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. table 24.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Pickens, depo. No. 37.
5	44	Ebatookela (dead)	Pisalatubbee (only child and heir).		James Pickens, ½-blood Choc.		1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Pickens, gen. depo. No. 13; vid. Socatubbee, gen. depo. No. 14.

CAPTAIN JAMES PICKEN'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 1.—CASES PROVED AND ALLOWED.—Continued.

Number.	No. on gen'l list.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by govern't.	Reference to proofs; general remarks; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
6	45	Eachubbee	Lowatona, f.; Mintahubbee.	Eliza, f.	Socatubbee	Sec. 24, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 135. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 25.	1. Residence for 3 years, and then driven off by white man. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. James Pickens, gen. dep. No. 2; vid. Socatubbee, gen. dep. No. 2.
7	46	Onatubbee	Ebahoyotama, f.	Eamaahonubbee, Nokpala, Mintahotona, f.	Chata	Sec. 14, SW. ¼, T. 11, R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 61. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. table 24.	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Pickens, gen. dep. No. 7; vid. Socatubbee, gen. dep No. 6.
8	54	Nocpelasa	Hikintubbee, Talahubbee (dead).		Pisalatubbee	Sec. 11, SW. ¼, T. 10, R. 11 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 31. W. ½ of SW. ¼ sold; vid. L. Off. table 28.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen'l dep. Pickens, No. 16.
9	55	Coushatubbe		Wansa, f; Conamonubbee, Highinona, f.	Pisalatubbee	Sec. 15, NE. ¼, T. 10. R 11 E.; vid. Gordon, No. 128. W. ½ of SW. ¼ sold; vid. L. Off. table 29.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen'l depo. Pickens No. 15; vid. gen'l depo. Socatubbee, No. 9.
10	57	Biata	Laponubbee, Hoyotubbee.	Holbachubbee, Stantima, f. (dead).	Pisalatubbee	Sec. 14, NW. ¼, T. 10, R. 11 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 126. W. ½ of SW. sold; vid. L. Off. table 30.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep., Pickens, No. 21; vid. gen. dep. Socatubbee, No. 10.
11	58	Anontamba alias Anotaioubbee.	Wallahoye, f.; Yaccomma, f.; Jama, f.	Tikbonubbee, Susa, f.	Socatubbee	Sec. 31, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 133. Sundry parts sold; vid. L. Off. table 31.	1. Continued residence for 5 years proved; then driven off by a white man. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Pickens, No. 5; vid. gen. dep. Socatubbee, No. 4.
12	59	Shemiyah, f.			Socatubbee	Sec. 31, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 134. Sundry parts sold of this section; vid. L. Off. table 31.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Pickens, No. 40; vid. gen. dep. Sokatubbee, No. 19.

13	60	Nokemeia (dead), Asarche, his widow.	Elahotema, f.; Elantubbee, Elataiahona, f.; Lowatamba.	Atonicubbee, Seanola, f.; Achaiatubbee.	Pisalatubbee	Sec. 12, NE. ¼. T. 10, R. 11, E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 121. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. table 32.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Pickens, No. 20; vid. gen. dep. Socatubbee, No. 16.
14	61	Emaumbee	Istapocanubbee (dead)	Elatonubbee	Socatubbee	Sec. 14, NW. ¼, T. 10, R. 11 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 123. W. ½ of SW. ¼ sold; vid. L. Off. table 30.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. depo., Pickens, No. 14; vid. gen. depo. Socatubbee, No. 8.
15	62	Yocata	Akomotubbee	Istimalahona, f.; Anocwaatonah, f.	Nokpelasa	Sec. 35, SE. ¼, T. 12, R. 11 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 75. E. ½ of section sold; vid. L. Off. table 33.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. depo. Pickens, No. 17.
16	63	Emaitchatubbee	Hamayotubbee (dead 3 y'rs), Anontona, f.; Yacotona, f.	Noatema, f. (dead); Ataiahona, f. (dead); Jack alias Onatubbee.	Pissubbee	Sec. 31, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 136. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 31.	1. Continued residence for about 5 years, and then expelled by a white man. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. depo. Pickens, No. 4; vid. gen. depo. Socatubbee, No. 3.
17	64	Onahoka, f			Nokpelasa	Sec. 14, NW. ¼, T. 10, R. 11 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 127. W. ½ of SW. ¼ sold; vid. L. Off. table 30.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Pickens dep. 26. & Socatubbee dep. 26. Claim is made for Hemachona, a niece living with claimant at treaty, under 10 y's; vid. report ante; Choctaw custom.
18	65	Mahatona, f	Lowahoka, f		Tishhoma	Sec. 26, NW. ¼, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 141. Sundry parts of this sec'n sold; vid. L. Off. table 34.	1. Residence proved for 3 years after treaty, and then expelled by a white man. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. depo. Pickens, No. 9; vid. gen. depo. Socatubbee, No. 22.
19	66	Ashomota (dead), Oglapissa, his widow.			Socatubbee		1. Continued residence until claimant died, about one year ago, proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; see gen. depo. Pickens, No. 19; see gen. depo. Socatubbee, No. 15. NOTE.—Ashomota left no child or grandchild, brother or sister, or other relative, except his widow.
20	67	Tithala (dead), Lalase, his widow.		Stemahoyohona, f.	Socatubbee		1. Residence of claimant proved until his death, one year after treaty, and then residence by his family proved for more than 5 years. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. depo. Socatubbee, No. 12.

CAPTAIN JAMES PICKEN'S COMAANY—Continued.

CLASS NO. 1.—CASES PROVED AND ALLOWED—Continued.

Number.	No. on gen'l list.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by govern't.	Reference to proofs; general remarks; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
21	68	Temayola, f.	Akanaubbee, Sahoyo, f.		Tishoma	Sec. 26, NW. ¼, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 139. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 34.	1. Residence for four years after treaty, then expelled by a white man. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. depo. Pickens, No. 10; vid. gen. depo. Socatubbee, No. 20.
22	72	Istillabolatubbee		Pistikatubbee	Cheta	Sec. 14, SW. ¼, T. 11, R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 62. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. table 24.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2 Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. depo. Pickens, No. 29; vid. gen. depo. Socatubbee, No. 7 (called Istillabola).
23	73	Othla, dead about 4 years since, Yimmahona, widow.	Tallawahona, f.	Aholata, f.; Pisatea, f.; Hoyohonubbee, Alahama, f.	Pisalatubbee, Matubbee, Socatubbee.		1. Continued residence of claimant proved up to the time of his death. since which his family have been in possession. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Pickens, No. 38.
24	74	Ebahaluta	Noahamba, Elahoka, f.	Tantima, f.; Dennis (said by claimant to be dead.)	Tishoma	Sec. 26, NW. ¼, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 138. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't 34.	1. Residence for 4 years after treaty, then turned off by a white man. Lived in same yard with Mahatona; vid. 65, ante, and with Mishatubbee and Tokalya; vid. evid. in cases 69 & 71 post, rejected cases. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. depo. Pickens, No. 8; vid. gen. depo. Socatubbee, No. 17.
25	78	Albainta	Kochatubbee, Istechubbee (dead), Konachubbee (dead).	Nanema, f.	Eachubbee	Sec. 24, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. Gordon, g. dep. 137. Sundry parts sold in this section; vid. L. Off. table 25.	1. Continued residence proved for 3 years after treaty, and then expelled by a white man. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid, gen. dep. Pickens, No. 28; vid. gen. dep. Socatubbe, No. 18.
26	94	Elaholo (dead)			Socatubbee	Sec. 14, NW. ¼, T. 10, R. 11, E.; vid. Gordon, g. dep. 124. Section unsold; vid. L. Off table 30.	1. Residence continued by claimant until he died about 2 years since. He lived alone and no one occupied after his death. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid, gen.

							dep. Pickens, No. 12; vid. gen. dep. Socatubbee, No. 13. NOTE.—Claimant's children were all dead before the treaty. The only surviving relatives are: 1. James Pickens, a nephew; 2. Batis ——, also a nephew.
27	96	Tuppena.....	Towaya, f.; Achehoka, f.	Onahoka, f.....	Banatubbee, Socatubbee	Sec. 6, NE, ¼, T. 10, R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon, g. dep. 58. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 44.	1. Residence. The first witness says claimant resided on his place 3 years after treaty and was then expelled. The second witness, who lived much nearer, says he lived there 5 years before the expulsion. The exact time is not important. There is no doubt of the expulsion. 2. Intention. Claimant was at Turnbull's, at the council, & made application to Turnbull to be registered. It was dark and Turnbull told him it made no odds; he could be registered at the annuity. He was at annuity but not registered. The com'rs are of opinion that the application to Turnbull, who acted in behalf of Ward and as his agent, was a sufficient signification of intention.
28	76	Socka.....	Steia, Steimetubbee, Pisamokantubbee, Istambalalee, f., Makkehatona.	Loka, Okpeahubbee, Walis, Tuskaemitta, Ishtemeianubbee, Maalehema.	Meushia.....	Sec. 32, NE. ¼, T. 13. R. 7 E.; vid. Gordon, g. dep. 90. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 36.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Cap. Pickens, No. 36.

CAPTAIN JAMES PICKENS' COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 2.—CASES REJECTED.

Number.	No. on gen'l list.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by govern't.	Reference to proofs; general remarks; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
1	69	Onahoyo, f		Colayam	Tishoma	Sec. 26, NW. ¼, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. Gordon, dep 143. Sundry parts of this section sold, vid. L. Off., table 34.	1. Claimant continued her residence or more than 2 years after treaty, and was then expelled by a white man. She lived in the same yard with Mahatona No. 65, and was driven off at same time. 2. Intention &c., proved; vid. gen. depo. Pickens, No. 24; vid. gen. depo. Socatubbe, No. 24. Claimant was married & living with her husband Mishatubbee, at the time of the treaty. He wished her to go west with him; she refused and he threw her away at Turnbull's. The com'rs do not consider that she was head of a family at treaty, & therefore reject the claim.
2	71	Istamaha, f		Cunnea, f	Tishoma	Sec. 26, NW. ¼, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 142. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 34.	1. This claimant was also a wife of Mishatubbee at the treaty, and lived in the same house and yard with Onahoyo (see last case), & was driven off at same time. Her husband threw her away when he threw away Onahoyo & for same cause. 2. Intention proved; vid. gen. depo. Pickins, No. 35; vid. gen. depo. Iocatubbee, No. 23. Claim rejected for same reason as the last one.
3	77	Batis, Pahotema, his wife.		Gaines	Tishoma, Socatubbee	Sec. 26, NW. ¼, T. 11, R. 6 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 144. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 34.	1. Residence for 5 years not proved. 2. Intention, &c., not proved. The claimant was not at the council at Turnbull's; he was gone hunting. His wife, Pahotema, attended and had herself registered. Claim rejected on both grounds.

4	100	Banatubbee	O	Oglahoyo, f.; Oglaontanole, f.; Patsey, f.	Tuppena	Sec. 27, SE. ¼, T. 10, R. 7 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 69. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 47.	1. Residence for 5 years not proved. Party lived on his place for 2 years after treaty and then removed voluntarily over the Tuskalemeta. 2. Intention, &c. Claimant and family came late to Turnbull's & made application to be registered. Turnbull said it could be done at the annuity. Com'rs think this a sufficient signification of intention to remain, &c. (see case of Tuppena, ante), but reject the claim for want of continued residence.
5	116	Bowatubbee	Eshehona, Sally, f,		Yokhata	Sec. 23, NE. ¼, T. 12, R. 11 E.; vid. Gordon, g. dep. 181.; section unsold; vid. L. Off. table 54.	1. Continued residence not proved. 2. Intention, &c. Personal registration at the annuity proved. Rejected for want of continued residence.
6	246	Iowache, f.; old & unable to appear before com'rs.	Betsey Hays, f., daughter of Phil. Hays, a white man.		Pisubbee	S. 4, SW. ¼; T. 10, R. 8 E.; vid. Hodges, g. dep. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 111.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c. Claimant was at the annuity at Leflore's, but there is no sufficient evidence that she was registered by Col. Ward, or that she signified her intention to remain in any way or at any other time, and for this reason the claim is rejected.

Part 3.

CAPTAIN WEESHOCKSHEHOMA'S COMPANY.

This company, who were neighbors to the companies of Cobb and Pickens, and living in the same district of country, understanding that George Turnbull was authorized to register the people for what is called among them the five years' stay, also went in council at Turnbull's at the time the other companies met and for the same purpose. They severally applied to Turnbull to be registered. He received the applications and made out a paper containing the names of the applicants, and the number of their children, distinguishing those over 10 from those under 10 years of age. This paper he gave to Weeshockshehoma, the captain of the company, who kept it until they went to Leflore's at the annuity, a few days after, and then gave it to Col. Ward, and told him he wanted to stay the five years and take land. Ward was about making the registration, when a difficulty arose about Weeshockshehoma having two wives and a large number of children. Col. Ward said he was not honest; it was not right to have two wives; he would not have anything to do with such cases. He kept the paper until the next day, and then handed it back to Weeshockshehoma, who afterwards gave it to Dr. Gwinn, since which he has not seen it, nor does he know where it is. The company consisted of about one hundred souls. Vid. the testimony of Weeshock'a in the case of Hocha, No. 28, and in the case of Tuscanola, No. 33.

The statement of Weeshockshehoma is confirmed by John Ellis, the interpreter. Vid. his evid. in the case of Weeshockshehoma, No. 3.

This witness says that Weeshockshehoma offered to Col. Ward a list containing the names of himself and family, and of his warriors who chose to stay five years. That Ward either put down his name or was about to do it, when the difficulty arose about the two wives, and a considerable conversation took place on the subject. The Indian became confused and was deeply mortified, and the witness thinks he took up his list and went away without having his name registered. He says that, according to the best of his recollection, there were 18 or 20 names upon the list. They were written on one side of a piece of paper, in a column, extending down the page about two-thirds of the length of it.

Weeshockshehoma is further confirmed by Abner Kelly, a white man, and a witness in the case last referred to, who says he was present at Leflore's at the annuity when an Indian came up with a paper and told Col. Ward he wanted to register to stay five years. Col. Ward told him he had two wives, and by the laws of the State he would have to put one of them away or be imprisoned. He said there were too many of them, and they had better go west of the Mississippi.

The commissioners are of opinion that the refusal of Col. Ward to receive the paper and make a formal register of the names upon it cannot destroy or affect the rights of the claimants. They had complied with his direction by meeting and giving in their names to Turnbull. They had thereby signified their intention to remain and take lands under the treaty, and had acquired a right of which they could not be divested by any arbitrary or capricious act of the agent of the government.

The only question which has occurred to them as involving any possible difficulty is whether the list which appears to have been taken back by Weeshockshehoma, and afterwards given to Dr. Gwinn, when he was about to aid them in their difficulties, should not be produced

as the highest and best evidence to show who were actually registered at Turnbull's; and upon this they have come to the conclusion that its production is not indispensable, and that the evidence adduced to prove a signification of intention, &c., on the part of the claimants is not only credible evidence, and coming from a disinterested source, such as according to their instructions they were required to receive, but sufficient and satisfactory.

If Turnbull, in taking the names of the Indians who desired to remain and get land, acted as the agent of Col. Ward for that particular object and under his instruction (of which there is some evidence and many strong circumstances to induce a belief), then the mere fact of their having applied to him for that purpose, and of his taking down their names, may justly be considered a compliance with the treaty. It may well be doubted whether it was necessary for them or any of them to take the paper and deliver it to Ward.

But if such delivery by them, instead of by the agent, Turnbull, was necessary, it is abundantly shown that the delivery was made. The weight of the evidence goes to show that Col. Ward kept the paper all night in his possession. The claimants had done all that was incumbent on them. It was the agent's duty to make a memorandum of their names and families, or to file the paper that had been prepared according to his direction. So far as they were concerned, the paper had done its office, and if he refused to retain or copy it as a memorial of their intention, it was a flagrant violation of his official duty, and the handing of it back does not, nor ought it in justice, alter the situation or rights of the parties. Would it be right for the government, in view of such conduct on the part of its agents, now to insist that the paper shall be produced or the rights of those claimants be forfeited? This is an old transaction. The paper may be lost or destroyed. If produced it would be difficult and might be impossible to identify it. Weeshockshehoma cannot read, nor can any of the Indians who were present when it was made. Ward is dead and Turnbull has emigrated to the West. By whom could the proof be made? And yet strict identification would be necessary to prevent imposition.

In view of all the circumstances, the commissioners think that the requirements of the treaty, as to the signification of intention to remain and take land, have been reasonably and substantially complied with, and they have accordingly allowed all claims in which it has been proved that the claimant was at Turnbull's and had his name put on the list, provided they were properly sustained as to other requisites.

CAP. WESHOCKSHEHOCAA'S COMPANY.

CLASS 1.—CASES PROVED AND ALLOWED.

Number.	No. on gen. list.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by government.	Reference to proofs; general remarks; opinions of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
1	2	Weshockshehoma, captain.	Matona, f.; Hoyo, f.; Chafahona, f.; Panubbee, Afamatubbe, Amah, f.; Hotemah, f.	Elauaintubbee, Hotaiah, f.; Oklanowah, Emanoatona, f.; Ogleusta, Hoka, f.; Tilly, f.	Tuscanola, John Ellis, Abner Kelly, Sam. McCown, Tobias Ward.	Sec. 25, SW. ¼, T. 11, R. 13 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 146; section unsold; vid. Land Office statement No. 2.	1. Continued residence for more than 5 years after ratification of treaty proved. 2. Intention; claim't made personal application to Ward at annuity and was refused. His name was on the list made out at Turnbull's; vid. gen. depo. of Charles Wilson, near the close of it.
2	28	Hocha	Shotubbee	Sina, f	Weshockshehoma	Sec. 21, NE. ¼, T. 11, R. 9 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 148; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 17.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at Turnbull's, & had his name put on the list, which was afterwards taken to Col. Ward; vid. introductory remarks.
3	33	Tuscanola		Elijah, Alatema, f	Weshockshehoma	Sec. 25, SW. ¼, T. 11, R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 147; section unsold; vid. L. Off. table 2.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Same as last case.
4	75	Pahna		Nokueokatubbee	Nokachookma	Sec. 34, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 8 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 150; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 35.	1. Continued residence for about 5 years, and then turned off by a white man. 2. Intention proved. Same as last case.
5	80	Achaba, f.	Oglaohatubbee, Wakaionubbee.	Pisahokatubbee, Tukalanubbee, Tom.	Nokachookma	Sec. 7, SW. ¼, T. 10, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, g. dep. 155; W. ½ of SE. ¼ sold; vid. L. Off. table 3.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. R. Intention, &c., proved. Same as last case.
6	81	Lomah	Homaache (dead), Autikubbee.	Mukatona, f	Nokachookma	Sec. 7, NW. ¼, T. 10, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, g. dep. 158; W. ½ of SE. ¼ sold; vid. L. Off. table 3.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Same as last case.

7	83	Anolata	Sahoyo, f.	Hotimona, f.; Yokotoontubbee.	Tanapishwa	Sec. 6, SW. ¼, T. 10, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, 150; section all sold; vid. L. Off. table 37.	1. Continued residence proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Same as in last case.
8	84	Faja, f.; widow of Konshetia (dead at treaty).	Abetisteia, Okaintola, f.; Bunnahona, f.		Nokachookma	Sec. 7, NE. ¼, T. 10, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 156; W. ½ of SE. ¼ sold; vid. L. Off. table 8.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Same as last case.
9	87	Istemeia, f. (dead)	Latimasha, f.; Emilla, f.; Tannapishwa.		Anoleta	Sec. 7, NW. ¼, T. 10, R. 10 E.; vid. Gordon, g. dep. 157.; W. ½ of SE. ¼ sold; vid. L. Off. table 8.	1. Continued residence by claimant until her death, and by her family since proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Same as last case.
10	90	Shimiah, f	Immistewah, f.; Oklatea, Tikaya, dead; Washington.		Tanapishwa	Sec. 31, SE. ¼, T. 11, R. 6 E.; Gordon, gen. dep. 134; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 31.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Same as last case.
11	91	Hotika, f.	Tamoahona, f.; Abalahoka, f.; Showa, f.	Wakatubbee, Kanahotema, f.	Anolata	Sec. 7, T. 10, R. 10 E.; vid. Hodges, g. dep.; W. ½ of SE. ¼ sold; vid. L. Off. table 8.	1. Residence continued, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Same as last case.
12	92	Attatawba	Immonahoyo, f	Wakkin	Anolata	Sec. 7, T. 10, R. 10 E.; vid. Hodges, g. dep.; W. ½ of SE. ¼ sold; vid. L. Off. table 8.	1. Residence continued proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Same as last case. Claim is made in this case for a stepdaughter, Chehoatona, living with claimant at the treaty, and then over 10 years of age; vid. report ante, Choctaw custom.
13							

CLASS 2.—CASES REJECTED.

1	56	Oontantubbee		Betsey, f.	Tuscanola	Sec. 21, NE. ¼, T. 11, R 9 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 149; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 17.	1. Intention, &c., proved; same as in last case. 2. Residence continued, &c., not proved, and for that reason the claim is rejected.
2	85	Onoche (now dead); Hoteoka, his widow.	Tithatambee		Tuscanola	Sec. 11, NE. ¼, T. 11, R. 9 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 151; section unsold; vid. L. Off. table 38.	1. Residence by claimant until his death, & afterwards by his family for more than 5 years. Proved. 2. Intention, &c. Claimant was not at Turnbull's at the council; he was old, and his wife, who was present, had her own name registered. This is considered insufficient, and the claim is therefore rejected.

CAP. WESHOCKSHEHOCAA'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 2.—CASES REJECTED—Continued.

Number.	No. on gen. list.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by government.	Reference to proofs; general remarks; opinions of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
3	97	Tahaka	Fillamoontubbee (dead), Hiotubbee (dead).	Stimahaya, f.; Tobehonee, f.	Macumbee	Sec. 28, SW. ¼, T. 10, R. 7 E.; vid. Gordon, dep. 167; S. ½ of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 45.	1. Residence for 2 years after treaty, and then expelled by a white man. 2. Intention, &c. There is no proof that the claimant was at the council at Turnbull's. He was at Leflore's, but there is no evidence that he applied to Col. Ward. Claim rejected for that reason.

Part 4.

CAPTAIN ANTHONY TUNRBULL'S COMPANY, OR THE YALLOBUSHAS.

From the general testimony applicable to the claims of this company, it appears that within six months after the ratification of the treaty, a meeting of part of the company was called at the house of John Perry, to deliberate upon the propriety of going west of the Mississippi, or remaining in their own country and taking land under the treaty. A considerable number collected at the time and place appointed, and after consultation it was concluded to remain. Their names were taken down by Edmund Perry, a person appointed by them for that purpose, who also took down the numbers and ages of their children. When the registration was finished, the paper was given to John Perry, late a captain of the company, who emigrated West about one year afterwards. There is no direct evidence that this list was ever taken to Col. Ward, the agent.

It further appears that within the six months another meeting was held, at the house of Garret E. Nelson, a white man, to take the sense of the Indians in that vicinity on the question which was then agitating the whole nation. The meeting was called at the instance of Col. Ward, and the business was transacted by Nelson at his request. There were present, according to the account given by Coleman Cole in the case of Cunnamatubee, No. 133), sixty or seventy heads of families, and about 300 persons of all ages. The council continued two days, and those who elected to stay and take land under the treaty were registered by Nelson, together with the numbers and ages of their children. This list was given to Nelson to be carried to Ward, according to Ward's direction, and in compliance with a vote of the Indians in council. Nelson set out the next day to go to Ward with the list. He afterwards emigrated West, and died on Red River.

The history of these two councils will be found at length in the general depositions of Moontubbee, and of Col. Robert Cole, a half-blood Choctaw. They each contain a list of the heads of families that were present at the councils respectively, and gave in their names, so far as the witnesses could recollect.

There is full proof to show that the list made out by Nelson was taken to Ward, and the names transferred to his book of registry. Cap. Anthony Turnbull, the captain of the company, testifies that he was at the agency within the six months, and examined Ward's book to ascertain who had given in their names for registration at the meeting at Nelson's, and which of his people were actually registered. He examined the book and gives from recollection thirty-four names of heads of families found therein. Ward told him that Nelson had been there registering the names of some Indians living on Yallobusha. This is the region of country in which Turnbull's company principally resided.

John T. Hammond, a white man having an Indian family, was also at the agency within the six months, and examined the book of registry. He too was informed that Nelson had been there some time before with a long list of names from Yallobusha, and that they were all registerd on the books; and he gives from recollection seventeen names that he saw among many others that were there. (Vid. the general depositions of Anthony Turnbull and John T. Hammond, and the testimony of Coleman Cole, before referred to.)

It is proved also by John T. Hammond, in the case of Sinah Perry, No. 41, and Coleman Cole, in Cunnamatubbee's case, No. 133, that they saw

Ward afterwards at the annuity at Leflore's; and he then told them severally that he had received a list from Nelson and had the names on his book.

There can be no doubt then of the registration of all those heads of families whose names were upon Nelson's list.

There is no direct evidence, as before stated, that the list made at Per ry's was ever taken to Ward. It is in proof, however, that the names of many of those who were at the council at Perry's were found by Turnbull registered on Ward's books. Of the 34 names recollected by him, as mentioned in his general deposition, 14 are found to have been at Perry's, according to Moontubbee's statement, that are not given in by Col. Cole as among those who were at Nelson's. They were registered with other Yallobusha Indians from the same district, and belonging to the same company. Of this there can be no doubt. Turnbull knew his people well. He examined the book for the sole purpose of ascertaining which of them were registered, and he swears to the fact of these names having been recorded there. And so of the 17 names recollected by Hammond as having been seen by him on Ward's book; six are found to have been at the council at Perry's and are not given in by Colo. Cole as having been present at Nelson's.

From this evidence it seems almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that the list made at Perry's was taken to Ward's and there registered. In no other way could these names have gotten on his book. The Indians of the Yallobusha district lived a long distance from the agency, and there is no evidence that they were ever there in person. It is not probable that they were all at both councils, though doubtless some were.

The commissioners have felt themselves justified under the circumstances in concluding that the list made at Perry's was afterwards registered by Ward. And although the meeting may have been held without any express direction from him, if he subsequently recognized what was then done it is sufficient, unless it should appear that some fraud had been practiced upon him, of which no evidence has been discovered.

The commissioners have therefore considered all those who are shown to have been at these councils or either of them, and to have given in their names there, as having duly signified their intention to remain and take advantage of the provision in the 14th article of the treaty.

From the foregoing remarks the references in the tabular statement of this company to the lists of Moontubbee, Colo. Cole, Turnbull, and Hammond will be easily understood.

CAP. ANTHONY TURNBULL'S COMPANY.

CLASS 1.—CLAIMS PROVED & ALLOWED.

No. in class 1.	No. in gen'l list of claims.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by gov't.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
1	40	Coleman Cole, ¾ blood Choctaw.	.....	Colbert, John, dead; Augustin.	John T. Hammond, Col. Robert Cole, Tokalubbee.	.....	1. Residence. Claimant continued to reside on his property about five years after treaty and was then expelled by a white man. 2. Intention to remain, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council at Nelson's and his name was put on the list; vid. gen. dep. Rob't Cole No. 21. His name was found on Ward's books; vid. Anth. Turnbull, g. dep. 27; vid. John T. Hammond, g. dep.
2	86	Charles Frazier, ¼ blood Choctaw.	.....	.....	Stephen Perry, Joshua T. Brown, Joseph Perry.	Sec. 16, SE. ¼, T. 24, R. 7 E. According to the Land Office statement accompanying the report, this is Chickasaw land; vid. statement 39.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Cole No. 17; vid. gen dep. Moontubbee No. 35; vid. gen. dep. Hammond No. 1. NOTE.—Claim was made for 5 children, 3 over 10 & 2 under 10 y. of age. But it appears that at the time of the treaty they resided with their gr'mother, in the Chickasaw Nation; it was not allowed,
3	89	Nelly Dyer, ¼ blood Indian (gone west of the Miss.).	Pallas Oxbury, George Oxbury, Cyrus Oxbury, Polly Dyer, f.; Lucinda Dyer, f. (NOTE.—Children all absent except George.)	Jeremiah Dyer.....	Stephen Perry, Joshua T. Brown, Charles Frazier.	S. 19, SW. ¼, T. 24, R. 7 E. This section unsold; 3.07 acres of it in Chickasaw cession; vid. L. Off. table 40.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Turnbull No. 30; vid. gen. dep. Cole No. 20; vid. gen. dep. Hammond No. 3.
4	125	Joseph Perry, ½ blood Choctaw.	Berriman (dead), Edmond (gone west 1 y. since), Stephen.	James, Johnson, Betsey, Isaac.	Col. Rob. Cole	Sec. 35, NW. ¼, T. 25, R. 6 E.; vid. g. dep. C. Cole; section unsold; vid. L. Off. table 59.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. g. dep. Moontubbee No. 34; vid. g. dep. Cole No. 16; vid. g. dep. Turnbull No. 11; vid. g. dep. Hammond No. 4.

CAP. ANTHONY TURNBULL'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 1.—CLAIMS PROVED & ALLOWED—Continued.

No. in class 1.	No. in gen'l list of claims.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by gov't.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
5	148	Shunaka, f. (not present; represented to be over 100 years of age).	.....	.....	Coleman Cole	The house was in sec. 22, T. 21, R. 7 E. The field was in sec. 27, NE. ¼, T. 21, R. 7 E.; vid. gen. dep. of Coleman Cole; sundry parts of these sections sold; vid. L. Off. table 66, 67.	1. Residence proved until a white man bought the property at the first land sales at Chocchuma, & told her he was coming there. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claim't was not at the council at Nelson's. Nelson told wit. he put her name down at her request. Nelson acting in that matter as the agent of Ward, his declaration is sufficient. Claim allowed.
6	189	Iyowa, not present; represented to be very old.	.....	.....	Moontubbee	.....	1. Claimant resided on her improvement about 2 years after treaty. The whites built a town which took in a large part of it, & she then moved near the Miss., where she now lives. The board consider this a case of expulsion. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Moontubbee No. 45.
7	190	Penola Perry, f. (dead); died in 1836.	(*)	(*)	Moontubbee	Sec. 32, NW. ¼, T. 22, R. 5 E.; vid. gen. dep. of Coleman Cole; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. report 69.	1. Claimant resided on her improvement at Bataponbogue for 2 years after treaty, & then moved to Yallobusha River, 5 or 6 miles above Tallehoma. Hardy Perry, who lived within 250 yards of claimant's old residence, took her place under a cultivation claim, & sold it to a white man, who took possession of her field. Expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved in the case; vid. also Turnbull gen. dep. No. 23.
8	199	Okshowena, f.; not present; said to be very old.	.....	.....	Moontubbee	.....	1. Residence. Claimant had a house and lived close by her son Hoshinshehome, and continued 2 years,

							when a white man made a field right up to the house, and they both removed a short distance; white men then made a field and fence all around them, and they then left the property. The board consider this a case of expulsion. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was not at Perry's, but her son gave in her name to be put on the list; vid. also gen. dep. Moontubbee No. 40.
9	141	Hoshinshehoma (dead).	Tahona, f. (home, sick); Chilleta, f. (dead); Horona, f.	.....	Moontubbee	.....	1. Residence, &c. This is the son of the last claimant. They lived close together and removed at the same time and for the same causes. The evidence in both the cases taken together shows an expulsion. 2. Intention, &c. Claim't was at Perry's at the council, and he and family were then registered; vid. also gen. dep. Turnbull No. 31.
10	152	Eloniah, f.; old & not present.	Bahaka	.....	Tishopeia	Sec. 32, NW. ¼, T. 22, R. 5 E.; vid. gen. dep. C. Cole; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. rep. 69.	1. Residence. Claimant lived at treaty on Bataponbogue, & continued for 2½ years after the treaty; was then expelled by a white man. 2. Intention, &c. Claimant was at the council at Perry's and her name taken down.

CLASS 2.—CLAIMS REJECTED.

1	34	Robert Turnbull, ¼ blood Choctaw.	.....	.....	John T. Hammond (a white man), Anth'y Turnbull.	.....	1. Residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c. Claim't was at Leflore's at annuity and said he was going to be registered, and went in the room where Col. Ward was. It is not proved that he made any application; claim rejected for this reason.
2	35	John T. Hammond, a white man with a Choctaw wife.	.....	.....	Moontubbee, James Oxbury (mixed blood).	.....	1. Residence, &c., for one year after treaty, and then removed voluntarily; took land under 19th art. of the treaty. 2. Intention, &c., proved His name was on Ward's books and seen by Oxbury; claim rejected for want of cont'd residence.

*Claimant's children & representatives are: 1. John Perry; 2. Julia Turnbull; 3. Jo. Perry; 4. Hardy Perry. All these were heads of families at the treaty.

CAPTAIN TURNBULL'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 2.—CLAIMS REJECTED.—Continued.

No. in class 2.	Number in gen'l list of claims.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by gov't.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinion of commissioner.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
3	124	Col. Robert Cole, ½ blood Choctaw, formerly a chief in the Yallobusha district of country.	Peter, Malinda, Sampson, Adam.*	Forbis, Betsey, f.; Chillico, f.; Molly, f.; Susy f.*	Samuel Cobb, Coleman Cole.	Sec. 24 & 25, T. 23, R. 7 E; sections unsold; vid. L. Off. table 7.	1. Continued residence not proved; the land he lived on was not his own; he is a special reservee under the treaty. 2. Intention, &c. His personal registration at the agency proved by Cap. Cobb; claim rejected for the reasons given under first head.
4	129	Halah	.....	†Achehona, f.	Moontubbee	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Moontubbee No 25; vid. gen. dep. Turnbull No. 21; vid. gen. dep. J. T. Hammond No. 9. 2. Residence, &c. Claimant resided on Istilletoba Creek for two years after treaty; then removed; no reason assigned; claim rejected on this ground.
5	132	Pasubbee or Muscogee	Hiokatona, f. Istimakiya, f.; Eentonubbee	.....	Colemon Cole	Sec. 22, SW. ¼, T. 22, R. 8 E.; C. Cole, gen. dep.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Office table 60.	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Col. Cole No. 10. 2. Residence proved for 2 years after the treaty, & then moved to Yokonyputoffee, and no cause shown; claim therefore rejected.
6	133	Cunnamatubbee	.....	.....	Coleman Cole	Sec. 21, SE. ¼, T. 22, R 8 E.; vid. C. Cole, gen. dep.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 61.	1. Intention, &c., proved. Claim't had his name put down at the council at Nelson's, being present. Ward said it was all right. 2. Residence, &c., not proved; same as in last case, and claim rejected.
7	134	Ahiochubbee	Eiantaubbee	Emuthtahubbee, Annotubbee	Moontubbee	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Moontubbee No. 24. 2. Residence, &c., not proved; same as in last case, and claim rejected.
8	135	Halotahomah	.....	Susy	Moontubbee	.....	1. Intention, &c,, proved; vid. gen. dep. Moontubbee No. 20. 2. Residence, &c., not proved; claim't lived with his father and

							had no separate improvement or possession, and for this reason claim rejected.
9	137	Ainaintubbee		Pisatema, f. (absent, mother sick); Yokohotubbee.	Tushpatubbee		1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Moontubbee 49; vid. gen. dep. Turnbull 25. 2. Residence, &c. Voluntary removal after 2 years; claim rejected.
10	138	Onahoka, f.	Takona, Timahoya, f. (gone west).		Moontubbee		1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Moontubbee 21. 2. Residence, &c.; same as above in last case; claim rejected.
11	140	Istemonahoka, f.		Charity	Moontubbee, Stephen Perry.		1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Moontubbee No. 44; vid. gen. dep. Turnbull No. 33. 2. Residence, &c., not proved, and for that reason claim rejected.
12	142	Panshamisha	(‡)	(‡)	Mutta		1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Moontubbee 52. 2. Residence, &c., not proved, and therefore claim rejected.
13	144	Charles Vaughn (went west in 1832); his wife, Lonahoyo, makes claim.			Moontubbee	Sec. 6, NW. ¼, T. 22, R. 6 E.; vid. C. Cole gen. dep.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't 63.	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Moontubbee g. dep. No. 5; vid. Turnbull g. dep. No. 5. 2. Residence, &c.; claim't (Charles Vaughn) went west in 1832, & of course moved voluntarily; his wife, Lonahoyo, remained, but can make no claim as head of a family at treaty; claim rejected.
14	145	Nushabanowah (dead 6 y's since).	(§)	(§)	Moontubbee		1. Residence, &c.; lived 1 mile from what is now Tuscahoma for 3 years after treaty, then removed, probably because a town was building up so near him. 2. Intention, &c.; no proof that it was signified in any way; claim rejected on the last ground.
15	147	Yeota	Hacubbee, Aiahona, f.; Elantubbee.‖	Emuthpasahona, f.	Moontubbee, Col. R. Cole.	See. 7, T. 22, R. 7 E.; Coleman Cole dep.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 65.	1. Intention, &c., proved; claim't was at Nelson's; his name put down. 2. Lived at (on) Yallobusha at treaty and for 2 years after, then removed voluntarily to head of Loosa Schoona; claim rejected for want of continued residence.

* NOTE.—Claim was made for Elahotika, a Creek captive living with claimant as a child at the time of the treaty. (See report, ante, Choctaw custom.)

† Absent; left at Chocchuma to take care of a sick grandmother.

‡ The 4 children claimed for in this case are children of claimant's brother. The weight of evid. is that their father was living at treaty & they living with him.

§ Heirs & representatives living: 1. Oklahoma, f., his widow; Holitahoma, Nogowa, children, both married at the treaty.

‖ NOTE.—The children all went west with their mother some time after the treaty.

CAPTAIN TURNBULL'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 2.—CLAIMS REJECTED.—Continued.

No. in class 2.	Number in gen'l list of claims.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by gov't.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
16	149	Ismahamba	Panshechubbee, *Eamintuhoka, f.; Emtonlahona, f.; †Amahatona, f.	Shalinhoka, f.; Oglaona, f.; Iema, f.	Coleman Cole, Moontubbee.	Sec. 16, T. 19, R. 7 E.; vid. C. Cole g. dep.; section unsold; vid. L. Off. state't 70.	1. Intention, &c.; claimant's name given in at the council at Perry's. 2. Residence, &c.; lived 2 years after the treaty on Mulberry Creek, and then removed voluntarily; claim rejected.
17	151	Kunahoka, f	Shuma, f.; ‡Shohomeia, f.; Anolehoyo, f.	Sylva, f	Col. R. Cole	Sec. 7, NE. ¼, T. 19, R. 9 E.; vid. C. Cole g. dep.; sundry parts sold; vid. L. Off. state't 68.	1. Residence, &c.; claim't lived on Kulabetta for 2 years after treaty, & then removed after her neighbours had left her and gone west. 2. Intention, &c.; party was not at the council; a man named Hepukana gave in her name to be put on the list; claim rejected; no continued residence.
18	154	Immokaiyo, f. (old and unable to appear in person).	§Tikabahotona, f.; Haka, f.		Coleman Cole	Sec. 16, T. 19, R. 7 E.; C. Cole g. dep.; section unsold; see L. Off. table 70.	1. Intention, &c., proved; name of claimant was put down by Nelson, Col. Ward's agent, at request of Anowatchie. 2. Residence, &c.; claim't lived on Mulberry Creek for 2 years after treaty, then removed; no cause shown; claim rejected on that ground.
19	155	Yimmachubbee (gone west).	Hopakonubbee, Lucy, f.		Coleman Cole		1. Intention, &c., proved; claim't was at Nelson's & gave in his name; see also Moontubbee g. d. 22. 2. Residence, &c.; claimant lived on Cypress Creek & continued there 2 or 3 years after the treaty; then removed; no reason shown; claim rejected on that ground.

20	156	Molly Frazier, f. (½-blood; gone west).	George (gone west)	.....	Joseph Perry	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Moontubbee g. dep. 37; vid. Turnbull g. dep. 24; Hammond g. dep. 2. 2. Residence, &c.; soon after treaty claimant left her residence & removed to her daughter's place in the Chickasaw country; claim rejected for this cause.
21	157	Nancy Moore, f. (½-blood; went west fall of 1836).	.....	.....	Joseph Perry	.....	1. Intention to remain, &c., proved; vid. Hammond g. dep. No. 12. 2. Claimant was married at treaty to John Perry; lived in a separate house 7 miles distant; he had another wife and visited both; she left there 3 years after the treaty & went to Yokonyputoffa, where she stayed till she went west; claim rejected; 1. She was not the head of a family; 2. Continued residence not proved.
22	159	Kunnemonubbee, alias Monubbee.	Lashamehona, f. (died 1 year since); Gonachubbee.	Chaffahona, f.; Tunkashehoka, f.; Toppenanowa.	Tikbapalubbee	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Turnbull, 14. 2. Residence; claimant lived at Putakakowa at the treaty and for 3 years after & and then removed. The board think the testimony of the witness in this case is not to be relied on, & the evidence of expulsion insufficient; claim rejected on that ground.
23	160	Imaka, f	Alamontubbee, Elatallawahona, f.; Mile, f.	.....	Tikbapalubbee	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved; claimant was at Perry's and was registered; vid. also Turnbull, g. dep. 18. 2. Residence, &c.; as to residence & expulsion see last case. Claim rejected for same reason.
24	163	Nancy Frazier, ¼-blood Choctaw; went west in the fall of 1837 with her children	Winchester, Hetty, f.	Simon	Montubbee, Joseph Perry.	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Moontubbee, g. dep. 36. 2. Residence, &c.; claimant always lived in the Chickasaw country tho' considered a Choctaw woman; at treaty she was married to Jim Colbert, a Chickasaw. Claim rejected, because: 1. She was not head of a family; 2. Not resident in the Nation.

*Gone west. †Absent; no cause shown. ‡Gone west. § Absent.

CAPTAIN TURNBULL'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 2—CLAIMS REJECTED.—Continued.

No. in class 2.	Number in gen'l list of claims.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by gov't.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
25	164	Moses Perry, ½-blood (died 2 y's ago).	Amy Perry, f.	.....	James Oxberry, ¼-blood Choctaw.	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Turnbull, No. 34; vid. gen. dep. Hammond, No. 16. 2. Residence; claimant lived on Yallobusha at treaty and till 1831, then removed; no reason shown. Claim rejected for want of cont'd residence.
26	165	Emisha, died 3 years ago.	(*)	(*)	Joseph Perry	.....	1. Registration and intention proved. 2. No improvement or continued residence; claim rejected.
27	166	Joe Nelson (dead) went west.	Brown; a female, a female, names unknown.	.....	Robert Cole, ½-blood	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. genl. dep. Moontubbee; genl. dep., Robt. Cole, 14. 2. Residence for one year after treaty proved, and then went west. Claim rejected; no continued residence.

CLASS (2) 3.—CASES RECOMMENDED.

1	41	Sinah Perry (¾-blood Choctaw), widow of Sampson Perry.	.....	Harlin	John T. Hammond, Coleman Cole.	Sec. 31, T. 22, R. 9 E.; the field was on sec. 6, T. 21, R. 9 E. Sundry parts of both sections sold; vid. L. Off. table 22, 23.	1. Intention, &c., proved; the name on Nelson's list and Ward's books. 2. Residence, &c. This claimant was married at the treaty to Sampson Perry and lived with him; he died 2 weeks after the treaty & before he could signify any intention to take land; the claimant was registered after his death & continued to occupy till turned off by Isaac Perry, the brother of Sampson, under the custom of the

							Nation. The comr's recommend that the land enure either to the benefit of the wife or the child.
2	126	Tikbapalubbee.....	Konetontubbee; Ebachu, f.	Salom, Muckaintubbee, Lapanubbee, (dead); Harris.	Moontubbee.....	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Moontubbee 19; gen. dep. Turnbull, 17. 2. Residence, &c.; continued for two years after the treaty, then removed because white people were settling around him; claim not allowed for want of proof of continued residence, but recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.
3	127	Yimmachubbee.....	.....	Talloahoma, f. Emshilletubbee; Alubbee, (dead); Istaahoka, f.	Moontubbee.....	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved; gen. dep. Moontubbee, 22. 2. Residence on Bataponbougu for 2 years after treaty; the white people commenced building a town close by—Tallehoma—and claim't removed to Yallobusha; not allowed but recommended, 2.
4	128	Moontubbee.....	Kanaintubbee, alias James Patterson; †Hoyoponubbee.	Hotema, f.; Bise, f.; †Emonatubbee; †Isaac.	Tishopeia, Fapolubbee..	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved; claimant was at the council at Perry's and was put upon the list; his name was found on Ward's books; vid. gen. dep. Turnbull, 8; vid. gen. dep. Hammond, 7. 2. Residence proved for 2½ years after treaty, then moved across Yallowbusha and has been camping about since; moved because the whites were settling thickly around and threatened the Indians, who were afraid of them; claim recommended, &c.
5	130	Ishwakkiaba (died 2 yrs. since); Iotonaha, widow.	Tussaha, Hecatona, f.‡..	.....	Moontubbee.....	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. gen. dep. Moontubbee, 42; vid. gen. dep. Turnbull, 22. 2. Residence for 2 years after treaty; then removed because the white people were settling thickly around; case recommended, &c.
6	136	Tushpatubbee.....	.....	.....	Moontubbee.....	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. also Moontubbee's list, 48. 2. Residence, &c.; the same in all things as the last case; claim recommended.

* Heirs & representatives and two aunts, Anolahoyo and Iswalubbee's mother. † Gone west. ‡ Heirs and next of kin: 1. Hontona; 2. Tustaha; 3. Hecatona, children.

CAP. TURNBULL'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS (2) 3.—CASES RECOMMENDED.—Continued.

No. of class (2) 3.	Number in gen'l list of claims.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by gov't.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
7	139	Shumpikah, f. (old & not present).	Afapolubbee		Moontubbee		1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Moontubbee, g. dep. 23. 2. Residence proved for 2 years after the treaty, then removed because the white people were settling thickly around her; claim recommended.
8	143	Tishopiah	By 1st wife‡: Measham-ba, Mintahoka, f. By 2d wife: Edmund, Mathlatubbee. By 3d wife‡: Tikbeat-lubbee.	Sinah, f.; Pisamukain-tubbee; Hopacubbee; Kanontashubbee. Oontishetubbee. Istahomeia, f.; Falo-maintona, f.	Moontubbee	Sec. 17, T. 22, R. 5 E.; dep. of Coleman Cole. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table, 62.	1. Intention, &c., proved; claim't was at Perry's and was put on the list; vid. also gen. dep. Moontubbee, 18; also gen. dep. Turnbull, 9; also gen. dep. Hammond, 8. 2. Residence for 2 years after the treaty at old place, then removed across the Yallobusha towards the head of Bataponbogne, because the white people were building a town close by, now called Tallehoma; claim recommended.
9	146	Chuffatubbee	Pisahambee, (dead)	Lapema, f. (dead); Mehaintubbee (at home with sick mother).	Moontubbee	Sec. 12, NE. ¼ T. 22, R. 6 E.; C. Cole, g. dep. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 64.	1. Intention, &c., proved. Name registered at Perry's at his request. 2. Residence. Claimant at treaty and for 2 or 3 years after lived on Yallobusha, then moved because white men were settling close around him. Claim recommended.
10	150	Aiopunnehoyo, f.; (gone west).	Shimolaka, f.; Toona-lubbee, *Ebiatubbee.	*Nancy, f.; *Immiash-tubbee.	Coleman Cole	Sec. 22, SW. ¼ T. 22, R. 8 E.; C. Cole, g. dep. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 60.	1. Intention, &c., proved. Name registered at the council at Nelson's by her request. 2. Claimant lived on Saboguela-hatchee, a branch of Yallobusha, until after the first land sales at Chocchuma, and then west with three of her children. Just before the sales the witness sent to Martin to see if his name and claim-

							ant's (his sister-in-law) were on Ward's books. They could not be found, and Martin said no land could be reserved for her use. Learning this she said it was useless to stay here, and went west in about one month after. Claim recommended.
11	158	Pealle, f. (gone west)	.....	Phœbe, f.	Coleman Cole	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council and her name was registered there. 2. Residence, &c. Claim't had a house about 20 steps from Col. Cole's, and was a sister of his wife. She stayed there until a little before the land sale at Chocchuma, when the place where she lived, together with Col. Cole's land, was claimed by Nelson, and given up to him. She lived afterwards at Yokonyputtoffa for 2 or 3 years & then went west with her daughter. Claim recommended. Nelson was the oldest settler and entitled to reclaim the property if he chose.
12	161	Charles Cole (died)	.....	.....	Coleman Cole	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid dep. of Turnbull, 28. 2. Residence, &c. Claim't and family had a cabin on his father's property. After treaty his father sent him to school to Kentucky, where he died. His wife remained in possession till Col. Cole left. Case not allowed, but under the peculiar circumstances recommended to Congress.
13	182	Emahoyo, f., old & unable to attend.	.....	.....	Moontubbee	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant had her name put on the list at Perry's. 2. Residence was on Bataponbogue at the treaty, and for 2 years after. The white people then settling close to her she removed to Boguefoliah Creek. Claim not allowed, but recommended to Congress.

* Gone west.

‡ The children by the 1st and 3d wives are gone west.

CAP. TURNBULL'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS (2) 3.—CASES RECOMMENDED—Continued.

No. of class (2) 3.	Number in gen'l list of claims.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by gov't.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
14	198	Pashishtoniah, f., died 2 years since.	.....	.....	Moontubbee	.....	1. Intention, &c. She was at Perry's and registered there. 2. Claimant lived at treaty on the other side of Yallobusha; removed 2 years after the treaty when others in that neighbourhood went away. The white people were building a town, and there were a number of settlements around her before she removed. Claim recommended.
15	200	Anowatchee, dead 18 mo. since.	Hopia	* Wakka teema, f.; * Lapema, f.	Moontubbee	Sec. 12, NW. ¼ T. 22, R. 6 E.; vid. gen. dep. of Coleman Cole. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 64.	1. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at Perry's, and his name registered. 2. Residence at the treaty on this side of Yallobusha, near Oktoktallia, and for 2 years after; he moved when the other people of the neighbourhood left. Case not allowed, but recommended to Congress.
16	201	Illenowatchee, died 6 mo. since.	(†)	(†)	Moontubbee	.....	1. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at Perry's and gave in his name. 2. Residence at treaty and for 3 years after at Yallobusha; then removed to Yokonyputoffa at request of an old woman who wished him & his wife to come & stay with her; in about a year they returned and found their improvement enclosed in a field and a white man living near by. They cleared a new field about a mile distant & lived there till their death. The board believing there was no

17	153	Jantatubbee	Pisatocubbee		Coleman Cole		intentional abandonment of the property recommend the case to Congress. 1. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was not at Perry's, but his father was there and requested his name to be registered, and it was done. The father said it was at his son's desire he did this; vid. also Moontubbee, g. dep. 46. 2. At treaty claimant lived on Saboguelahatchee, and continued until a little before or after the first land sale at Chocchuma, and then removed. Just after the sale a white man came into possession, and claimant went away & has been camping about ever since. The evidence of expulsion is not sufficient, but the claim is recommended.

* Gone west. † No unmarried children at treaty; the heirs & representatives are two grandchildren, viz: 1. Eliahona, f.; 2. Tahona, f.

Part 5.

CAPTAIN CHISHEHOMA'S COMPANY OR THE SIX TOWN INDIANS.

These Indians are found principally in and about Jasper County, Mississippi. They derive their name from having formerly resided in six different towns or settlements, near together, and called Chenockabee-tamaha, Killis-tamaha, Talla-tamaha, Okatallia, Nasho-weia, and Bishcon. Living distant from Dancing Rabbit Creek, they were not generally present at the formation of the treaty of 1830.

It appears from the evidence taken that, after the treaty was finally concluded, Toblachubbee, then and still a native preacher among that people, gave information that there was a provision in the treaty by which they would be able to keep their land if they applied in proper time to Col. Ward, the United States agent, and signified to him their intention to do so. This information being communicated to Chishehoma, then their captain or headman of the people, he directed a council to be called to deliberate and decide upon the expediency of emigrating west of the Mississippi, or remaining and taking land under the treaty. The council met near Spanamingo's, in Chenockabee, and was composed of a large number of persons. The matter was discussed in open council, and the question was then put whether to go or stay. All who were present voted to stay and take land under the treaty. This being settled, they set about devising a mode whereby their intention should be properly signified to Col. Ward. It was agreed that small sticks should be prepared to represent each head of a family. If there were male children over ten years of age, a still smaller stick should be prepared for each one, and attached by a string to the larger stick. If there were female children over ten years of age, they were to be represented by notches cut in the middle of the larger stick, and the younger children, whether male or female, by notches cut in the larger stick at one end. A leading man was appointed from each town to superintend the preparation of these sticks and see that they corresponded with the numbers and ages of the children. These persons were as follows, to wit:

1. Chishehoma for the Chenockabee town;
2. Mahubbee (died since) for Okatallia;
3. Elatubbee for Killistamaha;
4. Tokahajo for Talla Town;
5. Malachubbee for Nashoweia, and
6. Shikoponowah for Bishcon.

When the sticks were finished they were handed over to Chishehoma, the captain, who, together with Teboka, now dead, was appointed to take them to Col. Ward at the agency, where he then resided. The number of sticks cannot be ascertained. The larger, or family stick as it is called, with the ordinary number of smaller ones to represent the young men, averaged about half the size of a common goose quill. The whole number, when tied together, formed a bundle larger than could be grasped with both hands.

Shortly after the council Chishehoma and Teboka went up to the agency for the purpose of having the people registered with their families, Chishehoma taking with him the bundle of sticks that had been prepared at the council. When they arrived they found Col. Ward at home, engaged in writing. Chishehoma explained to him the object of their visit, saying he had understood that all who would stay in the country five years, and become citizens, could have land under the

treaty, and that he had come to register himself and his people that they might have the benefit of that provision. Col. Ward told him that such were the terms of the treaty, and that they could be registered. He then took down a book, and commenced writing down names as they were given in by Chishehoma. After writing down a number of names he said that was enough, and that Chishehoma must come again. The bundle of sticks was left with Col. Ward, who said he would put them all down.

Some time after Chishehoma set out to go to Col. Ward the second time; Teboka again accompanied him. On his way he learned from two persons he met that the registration of his people had not been made out by Col. Ward. On receiving this information he prepared, from memory, a bundle of sticks, similar to that he had carried down before. On arriving at the agency he found Col. Ward holding a council at the council house, a mile or two distant. He went to him and told him he had been there before and had not got all his people registered; that he had come again and brought sticks to represent them, and wanted them all to be put down. Col. Ward said there were too many people registered already, and if he wanted land he should go west of the Mississippi where there was plenty of it. Col. Ward then took up the bundle of sticks and threw them away.

Three separate lists are given from memory of heads of families who were present at the Council, and had sticks prepared for them, or prepared them themselves—one by Chishehoma, another by Tokahajo, arranging the names according to the towns to which they severally belonged, and a third by Elatubbee, comprising principally the heads of families belonging to Killistamaha.

The history of the council, with the names of the persons present, so far as recollected, and the mode and time of signifying their intention to take land, will be found at large in the deposition of Chishehoma in Oglamustubbee's case, No. 177, the deposition of Elatubbee in Tincubbee's case, No. 202, and of Tokahajo in the case of Tappanonchea, No. 223, all of which are by agreement to be considered as general depositions.

The testimony of these Indians is corroborated by that of James Cobb, a white man, a citizen of Oktibbeha County, Miss., who states that in May, 1831, he was living not far from the agency, and happened to be there when Chishehoma and another Indian came there to register. Chishehoma, who was introduced by David Mackey, the interpreter, to Col. Ward as the captain of the Six Towns, told Col. Ward he had come to register himself and his people, and produced a bundle of sticks, which he said represented the different families. Col. Ward got down his book to enter the names, and Chishehoma commenced telling them over to David Mackey, who acted as the interpreter. He mentioned some forty or fifty names, when Col. Ward told him he had got down all the names he had given, and that was sufficient. They could now go home and all of them could get their land. Chishehoma had given in but a few names compared with the number of sticks, but ceased at the instance of Ward. He did not appear satisfied, but Ward said that would do; they would all get their lands. This witness also saw Chishehoma on his second visit to Col. Ward at the time of the council held on Noxubee, a mile or two from the agency. He saw him present his sticks, and saw Ward throw them away, telling him at the same time that their land was over the Mississippi; that if they wanted land they must go there and get it; they could get none here.

Adam James, a ½-blood Choctaw, also testifies that Chishehoma was

present when the council was held on Noxubee, near the agency. That he and another Indian offered bundles of sticks to Col. Ward and told him that the sticks represented heads of families, and they had heard that all who desired to remain in the country might do so and obtain land under the treaty. Ward took the sticks and threw them away, and directed the interpreter to say to them that he should not register them, there were too many of them; if they wanted land they must go west of the Mississippi. The witness further states that the ordinary mode used by these Indians to convey the idea of numbers was by sticks, and this mode was familiar to them. He heard them explain to Col. Ward what the sticks offered were intended to represent.

Both these visits to Chishehoma were within six months after the ratification of the treaty.

David Mackey, the interpreter, has gone west, and if living is still there. Cobb says he has not seen him since 1831, and does not know where he is.

From these facts the commissioners think it right that all those whose names are found on the lists before mentioned, or either of them, or who are proved to have been at the council at Spanamingo's, and to have had a stick prepared for them to be given to Ward, be considered as having signified their intention to remain and take the benefit of the treaty, whether their names were ever registered by Ward or not. It was competent for them to signify their intention by an agent duly authorized, and the fact that Col. Ward refused or neglected to make an entry of the application cannot affect their rights.

In the accompanying statement reference is very frequently made to the depositions of Chishehoma, Tokahajo, and Elatubbee, and to the lists furnisned by them. The foregoing remarks will, it is believed sufficiently explain these references.

CAPTAIN CHISHEHOMA'S COMPANY.

CLASS 1.—CASES PROVED, &c.

No. of class.	General number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved & allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by government.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinions of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age			
1	176	Chishehoma, alias Cap. Red Post Oak.	.....	.....	James Cobb, Ichabod Kelly, Elatubbee, Oklabba or Tappenahoma	Sec. 1, T. 4, R. 11 E.; sundry parts of this section are sold; vid. L. Off. table 74.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved from treaty to the spring of 1836, (more than 5 years from the ratification), and then his improvement fenced in by a white man, and he obliged to remove. 2. Intention to remain 5 years and take land, &c.; claimant made personal application to Ward at the agency; claim fully proved.
2	177	Oglamistubbee.....	Yimmatubbee	.....	Ichabod Kelly, Chishehoma.	Sec. 17, T. 4, R. 12 E.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't 75.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Chishehoma's g. dep., list No. 9; vid. Elatubbee g. dep. 41.
3	178	Emuckatona, f.....	Konalahona, f; *Sahoyo, Tahacubbee (dead).	Elapahoka.....	Chanahajo, Ichabod Kelly.	Sec. 16, SE. ¼, T. 3, R. 10 E.; part of improve't in se. 15; section unsold; vid. L. Off. table 76.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Chishehoma's list, in g. dep. 95; vid. Tokahajo list (Chenochubee's) g. dep. 28.
4	179	Spanamingo (dead) died 5 years since.	(†)	(†)	Chishehoma, Ichabod Kelly.	Sec. 2, SE. ¼, T. 4, R. 11 E.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 78.	1. Residence, &c., proved; claimant lived near Garlandsville at treaty & for 2 or 3 years after, and then died. His mother lived there after his death till about 2 years ago (more than 5 years from ratif'n of treaty). 2. Intention, &c.; claimant was at the council at Spanamingoe's, and a stick was prepared for him & given to Chishehoma.

* Absent for good cause.
† No children living with him at treaty. His heirs and representatives are: 1. Oklubbee; 2. Two children of Nokistashubbee, who is dead.

CAPTAIN CHISHEHOMA'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 1.—CASES PROVED, &c.—Continued.

No. of class.	General number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved & allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by government.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinions of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
5	180	Oklabba, or Tuppenahoma.	*Kalehona, f.	Hiakatema, f; Lomahona, f; Hotehoka, f.	Chishehoma, Ichabod Kelly.	Sec. 2, SE. ¼, T. 4, R. 11 E.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 78.	1. Residence, &c.; claimant lived for 3 or 4 years after the treaty near what is now Garlandsville, & was then expelled by McLaughlin & Watts, after which he settled on Tallehona Creek; expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; claimant was at the council at Spanamingo's; vid. Tokahahajo's list No. (Chenochabee's) *No.* 2.
6	181	Atonahajo	*Autambe, Istonaka, f; Hokaloche, Pisaha Chookma, f.		Chanahajo	Sec. 13, T. 4, R. 11 E.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 79.	1. Residence, &c., proved; claimant lived at treaty near what is now Garlandsville, and still does. 2. Intention, &c., proved; claimant was at Spanamingo's, &c., vid. Chishehoma's list No. 18 (in gen. dep).
7	183	Honachito	*Tishochileta, ‡Oglahama, f; Uppahubbee.	Mihayatubbee	Elatubbee, Ichabod Kelly.	Sec. 8, T. 4, R. 12 E.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't. 80.	1. Residence, &c.; continued residence to this time proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Chishehoma's list No. 14; vid. Tokahajo in list No. 6 (Chenochabee's).
8	184	Istantubbee		‡Emuthpasahubbee	Elatubbee, Ichabod Kelly.	Sec. 21, T. 4, R. 12 E.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't. 81.	1. Continued residence to this time proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Chishehoma's list No. 36.
9	185	Choonkcho	Abehona, f. NOTE. — Claim is made children, living with him Holbah, f., Malehona, f., f.*. Vid. general report	for the following grand-at treaty, viz, Lapasa, Montona, f.*, Istantona, as to custom.	Elatubbee, Ichabod Kelly.	Sec. 8. E., T. 4, R. 12 E. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. Land. Off. table 80.	1. Residence, &c., proved; claimant lived at treaty at Killistamaha & still does. 2. Intention, &c., proved; claimant was at Spanamingo's at the council & stick broke for him; vid. Chishehoma's list, No. 13; vid. Elatubbee list, No. 29.

10	186	Istaholo	Kunnea, f.; Binia, f; Butah*; Oglahubbee*; Nochubbee.	.....	Musteboya, Ichabod Kelly.	Sec. 27, T. 5, R. 11 E. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 82.	1. Residence, &c.; claimant lived at Tallatallia at treaty and until spring of 1835; then expelled by Evans. The evidence of expulsion by Musteboya is not entirely satisfactory, but taken in connection with Kelly's, the principal facts are established. 2. Intention; &c., proved; claimant was at the council & a stick was prepared for him, &c.; vid. Chishehoma's list, 35; vid. Tokahajo (Talletallia), 29.
11	187	Okalanchehubbee.	Achetema, f; Abetona, f; *Noknemiyubbee.	Onahoyo, f.; Okemeia, f; Atobotema, f; *Emeshehona, f.	Mushualubbee, Ichabod Kelly.	Sec. 17, T. 5, R. 11 E. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 83.	1. Residence, &c.; claimant lived in Talletallia at treaty & until 3 years since, then dispossessed by a white man; he was thrashed off with a whip, & removed about 2 miles, where he now lives. Expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; claimant was at the council, &c.; vid. Chishehoma's list, 30; vid; Tokahajo (Talletallia), 28.
12	188	Chanahajo	Measshia, Koheia (dead), Ishnowa.	Nowahoka, f; Onahambee, *Immanolehoyo, f.	Elatubbee, William Bryant, Ichabod Kelly.	Sec. 25, T. 5, R. 12 E. Sundry parts of this section sold; vide L. Off. table 84.	1. Residence, &c. Party lived at treaty at the head of Soonlaschoona Creek, & until 3 or 4 years since; then expelled by a white man named Singleton, and removed to Killistamaha & still lives there. Expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; claimant was at the council; vid. Chishehoma's list, 10; vid, Tokahajo (Chenochabee) 13; vid; Elatubbee (Chenochabee) 68.
13	191	Tikbeia, died 4 years since; his widow is Sotowa.	(†)	(†)	Chishehoma, Ichabod Kelly.	Sec. 7, T. 4, R. 12 E. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 85.	1. Residence, &c.; at treaty claimant lived 1 mile from Garlandsville, & lived there till he died. His widow occupied the property until one year since. Contin'd residence proved. 2. Intentions, &c., proved; claimant was at council, &c.; vid. Chishehoma's list, 90; vid. Tokahajo (Talletallia) 14.

*Absent.
† Grandchildren & representatives: 1. Tioka, f; 2. Eatona, f. This last one lived with claimant at treaty. Vid. report Choctaw custom.

CAPTAIN CHISHEHOMA'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 1.—CASES PROVED, &c.—Continued.

No. of class.	General number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved & allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by government.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinions of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
14	192	Shikaponowa	Bohole, f; Netucanlubee, Mehatona, f.	Isstubbee, f; *Onahema, f.; *Tukalubbee, *Pisatubbee.	Elenowa	Sec. 12. NE. ¼, T. 3. R. 11 E.; vid. gen. dep. of Wm. Billingsley, 40. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 86.	1. Residence, &c.; claimant lived at treaty on Oaktokfolia, and about 5 years after; then expelled by McCarty, a white man, and removed about 3 miles, where he now stays. Expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; claimant was at the council, &c.; vid. Chishehoma's list, 93; vid. Tokahajo (Chenochabee's) 24.
15	194	Pestage, f., died in 1837.	Mahala, f		Abeteia, Ichabod Kelly.	Sec. 22, NW. ¼, T. 5, R. 11 E.; vid. Billingley, g. dep., 28. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 87.	1. Residence, &c. Claimant lived at Tallatallia at the treaty & for about 4 years after; was then expelled by Gibson, a white man, and settled on Tallehoma Creek. Expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; claimant was at the council, &c.; vid. Chishehoma's list, 125; vid. Tokahajo's (Tallatallia) 37.
16	196	Illenowa		Hobateia, Oklahala, Hatubbee.	Shickaponowa	Sec. 1, NE. ¼, T. 3, R. 11 E.; see Billingsley gen. dep. 42. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L Off. table 83.	1. Residence, &c.; lived on Oktokfolia at the treaty and expelled 5 or 6 years since by McCarty, a white man, who came and built a house in the same yard with claimant. He then removed 3 miles, where he still lives. Expulsion proved. 1. Intention, &c., proved; claimant was at the council, &c.; vid. Chishehoma's list, No. 16.
17	197	Emoglushahoma	(†)	(†)	Chishehoma, Ichabod Kelly.	S. 29 south, T. 5, R. 12 E.; section unsold; vid. L. Off. tab. 89.	1. Residence, &c. Claimant lived at Kochuthlippa at treaty, and for one year after. Kelly bought his improvement of another Indian, who claimed it & took possession

							The old claimant (about 60 years old) removed about 3 miles, where he still lives. Kelly sold the improvement to Huckabee, a white man, who said he had entered the land. Expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was the council, &c.; vid. Chishehoma's list; vid. Tokahajo; (Killistamaha) 4.
18	202	Tehecubbee.....	*Hotatubbee.....	Iatolubbee, *Emokonah, f.	Elatubbee, Ichabod Kelly.	Sec. 16, T. 4, R. 12 E.; section unsold; vid. L. Off. state't 90.	1. Residence, &c., proved. Claimant at treaty resided at Killistamaha, and still does. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council, &c.; vid. Elatubbee's list 39.
19	203	Hopakache	Fanubbee, Wale.....	Mokonubbee, Hotemala	Chishehoma, Ichabod Kelly.	Sec. 2, SE. ¼, T. 4, R. 11 E.; sundry parts sold of this section; vid. L. Off. table 78.	1. Residence, &c. Claim't lived at treaty where what is now Garlandsville, & continued there until 3 or 4 years since; then expelled by a white man, who, while claim't was gone hunting, built a fence around his improvement. Claimant removed about 3 miles near the head of Tallehala. Expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at Spanamingo's, and a stick made for him; vid. Chishohoma's list 22.
20	205	Shokaio, f.; old unable to attend in person.	.....	.....	Ellenowa	Sec. 12, NE. ¼, T. 3, R. NE.; vid. Billingsby; dep. 41; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. state't L. Off. 86.	1. Resided at treaty on Oktokfolia. About 6 years ago she was out hunting, & while absent McCarty, a white man, took her house down, & planted the field with corn the same spring. Expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council at Spanamingo's, and a stick was made for her; vid. Chishohoma's list 94.
21	207	Nokahalajee, died 3 years since (Histeia, his widow).	.....	.....	Elatubbee	Sec. 10, SE. ¼, T. 4, R. 12 E.; vid. Billingsley, dep. 4; NW. ¼ & NE. ¼ of this sect. sold; vid. L. Off. state. 92.	1. Residence in himself and his widow at Killistamaha for more than 5 years, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Wit. says claimant was at the council at Spanamingo's, and a stick broke for him, &c. (Name not found on either list.)

*Absent. †Claimant had 2 nephews living with him at treaty, viz †Emuthtaha & †Noknecontia; vid. gen. report' ante, Choctaw custom.

CAPTAIN CHISHEHOMA'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 1.—CASES PROVED, &c.—Continued.

No. of class.	General number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by government.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinions of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
22	209	Hushemingo	Oklemeia, f ; Kunotema, f.	Muttubbee, Anthlehubbee.	Puckchenubbee, Wm. Bryant.	Sec. 30, T. 4, R. 11 E.; W. ½ of NW. ¼, E. ½ of SE. ¼ of this sec. sold; vid. state't L. Off. 93.	1. Residence, &c. Continued residence on Tallehoma from the treaty to this time proved. 2. Intention, &c. Claimant w' at the council, and a stick made for him & giver to Postoak; vid. Chishohoma's list 23; vid. Tokahajo (Talletallia) 65.
23	210	Puckchenubbee	*Eatona	Hotioka, †Abetisteia	Oklabbee, Wm. Bryant.	Sec. 19, SW. ¼, T. 4, R. 11 E.; sundry parts of this section are sold; vid. state't from Land Off. 94.	1 Residence, &c., proved. Claimant resided at Tallehoma at the treaty, and still resides there. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claim't was at the council, and a stick made for him, &c., vid. Chishohoma's list 61; vid. Tokahajo (Chenochubbee) 8; vid. Elatubbee (Chenochubee) list 73.
24	211	Poshathloko	*Hoyo, *Eyokatubbee		Momaneche	Sec. 5, NE. ¼, T. 4, R. 13 E.; vid. Billingsley's dep. 2; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. state't L. Off. 95.	1. Claimant lived at treaty on Soonlaschoona, a branch of Chickesaha, & for 4 years after, then expelled by John Dias, a white man, & went to Killistamaha, where he now lives. Expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council, &c.; vid. Chishohoma's list 8; vid. Elatubbee's list 30.
25	212	Chanahajo, of Tallehale.	(‡)	(‡)	Chuffatubbee	Sec. 28, NW. ¼, T. 3, R. 10 E.; vid. Billingsley, g. dep. 44. Section unsold; vid L. Off. tab. 98.	1. Residence, &c., proved. Party resided at treaty at Tallehale, and has ever since. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at Spanamingo's at the council, &c.; vid. Chishehoma's list, 110; vid Elatubbee list, 69.
26	213	Tokubbee	Wakkateia§		Hopakache	Sec. 6, SW. ¼, T. 4, R. 12 E.; vid Billingsley, dep. 13. Sundry parts	1. Claimant lived at Chanocheba town at the treaty. About four years since he went hunting, and

						of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table 96.	while absent Watts, a white man, made a field all around his house, and improvements. Claimant settled off a short distance, where he still remains. Expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at Spanamingo's, and a stick was broken for him, &c.; vid. testimony of the witness. Name not found on any list.
27	215	Fallecheto, very old, absent.	Tamaioka		Stantubbee	Sec. 21, NW. ¼, T. 4, R. 12 E.; vid. Billingsley's gen. dep. 6. Sundry parts of this section are sold; vid. L. Office table 81.	1. Residence, &c., proved. Claimant lived at the treaty at Killistamaha, and still does. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council; vid. Chishehoma's list, 84; vid Tokahajo (Killistamaha), 8.
28	217	Lomoka, f., widow of Stahaga, who died before the treaty.	Muttahona, f	Onatona, f.; Nokanetubbee; Hotemonakoka.‖	Oklabbee	Sec. 30, NW. ¼, T. 4, R. 11 E.; Billingsley's dep., 36.	1. Residence, &c., proved. Continued residence proved for more than 5 years after treaty on Tallehoma Creek. 2. Intention, &c. Claimant was at the council at Spanamingo's with his family, and a stick made for him and given to Chishehoma; proved.
29	218	Hannubbee	Elaistema, f	Apalahoka, f.; Elotuno, f.¶; Emahona, f.¶	Mushulatubbee	Sec. 30, SE. ¼, T. 5, R. 11 E.; vid. Billingsley, dep. 33. Sundry parts of this section are sold; vid. L. Off. table 99.	1. Residence, &c., proved at Talletallia at treaty, and for more than 5 years after. 2. Intention, &c. Claimant was at the council at Spanamingo's, & a stick was made; vid. Chishehoma's list No. 87.
30	220	Chuffatubbee	Tithlaya, f.; Tota, Eaishtubbee, Hickatubbee.	Pisatonubbee, Hayopa,* Stafana.*	Chanahajo	Sec. 201, NW. ¼, T. 3, R. 10 E.; vid. Billingsley's dep. No. 43. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. table 93.	1. Continued residence for more than 5 years after treaty proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; see Chishehoma's lists, 28, 29; see Tokahajo (Chonock), 15.
31	221	Cunnamantubbee	Macheahona, f	Waahona, f.; Ioma, f.; Tanakona, f.	Mushulatubbee	Sec. 29, NE. ¼, T. 5, R. 11 E.; vid. Billingsley, gen. dep. 31. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. state't L. Off., 100.	1. Claimant lived 5 years after the treaty at Talletallia, after which a white man by name of Evans occupied his place, and he removed to Okatallia, 2 miles from his old residence. Residence & expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claim't was at the council & had a stick prepared, &c.; vid. Tokahajo's list, No. 27 (Talletallia).

* Absent. † Absent sick. ‡ Eia, a niece under 10, lived with claimantat treaty; vid. custom, &c., gen. report, § Gone West. ‖ Sick & absent. ¶ At home, planting corn.

CAPTAIN CHISHEHOMA'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 1.—CASES PROVED, &c.—Continued.

No. of class.	General number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by government.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinions of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
32	222	Tokahajo	Nolatubbee, Nokueatubbee, Canchatona, f.	Paushonubbee, Bamaha, Hobataka, Tanatubbee, Oonkahubbee, Ickana.	Hushemingo	Sec. 36, NE. ¼, T. 4, R. 9, E.; vid. Billingsley's dep. No. 37. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. state't L. Of., 101.	1. Claimant lived at treaty at the edge of Talletallia, and continued more than 5 years; proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council, & a stick made for him; vid. gen. dep. of Chishehoma, in the body of it.
33	223	Tappanonchea		Ogleashubbee, Oklakatubbee.	Cunnatubbee, Tokahajo.	Sec. 15, NE. ¼, T. 5, R. 11 E.; see Billingsley's dep., No. 27. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. state't L. Off. 102.	1. Residence, &c. Claimant lived, at the treaty, at Talletallia, and for 3 years after, when Walker, a white man, took possession of his property, alleging that he had bought it. Expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Vid. Tokahajo, list No. 21. Tallatown.
34	225	Shukatubbee (dead), (his widow, Mehataka).	At treaty claimant had dren, of his wife's sist house, & brought up *Maashemahoka, *Belin lemontubbee; vid. gen.	Stalahema, f.; Steahotema, f. living with him 4 chil- er; they were born in his as his own, viz: gatubbe, *Emakona, *Fil- report, Choctaw custom.	Panshokchia, Itola, William Bryant.	Sec. 23, T. 5, R. 10 E.; sundry parts sold of this section; vid. state't L. Off. 104.	1. Residence continued, &c., proved. Claimant and family resided for 5 years after treaty, and then driven off by a white man, and house burned, &c. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Vid. Chishehoma's dep., No. 116; vid. Tokahajo dep. (Oka-tallia) 11.
35	226	Mahubbee (dead), (his widow, Ionahema).	Talahona, f.	Chonnis, Chuffatona, f.; Hiatubbee.	Itola, Wm. Bryant	Sec. 23, T. 5, R. 10 E.; sundry parts of this section are sold; vid. table L. Off. 104.	1. Claim't (Mahubbee) lived on Okatallia at the treaty, & until he died, 3 years after. His widow continued for 2 years, and was then compelled to move. Her house was burned same time that Mehataka's was (see last case), and the two women removed at same time. Cont'd residence & expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council, & there signified his intention, &c. Vid. Tokahajo, list 1. (Okatallia's.)

36	227	Anokcheto (dead), (his widow, Oklehoka).	..... Claimant had two childr	..... en of his wife by a former	Elatubbee.....	Sec. 17, NW. ¼, T. 4, R. 12 E.; vid. Billingsley's g. dep. 11. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. state't L. Off. 75.	1. Continued residence in claimant and family at Killistamaha from treaty to this time. Proved. 2. Intention, &c. Claimant was at the council, and a stick broke for him and given to Chishehoma. Proved.
			husband living with h	im unmarried at the trea-			
			ty, both over 10 years	of age, viz, Onahoka,			
			Oontacha; vid. gen. re	port, ante, custom.			
37	228	Antikubbee.....	Ogleatubbee	Emathtoba, f.; Eentahoka, f.	Elatubbee.....	Sec. 5, SE. ¼, T. 3, R. 12 E.; vid. Billingsley's dep. No. 7. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. state't L. Off. 105.	1. Residence, at treaty and for 3 or 4 years after, in same place; then removed one mile north, to be nearer to wood, which was scarce at the old place. Kept fence around the orchard at old residence, & continued in possession of it more than 5 years. Proved. 1. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council, &c.; vid. g. dep. Chishehoma's, 69; vid. g. dep. Elatubbee, 64.
38	229	Emonatubbee.....	.....	Stemahoyo, f.....	Elatubbee.....	Sec. 8, NE. ¼, T. 4, R. 13 E.; vid. Billingsley's dep. 3. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. state. L. Off. 106.	1. Residence at treaty proved, and for 3 or 4 years after; a white man took possession of his place while he was out hunting, and he removed in consequence. Expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at Spanamingoe's, and a stick broke for him; vid. Elatubbee's list No. 11.
39	230	Hotacubbee (dead), (his widow, Itoba).	.....	Tukalamahona, f.; Elaanahona, f.; Meheatema, f.	Panshokchia.....	Sec. 23, T. 5, R. 10 E.; sundry parts sold in this section; vid. L. Off. state. 104.	1. Residence at treaty, and for 5 years after, proved. Before removing his crops had been destroyed for two years by the stock of a white man named Saffold. He moved about same time as did Mehataka, widow of Shukatubbee; case 225, ante. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claim't was at council, and a stick made for him and given to Chishehoma.
40	231	Utubbee, or Hiotubbee, alias Mr. Shoat.	.....	Nokefillahona, f.; Ayatona, f.; Laiemahona, f.; Mistaiahoka, f.	Panshokchia.....	.....	1. Continued residence for more than 5 years after treaty. Proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at council, and a stick made for him and given to Chishehoma.
41	232	Chilletamba (dead); his widow, Yimmeakyo.	(*)	(*)	Panshokchia, Wm. Bryant.	Sec. 23, T. 5, R. 10 E. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. tab. L. Off. 104.	1. Residence at treaty proved at Okatallia. Claimant made 5 crops after, and occupied until his death. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid Chishehoma's dep. & list 45; vid. Tokahajo (Okatallia's) 3.

* Absent. * NOTE.—Claimant had no unmarried children at the treaty *treaty*, but three that were married: 1. Mahubbee, now dead. He left a widow, Ionahema, living & 4 children; 1. Okastalahona; 2. Chonnis; 3. Chuffatona; 4. Menateia. 2. Shukatubbee, dead. His widow, Unhetaka, & 2 children are living. See case 225. 3. Pachelehoka, f.

CAPTAIN CHISHEHOMA'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 1.—CASES PROVED. &c.—Continued.

No. of class.	General number	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by government.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinions of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
42	233	Anok filla tubbee, alias Filla tubbee (dead); his daughter, Temachehona, claims.	Istemanchahona, f.; Iowache (dead), left no children; Ashahema, f.; Manshatubbee (dead), no children.	.....	Oklabbee	Sec. 27, NE. ¼, T. 5, R. 11 E.; vid. Billingsley g. dep. 24; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table, 82.	1. Continued residence of claimant and wife proved to the time of their death; the family continued to occupy until 2 years since; their house was then burned in their absence and they removed. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council at Spanamingo's, and a stick was made for him, &c.
43	234	Elabotubbee	Chushpotubbee, Stabohla alias Stabolehona.*	.....	Okchanahajo	Sec. 26, NE. ¼, T. 3, R. 10 E.; vid. Billingsley dep., 39; section unsold; vid. table L. Off., 107.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention proved; vid. Chishehoma's list, 106.
44	235	Stimala, f., parted from husband 1 year before treaty. His name is Atokalantubbee.	Atobahema, f.; Ahathla, f. NOTE.—Mahobatubbee, a grandchild, was living with claimant at treaty; unmarried; vid. report, ante, custom.	Ioahona, f.; Choompahoka, f.; Anolahona alias Yimmanola.	Chishehoma, Wm. Bryant.	Sec. 11, T. 4, R. 11 E.; Billingsley dep., 19; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table, 103.	1. Possession at treaty and for 5 years after; then her house and all her property burned during her absence from home and her field taken possession of by a white man, Berry Brown. 2. Intention proved. She was at the council at Spanaingo's and there signified her intention, &c. Chishehoma gave claimant's name to Ward; see case 236.
45	236	Apatubbee	Stahoketa, f.; Tamahatona alias Stamahatona; Ogleastema.	Bolehona † alias Tabolehona.	Chishehoma	Sec. 2, SW. ¼, T. 4, R. 11 E.; vid. Billingsley dep., 22; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. state. Land. Off., 78.	1. Residence at treaty and more than 5 years after proved. His house then burned during his absence from home hunting and place taken possession of by a white man. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council at Spanamingo's, and there signified his intention to remain, &c.

46	237	Puth kin tubbee	Harry (dead); Ioglatema alias Oelatema. Claim is made for 4 grandchildren living with him at treaty, the children of his daughter Howachie, then married & living with him. The grandchildren are: 1. Eenpakanubbee; 2. Jemmy Jones; Onatahoyo, f.; Joel. Vid. report, ante, Choctaw custom.		Hopacajo	Sec. 2, SE. ¼, T. 4, R. 11 E.; Billingsley dep., 15; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. state. L. Off., 78.	1. Residence at treaty proved and for 4 years after. His house and field taken possession of during his absence from home hunting by a white man. Expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., signified at the council, &c.; vid. Chishehoma's dep. & list, 26.
47	238	Elicheto	Onatubbee, dead; Pisatubbee, Yimmahoka.	Alahotima, f	Chishehoma	Sec. 2, SE. ¼, T. 4, R. 11 E.; Billingsley g. dep. 17; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. state't, 78.	1. Residence proved at treaty and for 5 years after; then his house and field taken possession of by a white man during his absence from home hunting. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council, &c.; vid. Chishehoma's list, 59.
48	239	Kancha, dead, f.; her daughter, Immilahona.	Imillahona, f Immillahona & Stimala, heirs-at-law.		Chishehoma	Sec. 11, NE. ¼, T. 4, R. 11 E.; vid. Billingsley dep., 101; sundry parts of this section sold; see tab. state't L. Office, 103.	1. Residence proved at treaty and to the time of claimant's death. Her daughter kept possession of the field after her mother's death until 2 years ago, when possession was taken of it by Berry Brown, a white man. Residence & expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., signified at the council at Spanamingo's.
49	240	Athpota	Oonwaka, ‡ Pisahotema, f.	Tikbonubbee	Chishehoma	Sec. 2, SE. ¼, T. 4, R. 11 E.; vid Billingsley, dep. 16; sundry parts of this section are sold; vid. state' L. Office, 78.	1. Residence at treaty, and for 5 years after, proved; then his house and field taken possession of during his absence by Berry Brown, a white man. Claimant was from home hunting, &c. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Chishehoma's list, 34.
50	241	Totehoma (dead); his widow, Echapahoyo.	§ Eachubbee, ‖ Tillowatubbee, ¶ Eahautubbee, Mahobatubbee, Caupalubbee, Anontema, f.		Panshokchia, Wm. Bryant.	Sec. 23, T. 5, R. 10 E.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. state't L. Off., 104.	1. Residence at treaty, and for 5 years after, proved; he then moved, being informed that Safford, a white man, had bought the land; he lived upon a prairie & had no fence & Safford's hogs ate his crop. 2. Intention, &c., signified at the council at Spanamingo's; he then had a stick prepared for himself and family & gave it to Chishehoma; proved.

* Absent, attending a sick mother. † At home helping to plant. ‡ Absent. § At home, sick. ‖ Gone West. ¶ At home with his sick brother.

CAPTAIN CHISHEHOMA'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 1.—CASES PROVED, &c.—Continued.

No. of class.	General number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by government.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinions of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
51	242	Elilubbee	Canonetaba, Nokanytaya.	Palamahoka, Chokemahema, f; *Canshetema, f; Falaminchubbee (dead); Meeinloketubbee; Hiokatema, f (dead).	Mominchi, Eaistia	Sec. 9, SE. ¼, T. 4, R. 12 E.; vid. Billingsley, dep. 5; parts of this section have been sold; vid. state' L. Off., 108.	1. Residence at treaty, and for 5 years after, proved; house and field then taken possession of by a white family while claimant was from home hunting. 2. Intention, &c., proved; claim't was at the council, &c.; vid. g. dep. of Chishehoma, in the body; Tokahajo list (Killestowns) No. 1.
52	243	Paushishtuna, f.	Shonah		Chuffatubbee	Sec. 28, NW. ¼, T. 3, R. 10 E.; vid. Billingsley, dep. No. 38; section unsold; vid. state' L. Off., 98.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Chishehoma dep., 96.
53	244	Onahaga (dead)	Hoketa (dead), f; Lapateubbee, Tamahaeenlubbee, Laamba, *Elahakatubbee, Konowa (blind), Nola, Loshoma.	Lapontema, f.	Tokahajo, William Bryant.	Sec. 21, T. 5, R. 11 E.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Office state't, 109.	1. Residence at treaty, and continued *up to his death;* the family remained till 4 years after treaty, when, understanding that white men had bo't the land, they removed. The evidence from the Land Office shows that the land of this section was actually sold. 2. Intention, &c.; claim't was not at the council, but one of his sons broke a stick for him at his request; proved.
54	245	Chepoka		Abehaya	Elatubbee	Sec. 32, SW. ¼, T. 5, R. 13 E.; Billingsley, dep. 1; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Office table, 110.	1. Residence at treaty, and for two years after, proved, when his place was taken possession of by a white man; expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., signified at the council, &c., proved.
55	248	Afoloopah (dead)	*Cunneatubbee, Temaka, f.		Elatubbee	Sec. 17, NW. ¼, T. 4, R. 12 E.; Billingsley, dep. 10; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. Land Office table, 75.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; a stick given to Chishehoma for him to take to Col. Ward.

56	249	Eaistya	.....	Mintahona, f; Yacotamba.	Elatubbee	Sec. 17. NW. ¼, T. 4, R. 12 E.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. Land Off' table, 75.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; same as last, & vid. Elatubbee, dep., 59.
			Choompa, a daughter of his wife by a former marriage, over 10 years, lived with claimant at treaty, & was treated by him as his child; she was able to procure her living by work; vid. report, ante, custom, &c.				
57	250	Hiacutchee al. Hiyocache (dead), his widow, Chaiahoka.	Abanintubbee, Okaishbalala, Siena, †Elacha, f; Iyopatubbee	Laponubbee	Tokahajo, Mushulalubbee.	Sec. 21, SE. ¼, T. 5, R. 11, E.; vid. Billingsley, dep. 26; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. Land Off. table 109.	1. Residence at treaty and for 5 years after proved; then removed because of a report believed in the neighbourhood that the land around had been purchased by a white man named Harris. Many other Indian families of the neighbourhood moved at same time.
		NOTE.—	Mahaamba, a grandchild,	son of Pasubbee (dead), is	one of the heirs.		NOTE.—The land had actually been sold; vid. return from Land Office (sales at Augusta land office). 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council, &c.; vid Tokahajo (Tallatown's) list, 63.
58	251	Abatiya, alias Hobateia.	.....	.....	Mushulatubbee	Sec. 28, NE. ¼, T. 5, R. 11 E.; Billingsley, dep. 29; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. Land Office state't 113.	1. Residence proved at treaty and for 3 years after. A white man then took possession of the claimant's house in his absence; expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Chishehoma's list, 126; vid. Elatubbee's list, 31; vid. Tokahajo (Tallatown's list, 6.
59	252	Stancha, f, alias Stemaya alias Skonche.	.....	.....	Tokahajo	.....	1. Residence at treaty and for 5 years after proved. Claim't moved in consequence of a report that the land had been purchased by a white man. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council at Spanamingo's; and there signified his intention, &c.; vid. Chishehoma, dep. 98.
60	253	Tishuhamba, alias. Tishohaamba.	Ashatema, f; Akostemtubbee; *Ishtemeia, f.	Paushiona, f	Chishehoma	S. 11, NW. ¼, T. 4, R. 11, E.; Billingsley, dep. 21; sundry parts sold in this section; vid. Land Office state' 103.	2. Residence, &c. Same as the last case; proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Claimant was at the council, &c.; vid. Tokahajo (Chinockabee's) 10.
61	254	Tishumustubbee, alias Hushtomubbee alias Akwatocubbee alias Ogleisteia.	(‡)	.....	Tokahajo	.....	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention signified at the council at Spanamingo's; vid. Chishehoma list, 17; vid. Tokahajo (Tallatown's) list, 72; proved.

* Absent. † Not present.

‡ Claim is made for a grandchild (Halubbee) over 10 years of age, living with claimant at treaty, born in his house & brought up by him; vid. report, ante, custom, &c.

CAPTAIN CHISHEHOMA'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 1.—CASES PROVED, &c.—Continued.

No. of class.	General number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by government.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
62	255	Huttukhoma	Atokotubbee		Elatubbee	Sec. 7, SE. ¼, T. 4, R. 12 E.; Billingsley, dep. 12; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. state't L. Off. 85.	1. Continued residence, &c., proved. 2. Intention signified at the council at Spanamingo's; vid. Chishehoma list, 51; vid. Tokahajo. Kittishamaha 12; vid. Elatubbee 2.
63	256	Poshamustubbee		Focatubbee, dead; Ushwatubbee, dead.	Paushokcheia, Ilota	Sec. 26, T. 5, Range 10, E.; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. tab. L. Off. 114.	1. Residence at treaty proved, and for 6 years after. 2. Intention signified at the council at Spanamingo's; vid. Chishehoma, list 66; vid. Tokahajo, Okatallia, 2; proved.
64	257	Aueubbee alias Oncubbee.	Matona alias Onatona, f; Yahapa, Alatahona, f; Temale; Auscoonlatubbee, twins.	Kaushahoka, f; Athtobahoka, f; Palesahoka, f; Ogleatema, f.	Tokahajo	Sec. 33, SW. ¼, T. 5, R. 11 E.; Billingsley, dep. 23; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. state't L. Off. 115.	1. Residence at treaty and for six years after proved. 2. Intention signified at the council, &c. Stick broken and given to Chishehoma for Col. Ward; proved.

CLASS 2.—CASES REJECTED.

1	206	Ebakatubbee	Emela		Mushulatubbee	Sec. 30, SE., T. 5, R. 11 E.; vid. Billingsly, dep. 34; sundry parts of this section are sold; vid. L. Off. table 119.	1. Residence, &c. Party resided at treaty at Talletallia, & continued till about 3 years since, then settled on Okatallia Creek. He removed voluntarily. 2. Intention, &c. Party was at Spanamingo's at the council, &c., & a stick was broke for him; vid. Chishehoma, list. No. 88: vid. Tokahajo, Talletallia, 2. Claim rejected for want of continued residence.

1	193	Kanoontubbee (died 5 years since), widow, Acheba.	.....	.....	Okalabba, Ichabod Kelly	Sec. 11, T. 4, R. 11 E. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. tab. Land Office 103.	1. Residence at treaty and some time after at the old Chenochabee town, ½ mile from where Garlandsville now is, & the' removed 3½ miles, where he died. The cause of his removal was that white men had bought up all the land around & made large fields & there was no more timber. They were building a town just across the creek. This is not a case of expulsion, but is recommended to Congress. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Chishehoma's list 105; claimantwas at the council at Spanamingo's, &c.
2	204	Emonchehubbee	Mashia, f ..... Claim is made for Oklatona, f, a grandchild, brought up by claim't, & residing with him at treaty, under 10 years of age; vid. report, ante, custom.	.....	Illenowa.....	Sec. 19, SE. ¼, T. 4, R. 12 E.; Billingsley, dep. 8; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. tab. L. Off. 91.	1. Residence at Bishcon at treaty and for 5 years after treaty, but not quite 5 after ratification of treaty; voluntary removal about 4 miles, & rented place to witness. Claim recommended. 2. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Chishehoma's list 31; vid. Elatubbee 54.
3	208	Nanayubbee	.....	Elahonehoka	Shikoponowa, Augustus Bardwell.	.....	Intention, &c., proved; claimant was at the council, &c.; vid. Chishehoma's list 21; vid. Elatubbee's list 45 2. Residence, &c.; claimant lived at the treaty at Yokonychookena, & for 2 or 3 years after. He lived in a large field with a number of other Indians, who sold out their claims. A white man, Bardwell, took possession before they removed, & claimant's improvement being in same field, he also removed. No actual expulsion, but the case is recommended.
4	214	Tikbahaka.	Tikbatubbee (dead), Okchatubbee. NOTE.—Hoka, a younger sister of claimant's wife, lived with him at treaty, & still does; vid. report, ante, custom.	Alomeche.....	Mushulatubbee.....	Sec. 20, SE. ¼, T. 5, R. 11 E.; Billingsley, dep. 30; sundry parts sold; vid. L. Off. tab. 97.	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Chishehoma's list 33; vid. Tokahajo, Killistown, 23. 2. Residence for 5 years not proved; evidence in favor of expulsion not entirely clear, but so strong as to induce a recommendation to Congress to allow the claims.

CAPTAIN CHISHEHOMA'S COMPANY—Continued.

CLASS 3.—CASES RECOMMENDED—Continued.

No. of class.	General number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence and what parts sold by government.	Generel remarks; reference to proofs; opinions of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
5	219	Kunnatubbee	.....	Hotubbee, Lapontema	Musteboya	Sec. 17, NW. ¼, T. 5, R. 11 E.; Billingsley, dep. 32; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. tab. L. Off. 83.	1. Intention, &c., proved; vid. Chishehoma's list; vid. Tokahajo, Talletallia, 32; vid. Elatubbee 58. 2. Residence proved at Tallatallia, at treaty & for 3 years after, then removed 3 miles. Evidence strong in favor of expulsion. Claim recommended.
6	224	Shoompallah, f; old and unable to attend.	.....	.....	Oklabbee	Sec. 11, SE. ¼, T. 4, R. 11 E.; Billingsley dep. 20; sundry parts of this section sold; vid. tab. L. Off. 103.	1. Intention, &c., proved; claimant was at the council and a stick was made out for her. 2. Residence at treaty and for 4 years after proved; then removed. White men came into the neighbourhood, & there was a general impression that they had purchased all their land from government. Claim is recommended.
			Ahuaintubbee, an orphan grandson, lived with claimant at treaty, under 10 years of age; vid. report, ante, custom.				

PART 6.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS AND UNFINISHED ACCOUNTS.—RECAPITULATION OF THE WHOLE.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

CLASS 1.—CASES PROVED.

No. of class.	General number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Places of residence, and what parts sold by government.	General remarks; reference to proofs; opinions of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
1	24	Charles Durant, ½ blood Choctaw.	Malissa, f. NOTE.—Becky, a daugh a former marriage, was the time of the treaty, vid. report, ante; cus	Ellen, f.; Peter ter of claimant's wife by living with claimant at and over 10 years of age; tom.	Eli W. Crowder, John Ellis.	Sec. 6, SW. ¼, T. 12, R. 5 E. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. list, 15.	1. Continued residence for more than 5 years after treaty; proved. 2. Intention to remain and take land, &c. Claimant was at Leflore's at the annuity, and then registered his name with Col. Ward for the 5 years' stay; proved.
2	170	Eli W. Crowder, a white man; wife ½ Choctaw, ½ French.	Haniss; Jackson, died 3 y. ago; Phebe, absent; Jamy; Katy. NOTE.—This claim is ful claimant being a white of a family, according Nation, and, belonging porated with them.	Lewis, Washington, Martin Sives. ly proved as to residence man, it is submitted whet to the treaty. He had re to one of their companies,	William J. Elliot; Charles Durant, ½ blood. and intention; but, the her he is a Choctaw head sided many years in the was considered as incor-	Sec. 4, T. 12, R. 5 E. Sundry parts of this section sold; vid. L. Off. table, 71.	1. Continued residence on Big Sencasha, a branch of Big Black, for more than 5 years; proved. 2. Intention, &c., of personal registration at the annuity at Leflore's; proved.
3	171	Stim-a-li-hajah	Cunnemahona, f	Eona, f.; Bob	Illehia, John Ellis; witness for gov't, Jesse Shoat.		1. Residence at treaty and for 2 years after on Yockonockony; then dispossessed by a white man, Green, expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., proved. Personal registration at Leflore's proved by Ellis.
4	175	Rissezo Durant, ½ blood.		Isaac, Wesley	Pierre Durant, Iredell C. Grons.	Sec. 3, T. 10, R. 6 E. Section unsold; vid. L. Off. table, 73.	1. Continued residence on Yockonockony for more than 5 years; proved. 2. Intention, personal application to Col. Ward at the agency, and registration; proved.

PART 6.—MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS AND UNFINISHED ACCOUNTS.—RECAPITULATION OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS—Continued.

CLASS 2.—CLAIMS REJECTED.

No. of class.	General number.	Name of claimants.	Names of children proved and allowed.		Names of witnesses.	Place of residence, and what parts sold by government.	General remarks: reference to proofs; opinion of commissioners.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.			
1	79	Shomulatubbee		Malatubbee, Sally, f.; Fahocha, f.	Poshubbee		1. Residence at treaty and for 3 years after; then expelled by a white man; expulsion proved. 2. Intention to remain, &c., not proved; and for this cause the claim cannot be allowed.
2	167	Tommatubbee; died a year ago (a Chickasaw by birth, a Choctaw by adoption).		Malacha, or Vina, f.; Jenison.	Ontamba		1. Continued residence not proved; claim't lived near Mayhew at the treaty & for 3 years after; then removed to the other side of Yokonyputtoffa, ½ days' journey, where he remained till his death. His object was to get a better range for his stock; voluntary removal. 2. No evidence of any signification of intention to remain, &c.; rejected on both grounds.
3	109	Solomon Jones, ½ blood; gone west.	* Isaac	Nicholas; † ——, f.;	Pahlubbee, Tishomah		1. Residence at treaty on a branch of Pearl River, and for 3 or 4 years after; then went west, reluctantly, with his father; voluntary removal. 2. Personal registration at Leflore's at the annuity is proved; claim rejected for want of 5 years' residence.
4	216	Samuel McGee (now dead), ½ blood Choctaw.	Anny, f.; Lavina, f.	Humphius	Grant Linthecum		1. Intention, &c., proved; claim't registered personally at the agency. 2. Residence contin ed; not proved; no evidence that his land was sold at Columbus, or that he removed in consequence of the land sales there; claim rejected.

5	258	Ishetubbee		Hitowatchie, alias Eliza; Edmon.	Yokontunah, f. (not examined); James Cobb.		1. Intention proved; claim't was registered on Ward's book. 2. Residence at treaty proved; but no evidence of continued residence, & for this cause the claim is rejected.
6	259	Hopia Shubbee (dead); his widow, Yocuntunah.			Ashatubbee, James Cobb.		1. Intention proved; claimant was registered on Ward's book. 2. Residence, &c.; there is some proof of residence at treaty, and for 2 years after, but nothing further; claim rejected for want of 5 years' residence.
7	260	Stonahaje, al's Apelatubbee.			M thtaha, James Cobb.		1. Intention proved. Claimant was registered on Ward's book. 2. Residence at treaty proved, and for 4 years after; then removed; no reason shown; claim rejected for want of continued residence.
8	261	Annowatubbee		Habenachubbee, Palantubbee.	Muthtaha		1. Residence, &c., proved at treaty, and for 4 years after; then driven off by a white man, and died soon after; expulsion proved. 2. Intention, &c., not proved, & for this reason the claim is rejected.

* Gone west. † Name not remem'd; gone west.

The following claims are unfinished:

1	Thomas Sims	No. 36	The party appeared & filed an affidavit for a commission to take testimony. No evidence has been taken.
2	Jeremiah Carney, ½ blood	No. 82	Party claimant and children were identified, and asked time to prove residence and registration. The evidence has not been furnished.
3	Hontona	" 131	Claimant and child appeared for identification. Evidence to prove the case was to be furnished.
4	Ontamba	" 168	Claimant appeared for identification. Evidence to prove the claim was to be furnished.
5	Charles Dibbrell	" 247	Much testimony has been taken in this case, for and against the claim. In May a commission was awarded to take further evidence on behalf of the claimant. This commission has not been returned.

RECAPITULATION OF THE CLAIMS.

	Companies.	Proved.	Rejected.	Recommended.	Unfinish'd.	Who. No.
1	Captain Cobb	47	20	3	.....	70
2	" Pickens	28	6	.....	.....	34
3	" Weeshockshehoma	12	3	.....	.....	15
4	" Turnbull	10	27	17	.....	54
5	" Chishehoma	64	1	6	.....	71
6	Miscellaneous claims	4	8	.....	.....	12
7	Unfinished cases	.....	.....	.....	5	5
		165	65	26	5	261

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, March 7, 1843.

SIR: I have the honor, herewith, to submit in tabular form a revision of the decisions of Messrs. Murray and Vroom, commissioners, appointed under the provisions of the act of 3d March, 1837, to adjust the claims to reservations of land under the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaw Indians; and, in connexion therewith, beg leave to submit a few brief observations in relation to this revision.

In examining the legal provisions in relation to the adjustment of these claims, it appears that the act of the 3d of March 1837, in designating the powers of these commissioners, for the appointment of whom it provides, restricts these powers, so far as the claims to reservations are concerned, to mere inquiry, "to ascertain the name of every Choctaw Indian, who was the head of an Indian family at the date of the treaty at Dancing Rabbit Creek, who has not already obtained a reservation under said treaty, and who can show by satisfactory evidence that he or she complied, or offered to comply, with all the requisites of the fourteenth article of said treaty; and, also, the number and names of all the unmarried children of such heads of families who formed a part of the family and were over ten years of age, and likewise the number and names of the children of such heads of families as were under ten years of age; and report to the President, to be by him laid before Congress, all the names of such Indians, and the different sections of land to which such heads of families were respectively entitled, together with the opinions of the commissioners, and whether any part of said lands have been sold by the government, and the proofs applicable to each case." In the seventh section of this act, after refusing to recognise the contingent locations made by George W. Martin for the benefit of these Indians, it is expressly declared as "the true intent of this act to

reserve to Congress the power of doing that which may appear just, when a correct knowledge of all the facts is obtained." The act of the 22d of February, 1838, does not increase the powers of the commissioners on this point; consequently, Congress still retains the power of final action in their own hands, until by the passage of act of the 23d of August, 1842, it is provided (sixth section) "that, if the President of the United States shall approve and confirm the determination of the commissioners heretofore appointed to investigate the claims existing under the fourteenth article of the said treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, in any case, he shall cause to be delivered to the claimant, if he be a Choctaw Indian, his legal representatives or heirs, certificates, as provided by the fourth (should be third) sections of this act, for the quantity of land to which such claimants shall appear by such determination to have been entitled, in full satisfaction and discharge of such claim; provided such determination was made by adhering in every instance to the requisites contained in the fourth (third) section of this act; and provided, also, that said claims, nor either of them, cannot now be located according to the provisions of the fourth (third) section of this act." By this section, the President is only authorized to approve and confirm the decisions of the commissioners heretofore appointed, and can do so only in those cases in which a strict compliance with the requisites of the 3d section of said law is found; in other words, none of the decisions of the commissioners based upon equitable considerations shall be consummated, but those which show a full and literal compliance with the provisions of the treaty, except where a compliance with those provisions was prevented by the acts of the government. I am therefore of opinion that no power exists to consummate any claim which may have been rejected by the commissioners, although it may appear upon revision that the claimants have fully complied with the requirements of the treaty and of the laws. Such cases should, in my opinion, be submitted to the present board, for their decision and report.

The provisions of the third section of this act of 23d August 1842, with one or two exceptions, are not inconsistent with those of the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaws, but are rather a rigid legislative exposition or construction of those provisions. The fourteenth article provides that "*each Choctaw head of a family*," who is desirous to remain and become a citizen of the States, shall be permitted to do so, &c. This expression "each Choctaw head of a family" has heretofore been construed to mean each head of a Choctaw family, whether that head was a white or a red man, provided his family belong to the Choctaw Nation. This construction is certainly not in accordance with the language of the treaty, nor with the terms used by Congress in the act of 1837, under which the commissioners were appointed. The first section of the act of 1837 authorized the commissioners "to ascertain the name of *every Choctaw Indian* who was the *head* of an *Indian family* at the date of the treaty," &c., and the eighth section of the act of 1842 expressly excludes "any claim which may be presented by *a white* man, who may have had or now has an Indian wife or family." But the last section recited, as well as the 9th of the law of August, 1842, you are of opinion, does not apply to the decision reported by Messrs. Murray and Vroom. There is doubt which is the true construction. It is the usage of Indians to provide, in any general arrangements, for every head of a family identified with them by marriage; and the provision for or in right of the children would seem to show very clearly what was meant—not a man of Choctaw blood who had a household, but an individual who, in interest and affection, liability to the penal-

ties of its laws and customs, and right to participate in tried benefits, was a member of the great Choctaw family. This opinion is forfeited by the fact, that, in the 19th article, where a kindred provision of land is made for another class, the words employed are, "one section to each head of a family." The purpose was to make provision for Choctaw families, through their heads resident in the nation, and members of the Indian community. But it is unnecessary to decide this question. The construction heretofore adopted, excluding the 8th section of the law of 1842 from operation on the decisions under consideration, will prevail as to them; and future decisions will be governed by the provisions of the said section.

If a reservee had two or more wives, with one of whom he resided, and only occasionally visited the others, he and the latter would be severally entitled, under an opinion of the Attorney General. (Attorney Generals' Opinions, page 1416.)

The second requirement is, that the claimant should have had an improvement, at the *date* of the treaty, on which he continued to reside for five consecutive years from the *ratification* of the treaty, unless sooner dispossessed of his improvements by any disposition made of the land by the United States. This is a modification of the provisions of the treaty, which only promised the grant upon condition of five years' continued occupancy, while by this provision they may obtain the grant without the fulfilment of that condition, in those cases, and those only, where the United States, by disposing of the land, have prevented a compliance by the Indian with that provision. The modification was necessary; for the treaty is a contract, certain conditions of which are binding upon each of the parties, except in those cases where the one party may have been prevented by the other from fulfilling those conditions; and that hinderance is justly considered as a waiver of those conditions. Where a reservee died in possession within the five years, and it was continued for the required period by his widow and heirs, or either of them, it amounts, in my opinion, to a compliance with the requisites of the treaty and law. So, when a reservee was in possession at ratification of treaty, and in 1838, without evidence of intermediate possession, continued residence may be fairly inferred where there is no contradictory evidence.

The next requirement of this section, to entitle the claimants to the benefits of the act, is, "that the Indian did not receive any other grant of land under any other article of the treaty." The claimants under the supplement are by the treaty expressly excluded from any "interest in the reservations which are directed and provided for under the general treaty;" and although there is no express provision in the treaty that claimants under the 19th article shall not be entitled to the benefits of the 14th article, yet, as the treaty requires that the reservations granted by both these articles shall be so located as to include the improvements of the claimant, it is obvious that they cannot have reservations under both articles. Besides, the whole scope of the treaty is, as it should be, prohibitory of an Indian receiving under two articles of the treaty. The titles by which the land shall be held under the 14th are different from those granted by the 19th article and the supplement. The residence of five years applies to the former, and not to either of the latter. The law is therefore consistent with the treaty.

It is found impossible with certainty to determine, from the *names* of the Indians, whether the persons who have received the benefits of the 19th article are the same with those applying under the 14th article, from the great similarity of many of the names, and the different modes

adopted by different persons in attempting to write down the peculiar sounds of those names. Different Indians, moreover, frequently bear the same name; and, again, in giving in their names, they sometimes omit the first and at others the last syllable or syllables. From this it is evident that the only way with probable certainty to determine the identity of the claimants under the different articles is to ascertain precisely the location of their improvements; and even this may err, as they frequently settled in groups or villages of several families in a cluster. For these reasons, I have made no particular report of such cases, but have merely noted in red ink, under the name of the reservee, the names similar or identical of those who have obtained or been entered for reservations under the 19th article, and the references given. I would therefore recommend, that the agent who shall be authorized to locate the Indians shall determine whether there are claims under two articles or not, and, wherever he so finds, make the proper correction and report the facts, so that the department may withhold or issue certificates, as the circumstances shall require.

The last requirement of the 3d section is, "that it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of the commissioners and of the Secretary of War, that said Indian did not remove to the Choctaw country west of the Mississippi River, but he or she had continued to reside within the limits of the country ceded by the Choctaw Indians," &c. This restriction could only have been intended to apply to those who had removed to the west, before completing the five years' residence required by the treaty; for if they occupied the five years they are promised, by the treaty, a grant in fee simple; and these rights, which have become vested under the provisions of the treaty, can neither be abrogated nor impaired by any subsequent provisions of law, which I am bound to suppose Congress did not intend.

I do not consider that any deduction should be made for those children who emigrated to the west before the expiration of the five years, when the claims of their parents may be allowed; for when it is shown that those children were single and living with their parents at the date of the treaty, the right, whatever it may be, is complete. It is respectfully submitted, under the language of the treaty, that allowance should be made for children who were single and living with their parents at the date of the treaty, but who have removed from the homestead before the expiration of the five years. A different opinion is entertained as to those who had been married before the treaty, and had been separated from their partners, either by death or any other cause, and who had returned to the home of their parents, and were at the date of the treaty living with those parents; these persons cannot be reckoned as children. Where a child died after the ratification of the treaty, the right, in my judgment, is not varied, for the grant was for or to children then living with the head of the family.

From the foregoing views it will appear, that, to entitle claimants to the benefits of the treaty, it has been considered necessary that they should show:

1. That they were heads of families at the date of the treaty;

2. That they had at that time an improvement upon which they then resided, and upon which they continued to reside for five years after the ratification of the treaty—that is, to the 24th of February, 1836—unless the United States should sooner have disposed of the land, including their improvements, and the claimants were dispossessed in consequence of such disposition; and

3. That the claimants, either in person or by an agent duly author-

ized, signified to the agent of the Government, within six months after the ratification of the treaty, their intenion of remaining and becoming citizens of the State.

The witnesses brought forward to prove these requirements are principally, from necessity, Indians, as none others could be informed of the facts; and, from a careful examination of the testimony, it is evident that those witnesses, generally, were animated by a sincere desire to tell the truth. Their ideas of the lapse of time seemed vague, but, from the occurrence of particular events, and by counting the number of crops made, their testimony, generally speaking, is pretty conclusive. The treaty of Doak's Stand, which was concluded about ten years before the one now under consideration, enabled them to designate, with much certainty, the children over and those under ten years of age, by pointing out those which were born before and those after the date of the first treaty.

The agent of the Government, Colonel Ward, unfortunately, so managed his business, that it is left almost entirely to oral testimony to prove the names of those who applied for registration within the six months, and the signification of their intention to remain and become citizens of the States. That he kept a book, about foolscap size, containing two or three quires of paper, and which was almost filled with names of persons registered, is proved; and it is also proved, that this book was afterwards partially torn up, and used as shaving paper—was left out in the weather, and finally was sent to one of the Folsoms; after which, nothing more was heard of it. It is also proved that many applied personally to Ward to be registered, who were refused, on the ground that he had received orders from the department not to register any more; that councils of the Indians were held, at which it was determined by those present that they would remain and take lands under the 14th article; that lists were made out, at some of those councils, of the persons present, which were presented to Ward by delegates selected for that purpose; that he registered a part of one of the lists, and refused to register any more, and declined looking at other lists altogether; that at those councils, where there was no person present who could write, sticks were cut, one representing each head of a family, a shorter stick attached for each young man, and notches cut representing the females and children; that delegates were appointed out of each neighborhood to take these sticks to the agent, and tell him the names of the persons represented by them, the members of their families, &c.; and that, when the bundles of sticks were presented by those delegates, he threw them away. In all these cases, where it is shown that the claimants, in any of these ways, either in person or by delegate, signified or endeavored to signify their intention of remaining, the commissioners have deemed it a virtual compliance with that provision of the treaty, and in that opinion of the commissioners I concur. Many of these applications were made to Ward at the time of the payment of an annuity in the summer of 1831, at Lafloore's, which, upon examination, is found to be within the six months after the ratification of the treaty.

Claims are made by many persons for adopted children, under the custom, well known as common among all the Indian tribes, of adopting persons into their families, who, after such adoption, are always regarded as members of the family, enjoying equal rights and privileges with those of the same station who were born in the family. Some of these adopted children are stepchildren, and in such cases I think the claim for them should be allowed; others, however, are nephews or nieces, grandchildren, brothers and sisters, and sometimes

children who are not blood relations; in all of which cases I am of opinion that the claims should not be allowed, as it was evidently the intention of the treaty and of Congress to restrict the right to the actual issue of the heads of families claimants, provision having been made for orphans by the 6th section of the 19th article of the treaty. The 8th section of the act of the 22d of February, 1838, moreover, declares a forfeiture of all right against those who attempt to substitute the child of any other Indian for his own, or who shall attempt by his testimony to make any such substitution.

The proof of the location of the improvements of the claimants is probably the best that could, under all the circumstances, be obtained. It is generally the testimony of well-informed and suitable persons, who have been selected and sent out by the attorneys of the claimants, under the guidance of Indians who were well acquainted with the locations of the places of residence of the parties. These guides pointed out to the agents the place where the improvements of the claimants were or had been; the agent noted down the name of the claimant who had resided there, and, after examining the surveyor's marks, would enter opposite the name the tract on which the improvement of the party was situated. Both guides and agents have testified before the commissioners—the former, that they faithfully pointed out the improvements of the claimants named; and the latter, that they had carefully examined the bearing and corner marks, and correctly reported the locations. Precision and correctness in this point is material, because the rights of the parties, where they left their improvements before the expiration of the five years, have to be determined by the sales of the lands including their improvements; and, further, because from the sales of these lands must be determined whether the claimants shall receive land or scrip. In many of the cases the locations of the improvements are not given, and a list of those cases, with the names of the witnesses, attorneys, &c., should be sent to the present board, that they may ascertain the locations, in order that a final determination may be had, whether patents for the land or scrip must be issued.

The commissioners, in presenting their report, divided the claims into six divisions, viz: No. 1, Captain Samuel Cobb's company; No. 2, Capt. James Picken's company; No. 3, Capt. Wee-shock-she-ho-ma's company; No. 4, Capt. Anthony Turnbull's company; No. 5, Capt. Chi-she-ho-ma's company; and No. 6, miscellaneous and unfinished claims. Each of these divisions is subdivided into three classes, as far as necessary, viz: Class No. 1, claims approved; No. 2, claims rejected; No. 3, claims recommended to the favorable action of Congress, for various reasons, where all the requirements of the treaty have not been complied with. These divisions and classes have been preserved in making out this report, and the classification will indicate the decision of the commissioners, while the result of the present investigation is briefly given in the appropriate column.

The cases appear to have been numbered as they were presented for the action of the commissioners, but those numbers are much scattered through the various divisions and classes. The commissioners have numbered each class of each division with a new series of numbers, which have been omitted in this report; and while the general numbers of the commissioners are preserved, a new series of numbers has been adopted, in place of those of the classes, consecutively, through all the cases, as they appear on the tabular statements.

It happens in some cases that part only of the land was sold by the United States. Can the residue be awarded to the Choctaw reservee?

I am of opinion that when the lands have been located for the reservee, and any part of the location has been sold, he is entitled to scrip only; and, first, when his claim has not been located, and the improvements of the reservee remain unsold by the United States, he may have land for his claim, if there be sufficient quantity vacant adjoining; second, that when there is not a sufficient quantity, he must take scrip; third, that where any part of the improvements are unsold by the United States, the claim should be satisfied either in land or scrip, on the principles laid down in the first and second propositions; and, fourth, where the entire improvements are sold, although there may be sufficient land adjoining to satisfy the claim, he must take scrip.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 8, 1843.

The above report, being in the main the result of consultations with me by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is approved, with the following exceptions:

I differ from the Commissioner as to the claims of white men, heads of Indian families. Without deciding whether such persons are or are not entitled under the treaty, yet looking to the words of the act of 1837, which authorized the commission, and directed them to investigate the claims of "every Choctaw Indian who was the head of an Indian family," I must decide that they had no authority to inquire into the claims of any other person, and of course that there is no authority to approve their report in favor of citizens.

As to the meaning of the word "children," in the treaty, I am of opinion that all who are reported to have been actually members of a Choctaw family, adopted into it as children, and for whom the head of the family provided, are to be regarded as children, according to the well-known usages of the Indians; but if they appear to be orphans, or to be returned as children of other families, they cannot be included among the family into which they are adopted.

Lists of the claims to be approved, and of those to be rejected, according to the principles of this report, as above modified, will be made out, of this date, and submitted to me, to be recommended to the President for his sanction.

J. C. SPENCER.

COPY OF JUDGE WILKINS' REPORT UPON CHOCTAW CLAIMS UNDER THE TREATY OF DANCING RABBIT CREEK, & PRESIDENT TYLER'S DECISION THEREON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December*, 1844.

To the PRESIDENT:

SIR: The undersigned most respectfully submits for the consideration of the President, the following report upon a class of Choctaw cases arising under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, confirmed by the decision of Murray and Vroom, and which have not received the

approval of the President, and into which he instructed me to make an examination and submit my opinion.

Before I proceed to examine such portions of the treaty and facts as have relation to this class of cases, it is necessary to remark that the examination which I have undertaken and the construction which I may place upon such parts of the treaty were not, nor is any action on your part, to afford any reason or excuse for delay in the fulfilment of the contracts, which I have made with Mess's. Anderson, Forester, Cobb, and Pickens, for the emigration and subsistence of the Choctaw Indians. They made their contracts with their eyes open, well knowing the condition of the subject and the position of the Indians.

My object is to execute, as far as the government is concerned, the provisions of the treaty, and to smooth the way without altering a word of the contract, as far as I can, and to facilitate the removal of the Choctaws from the States of Mississippi and Alabama.

That a predecessor in this office, uniting with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in recommending to you to disallow this portion of the claims confirmed by the board of commissioners, enjoins it as a duty upon me most carefully to examine the treaty and the laws, and to inquire into facts, evidence and reports which were not submitted to you with the list of cases for disapproval. This list of cases for rejection was made out by the Secretary and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, agreeably to their views of the rights of the claimants, upon a fair construction of the treaty and the laws, and was laid before you in its abstract form without the proofs, opinions, and report of the board of commissioners, as is often the practice of the department. I do not agree with those gentlemen in the rejection of these cases allowed by the commissioners, Murray and Vroom. For the opinions of those gentlemen I have a very high respect, and I confess I express my disagreement with much diffidence.

The Choctaw treaty, called the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, from which all these cases originated, was ratified on the 24th of February, 1831.

The treaty contained two articles more prominent in their character than others, and forming the great basis upon which it was finally agreed to by the chiefs. It appears from the testimony of Leflore, on file in the Indian Bureau, then a principal chief of the Nation, that both those articles were necessary in order to induce the Indians to consent to the treaty, and that without the 14th article, particularly, no such consent would ever have been given. Those two articles were the 14th and 19th. The latter, the 19th, was intended to provide for such Indians as held certain portions of land in *cultivation*, and might desire to remove without delay to the west side of the Mississippi. By the provisions of this article they were to receive lands to an extent proportioned to the number of acres they cultivated. The 14th article, on the contrary, provided that "each Choctaw head of a family" who might desire to remain in the country, should be entitled to receive for himself or herself a section of land, and for each child, a certain quantity, according to its age.

The 19th article of the treaty was evidently designed for the benefit of those Indians who might prefer to remove, and was so framed as to entitle them to dispose of their land in their own right, and did not require any condition of continued residence.

The 14th article required the condition of a continued residence for five years, and provided that the Indian should have for himself and his children a large quantity of land.

The two articles are therefore evidently intended to provide for two distinct classes of Indians, and this opinion has been expressed by Attorney-General Taney, near the conclusion of which he says the Indian "may take either, but cannot take both." (See Attorney-General's opinion, page 838.) Indeed, it has long since been conceded by all parties that the two articles being designed for two distinct classes, a Choctaw can only take under one. A taking under one is a constructive, if not a positive, relinquishment of the other. Those who were desirous of taking the benefit of the 14th article were to signify their intention to do so within six months from the ratification of the treaty.

In the spring of 1831 Captain Armstrong was charged with the duty of taking a general census of the nation, and of ascertaining the number of acres which each Choctaw head of a family had in cultivation, conformably to the treaty. This proceeding was evidently preparatory to the emigration of these Indians.

At the same period with this proceeding Col. Ward, who was then the agent of the United States for the Choctaw Indians, was, May 21st, 1831, instructed, specially, on his part to execute the 24th article, and was directed by the then Secretary of War to be careful to keep a register of reservations under that article.

On the 26th of June, 1833, George W. Martin was appointed to make locations and selections under the 14th, 15th, and 19th articles.

On the 27th of May, 1834, Martin was informed by the department that none were recognized as reserves under the 14th article except those whose names appear upon the register of Col. Ward.

Under these circumstances it was alleged that Ward had refused to do his duty; that he had either destroyed the original register, or neglected to enter the names of applicants or refused to enter their names when they applied, and the claimants appealed to General Jackson, then President. In consequence of this appeal, the President, on the 13th of October, 1834, issued an order that George W. Martin should receive "*probable evidence* of credible witnesses" of the rights of the Indians under the 14th article, and *probable evidence* of their *failure to obtain their rights* "by the mistakes or neglect" of the agent. The locations to be made by Martin in conformity with this evidence were to be contingent, subject to the future action of Congress.

The contingent locations thus made by Martin proving to be numerous, as might reasonably have been expected, and the evidence such as seemed to demand some remedial interposition in order to do justice to the Indian, were the immediate causes which led progressively to all the legislation upon this subject, which was designed faithfully to execute the treaty.

On the 16th of February, 1835, the President submitted to Congress the report of the Secretary of War upon this subject, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The subject was renewed by Congress in 1837, and on the 3d of March of that year passed an act authorizing a full examination of the cases by three commissioners. Under this act the commissioners appointed, of whom Murray and Vroom were two, continued their services until the expiration of their term of office, which had been extended by a second act passed on the 22d of February, 1838. The seventh section of the act of 1837 postponed any action by the commissioners upon Martin's locations, on the ground as expressed, "it being the true intent of this act to reserve to Congress the power of doing that which may appear just, when a correct knowledge of all the facts

is obtained," which is explained by the act of 1842. The act of 1838 reserved lands to be subject to the pending claims.

Murray and Vroom were in office eighteen months, and were in session in Mississippi about three and a half months altogether, and made their report on the 31st day of July, 1838. They reported upon 261 cases, and it appears that 1,274 claimants registered their names before them. They rejected 65 cases out of the 261; they examined and reported favorably upon 165 cases. Of these there are *sixty-six* cases selected and rejected by the department, which it is now proposed to consider. There can be no doubt that in all the above cases where the Indian has proved his compliance with the requisites laid down in the 14th article that he is entitled to an allowance of land or scrip, as the case may be. But the question has been raised in cases where the names of the Indians have been entered upon Armstrong's list and are not found upon the certificate list of Ward, whether they are, under such a state of facts, defeated of their right to the 14th article.

And here I take the position—to me a perfectly sound one—that the fact of the name of a "Choctaw head of a family" not being found on what is called "Ward's list" does not deprive him of the right to take, under the 14th article of the treaty. The only object of General Jackson's order, and of the law of 1837, was to supply the very defects and omissions of that list—and in many instances it has been disregarded by the Indian Bureau—nor does the fact that the name of a "Choctaw head of a family" is found on the list of Major Armstrong, of itself, cut him out of the benefit of the solemn decision of Murray and Vroom, declaring his right to a reservation under the 14th article to have been fully proved and established.

In some of those cases, opposite to the names of the Indians, on Armstrong's list, has been written the word "relinquished." This word appears to be in the same handwriting with Ward's list. There is no proof it was done by the authority of the Indian. If it was by the authority of the Indian, then it is clear, in all the cases where the Indian has actually remained the five years required, and complied with all the other qualifications of the 14th article, that he "*relinquished*" the 19th article for the 14th article, for it is not to be presumed that he would comply with all the requisites of the 14th article and intend to take under the 19th, which was the lesser interest. Armstrong's list was handed to Ward. He had it in his possession, and he sent it to the department; and the whole conduct of Ward in relation to the Indians was such as to cast suspicion upon all his acts, and to justify and demand an interpretation most favorable to the Indians. But this is not even required here.

1st. Because Armstrong's list was a census. It was so understood and had the object of emigration specially in view.

2d. Because the list of Armstrong must have been so regarded, or else no legislation by Congress would have been necessary. The thing would have been conclusive and final, and there would have been no necessity to raise the commission of Murray and Vroom.

The *ascertainment* of a Choctaw to be entitled to a claim under the 19th article of the treaty does not disqualify him from taking under, or availing himself of the right to qualify himself to claim and take under the 14th article. Indeed, it is admitted that "each Choctaw head of a family" of the whole nation might have placed himself and claimed under the 14th article, if he had declared his intention to become a citizen of Mississippi within the six months, and had continued his residence for five years. Under the 14th article no improvement, ceretainly no

particular extent of improvement (see note*) was necessary. Ward's list or register was open to all heads of families, with or without improvements; that is, the "right to declare" and "to reside" was at the election of all. Ward was merely appointed the agent for the special purpose to make and keep a record of the claimants under the 14th article. This was deemed necessary because the treaty provided no specific mode for taking, and preserving the evidence of the two classes of claimants under the 14th and 19th articles. Neither lists were indispensably necessary (see note†). Therefore, to be placed on Major Armstrong's census of the Indian did not impair the right of the Indian to take under the 14th article; nor because his name is not to be found upon the imperfect, mutilated, and unfaithful 14th article list of the dissipated agent, Ward, was the Indian deprived of his right to claim under that article. It all comes to this: The rights of the Indian were not determined by, and did not depend on the list, but upon his strictly *fulfilling the stipulations of the treaty.* I say strictly, though it is hard rule to apply to a tribe of ignorant and illiterate people, continually kept under the guardianship of the government. It would be most unjust if the fraud or negligence of the agent of the United States (one party to the treaty) should deprive the other party of his rights after he had faithfully complied with his obligations.

Armstrong's census, which contained 19,554 souls, all the heads of families of whom could have claimed under the 19th article of the treaty, is admitted to be accurate as far as it was taken. The Committee on Indian Affairs, in their report to the House of Representatives of May 11th, 1836, page 8, in speaking of this list, say: "From the nature of the country, the character of the people, and the detached and wild districts and settlements in which the Indians reside, it cannot be supposed that this census was entirely *full* and accurate. The presumption is, that there were several hundred, to say the least, who were not found by Major Armstrong. But the number of these who emigrated to the west of the Mississippi could be ascertained with greater certainty, as they went under the guidance of the agents of the government and were subsisted by it." With the probable omission of some names, this census has been credited, whilst Ward's, on the contrary, is admitted to have been unfaithful, incorrect, and mutilated, used, as in full proof, for "shaving paper," and possibly afterwards the original was destroyed. Those now existing were made at random, as Murray and Vroom in their very lucid report, state that "the book (Ward's), in which the names of a *great number* of Indians were registered by him (Ward), it is clear, has *never* been returned to the government." The list was kept by

* NOTE.—See Mr. Attorney-General Grundy's opinion, dated 30 January, 1839, p. 1235–6, where he says: "To superadd that the Choctaw heads of families shall have made improvements would be making a very important change in the treaty, not warranted either by its letter or spirit."

† NOTE.—See Mr. Attorney-General Butler's opinion, June 27th, 1836, in which he says: "In answer to the question presented in the statement of Mr. Lyon, embraced in your letter of the 23d instant, I have the honor to state that as no particular evidence is required by the treaty itself, nor by any act of Congress, to be produced by persons claiming the benefit of the 14th article of the Choctaw treaty, for the purpose of showing that they actually signified to the agent, within due time, their intention to remain and become citizens of the States, I think the department at liberty to receive, and that it ought to receive, any creditable evidence, documentary or oral, coming from any disinterested source which may tend to establish that fact; and that all Choctaw heads of families who shall prove by any such evidence that they actually and in good faith signified to the proper agent, in due time, their intention to remain, and who have resided the proper time on the land, are entitled to the reservations secured by the treaty, notwithstanding their names may not have been entered by the agent on the list."

a man habitually intoxicated, and who refused even to register the names of many who applied for registration. And even the part which escaped destruction, or was made out at random, and was furnished to the government, contained but *sixty-nine* names, whilst it is admitted that even the imperfect original must have contained some hundreds of names. He left, or made three imperfect, unsatisfactory lists, and no two of them corresponded.

Major Armstrong's lists, or census, for he made a distinct one for each of the three districts of Choctaws, were not considered *conclusive* by this department, and as *binding* the names found upon them to take under the 19th article. As, for instance, in the document prepared for Murray and Vroom on the 20th May, 1837, by the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, they are instructed that "Indians on Armstrong's list of claims in the different chief's districts are properly entitled to the benefits of the 14th article, although located under the 19th, if they prove that they made application to Ward within the proper time; but in that case the location under the 19th article must be considered as part of that under the 14th."

This department has also given the benefits of the 14th article to Indians whose names were found both upon Ward's mutilated lists, and also on Armstrong's census. The reason which has been given to me for this is because their names were so found upon both lists. It would have been most in accordance with the language and spirit of the 18th article of the treaty, which declares that "wherever well founded doubt shall arise, it shall be construed most favorably towards the Choctaws," to have placed the Indians, now east of the Mississippi, under the 14th article, which to them was the most advantageous. It would have been equally fair, and was certainly obligatory, to place those Indians under the same advantageous article, who had either actually complied or offered to comply with its requirements, but whose names had been unjustly rejected by Ward, or at least were not to be found upon that portion of his list not used for "shaving paper."

Again, the commissioners, Murray and Vroom, whose ability and fidelity have not been questioned, reported many as entitled to the benefits of the 14th article who are found upon Armstrong's list, and are not upon Ward's mutilated register, because they had satisfied them by sufficient proof that they had so qualified and had brought themselves clearly within the provisions of the law of 1837 by having shown they "had complied, or offered to comply, with all the requirements of the 14th article of the treaty."

The department rejected these "allowed cases," alleging that they had taken under the 19th article, because in many instances their names were found on Armstrong's census list, as having been *ascertained to be* qualified to take (if they should so prefer it) under that article.

And, to make more explicit the fact, which is hardly questioned, that Major Armstrong's list was only a census of the whole tribe, and of those who had the right to claim the benefits of the 19th article if they should so decide, and not to exclude them from the benefits of the 14th article, I will quote a single sentence of the letter of William Armstrong, of September 14, 1833, to Elbert Herring, commissioner, and appended to Doc. 663, heretofore referred to. He says, "I was one of the agents, who took the *census* and surveyed the *cultivation section* (19th article) of the Choctaw Nation, which was returned by my brother (F. W. Armstrong) to the War Department."

There are two other reasons which might be assigned by the Indian Bureau for refusing the reservations under the 14th article. 1st. That

Armstrong's census lists were turned over to Ward, and that the latter wrote opposite many names, the word "*relinquished*," meaning, as might be asserted, that the Indians had relinquished all claim to the reservations, and chose to take the 50 cents per acre from the government under the 5th paragraph of the 19th article. And secondly, that money was transmitted to pay all those who had thus "*relinquished*."

It may be further said that as Armstrong's lists were turned over to Ward, and that as "*relinquished*" was written upon them in his own hand, that word is not entitled to more respect than his own imperfect list, and that the word "relinquished" would as fairly mean *relinquishment* of the 19th Article claims in order to take the *fourteenth*. But, it is conceded this objection does not at all apply to these cases. That the 5th paragraph of the 19th section refers only to those who actually emigrated west and received the money after their removal to their new homes.

I am clearly of opinion that in any case where an Indian has received a grant under the 19th article, or where he has received *fifty cents* per acre for his reservation under that article, his claim should not be allowed. But his claim should not be rejected upon the hypothesis that he had it in his power to accept of one or the other, and therefore the government chooses to assign to him the lesser. If he received a grant under the 19th article, a patent would prove the fact, for by the treaty the title to the lands of the Indians was divested, and a patent from the government alone could reinvest him with a title, and the evidence of fact is of easy proof; and, secondly, if the fifty cents per acre was elected by the Indians, it could only be received upon the condition of emigration, and removal west. Therefore it could not apply to those who remained.

The objections taken could only legally exist by the return of the emigrating Indians west of the river to Mississippi. Upon this point G. W. Martin gives a full explanation in answer to the 16th interrogatory of the committee of the House of Representatives May 11, 1836, No. 663, p. 14, which was in the following words: "Have any of the emigrants to the west of the Mississippi attempted to procure reservations by agents since their emigration in violation of the treaty?" His answer was as follows: "No emigrant to the west of the Mississippi has ever attempted, in person or by agent, to procure reservations at all under the 14th article since their emigration, nor any other article of the treaty." Mr. Martin further testifies that but two or three Indians, who emigrated west, had returned, and, in no case, had they attempted to violate the treaty. And in answer to the 21st interrogatory, he says: "I know of no Indian now remaining in the country ceded by the late treaty who claims reservations under any other provisions of the treaty except the 14th article."

The word "*relinquished*" written by Ward, and the provision contained in the 5th paragraph of the 19th article, being out of the question as not impairing the "allowed" cases in Murray and Vroom's report, let us examine the other and only remaining reason that can be assigned for objecting to and rejecting a portion of those cases. It is this, that their names are found on Major Armstrong's list of 19th article cases, and land was assigned to them accordingly, in the Indian Bureau, and located by Martin.

Six months after the ratification was allowed by the treaty for those who might desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the 14th article of the treaty, to signify their intention; and it is shown by the report of Murray and Vroom that but about two months instead of six were

allowed by the government officers for this purpose; and to cure the defects of lists and carry out the provisions of the treaty, Congress passed the law of March 3d, 1837, entitled "An act for the appointment of commissioners to *adjust* the claims to *reservations* of land under the 14*th article* of the treaty," &c.

The purpose of this law was to constitute a board or court to take testimony and evidence in all cases, independent of the list, and to award reservations to all Indians "who *had complied*, or *offered to* comply with all the requirements of the fourteenth article of the treaty."

This remedial law was extended 22d February, 1838, giving the commissioners all the powers of a court, with the single restriction that its jurisdiction was not to "embrace the claim of any Indian, or head of a Choctaw family who has removed west of the Mississippi River."

The gross abuse and frauds of the dissipated agent of the government, Ward, which were fully proven to Congress, caused the passage of these laws, and the appointment of a board of commissioners of able and faithful men to take the place and supply the defects of the agent. And it is shown by their report that their scrutiny was severe. Their powers were ample, their means of knowledge abundant, and they had before them all the lists of every kind, and with the fullest power to summons and compel the attendance of witnesses.

If Ward's register had been faithfully made it would have been conclusive evidence in favor of the intention of the Indian. The board of commissioners having been, under all these circumstances, constituted to take the place of Armstrong as well as of Ward and their acts, and reports having been thrown open for reconsideration under new testimony, their decision, after full examination of witnesses, should be as conclusive, at least as to the intention of the Indian to remain and take the benefits of the 14th article, as the register of Ward. It has been long since those cases were decided by the board of commissioners. The agents of the government have been constantly in the Indian country, and no proof of fraud has been adduced against any of those recommended cases, and, in no instance, has the Indian, under that class of cases, received a patent under the 19th article of the treaty.

After a careful examination of this subject, I have to regret that a policy, such as was recommended in the able report of the Committee on Indian Affairs in 1836, and also by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, January 3d, 1842, of making the decision of the Board of Commissioners "FINAL," had not been adopted by Congress.

Fourteen years have passed since the ratification of the treaty, and many honest claimants are as far from having what was due them by the treaty as when Ward refused to register the names of some, and destroyed the register of names of others, although Congress has passed three remedial laws on the subject. My solicitude is to have the treaty executed, and to effect an emigration of the remaining Choctaws in Mississippi and Alabama, and to administer the laws with justice and humanity.

To illustrate the hardships that will result from a rejection of some of the cases confirmed by the commissioners and now under consideration, I will present two cases, one recognized by the Indian Bureau, the other you have been advised to reject.

They are the cases of Cobb and We-shoc-she-ho-ma. Both were treaty captains and both refused to sign the treaty, preferring to remain East and claim under the 14th article. *Cobb* was placed on Armstrong's census, with the number of acres of land he held in cultivation. He was

also upon Ward's list of 69 names. He claimed under the 14th article and his claim has been allowed.

We-shoc-she-ho-ma was placed on Armstrong's list, with the number of acres in cultivation. He is not on Ward's list, but proved most conclusively that he had complied with all the requirements of the 14th article by a large number of witnesses, both red men and white men, who detailed all the circumstances and conversation which passed between Ward and him at the time he attended to declare his intention to become a citizen. This case was confirmed by the board of commissioners. He has not received the fifty cents per acre, has not received a patent under the 19th article, and Martin, in his testimony, says "that among the first applicants under the 14th article was *We-shoc-she-ho-ma*, who, at the time of his application informed me (Martin) that Captains Cobb and Pickens, with their respective companies, were claimants under the same article." Martin further testifies that "with respect to many of these applicants, I was satisfied by testimony which they produced, that they had been duly registered; but taking Col. Ward's list as my guide, I could take no notice of their applications."

The claim of *We-shoc-she-ho-ma* cannot be rejected because Ward wrote opposite his name on Armstrong's list, "relinquished." And it may be observed, if anything that Ward had done could be relied upon, this fact would rather strengthen his claim, according to the opinion of Attorney-General Taney, 18th Sept., 1831, who says: "If an Indian elects to take under the 14th article, he must relinquish his claim under the 19th."

It is here remarked to me by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—and an argument presented by him—that the word "*relinquished*" written by Ward on Armstrong's list means that the Indian at that time intended to emigrate and take the commutation of fifty cents an acre, and that afterwards he had been induced to change his mind and claim under the 14th article. The Indian with a knowledge of his rights would have had no power thus to change the election he had made. But my answer to this view of the meaning of the word "*relinquished*" is that it rests entirely upon presumption. There is no evidence in the bureau to sustain it. However, let this be as it may, the presumption and the argument are overthrown by again recurring to the language and the spirit of the act of 1837, which plainly tell us that the object of that law was to have no regard paid to the lists nor to any word or memorandum found upon them, but to throw open the whole subject of claims under the 14th article for the purpose of having them "*ascertained*" and "*adjusted*" by "satisfactory evidence" to be taken by the board of commissioners, and on which their report should be founded. The chief error, if my view of this subject be correct, has been in giving effect and importance to those lists after the passage of the act of 1837, which was intended to substitute the "proofs" and "determination" of the commissioners as final and conclusive if the President should believe that upon their investigation of their claims to reservations their "determination" was made by adhering in every instance to the requisites of the 3d section of the law of 1842, which were the same as those made necessary by the terms of the treaty.

The Indian Bureau has, without evidence of his wish or consent, assigned to We-shoc-she-ho-ma 480 acres under the 19th article, but upon which no patent has issued, and against which he now protests by his attorney in fact, because he never claimed under that article, has never removed West, has continually retained possession of his land on which his improvement stood; and the board of commissioners, upon

the fullest evidence, have confirmed his claim under the 14th article because he had complied with all the requirements of the treaty necessary to consummate that claim.

If *We-shoc-she-ho-ma's* claim is not good, I cannot perceive where the point of rejecting will end. It is clear and unequivocal that he has made out a complete case of his right to the benefits of the 14th article. And there are other cases resting upon the same facts and principles.

Now if the name of this Indian captain had been found on the imperfect list of Ward of 69 names, his claim would have been allowed as a matter of course; but, not being there, it is rejected although sanctioned by the judgment of Murray and Vroom.

Under the law of 1837 the board of commissioners were appointed for the express purpose of affording a remedy for the acknowledged defects of Ward, and for no other object than to do for the "Heads of Choctaw families" what he either refused or neglected in his intemperate moments to do for them—that is, to permit them to afford evidence of their signification to remain in the State of Mississippi, &c. Had Ward performed this simple act of duty, the order of General Jackson of 1834, as well as the law of 1837, would not have been necessary. This board was a much more solemn and credible commission than the mere authority given to one man of bad habits and not even acting under oath. The board of commissioners were specially selected by the President, received large salaries, were constituted as a court, acted under oath, had power to compel the attendance of witnesses, &c., had a secretary, and also the right to call in the district attorney of the United States "to give his assistance in procuring the attendance of witnesses and his aid and advice in their examination, the better to enable the commissioners to *ascertain the facts correctly in each case.*" Their whole attention was directed to the one simple inquiry: Did the head of the Choctaw family *comply* or *offer* to comply with all the requisites of the 14th article? Surely the decisions of such a board, so constituted, acting and specially assisted correctly to search out the truth in such a simple and single inquiry, when frankly accompanied by all the proofs, should be entitled to great respect and should be very cautiously assailed and powerful reasons should be adduced before you would venture to strike 66 cases from a list reported of only 165!! Not very far from the one-half of the cases allowed by them were rescinded at Washington! At the same time, the same authority holding as sacred the mutilated list returned by Ward, or somebody for him. Ward's list is held to be decisive, whilst Murray and Vroom's is cut to pieces as erroneous!

The only reason assigned on the schedule of cases for the reversal of Murray and Vroom's judgment is, "claim approved—but cannot, under the act of the 23d of August, 1842, receive land, having already received the benefits of the 19th article." I have already shown, in answer to this reason, that this man never has asked, claimed, or received land under the 19th article. The allegation is made against him because he is found on Major Armstrong's census list. This is far from being conclusive against him, and affords not the slightest presumption against him, after having clearly proved before Murray and Vroom that he had actually complied with all the requisites of the treaty to entitle him to the benefits of the 14th article.

Again, it is admitted that if he had been, like Capt. Cobb, or Capt. Pickens, and many others, on Ward's list, he would, like them, have received the boon, and been placed under the more advantageous article of the treaty. Well, he was not found on that list, but he proved before a competent court beyond cavil, and agreeably to the provisions of both

acts of Congress, that he applied and should have been entered upon that list and obtained a judgment accordingly. Now, is not his case similar to and equally as strong as that of Cobb, Pickens, and others?

Indeed, it may be said to be stronger, because Cobb's name and that of others were inserted by *random* or *recollection* upon Ward's list, whereas Wee-shoc-shee-ho-ma proved his right to have been upon that list by perfectly conclusive evidence. Had his name been on the list made out from *recollection* by one intemperate man, it would have been *conclusive;* but having received the deliberate sanction and judgment of two able and vigilant commissioners, his claim is questioned and reversed! The reasons given for this reversal I have already examined.

In relation to the word "*relinquished*," written by Ward on Major Armstrong's list, I will here make another remark and adduce another fact, conclusively showing that it was disregarded, and did not mean that this "head of a family" intended to take the fifty cents an acre under the 5th paragraph of the 19th article. It is this: Both Major Martin and the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs assigned to him land—not money—under the 19th article.

Having submitted the foregoing facts and considerations for your decision, I will state that your action alone can give the relief which the Indians claim from the government upon a fair construction of the treaty and the laws, or they will be forced, as must be the case in many of the claims, to depend upon the vexatious process of resorting to the courts of country.

To reconsider these cases will not interfere with the rights of any *third* person. The Indians and the government are the only parties; no action has been had with the cases confirmed by the court of commissioners and recommended by the Indian Bureau for your rejection. No patents have issued in any case. You are not asked to rescind any act or decision of a predecessor in office, and the whole subject stands exactly now as it did then.

By a re-examination no injury can be inflicted on any third party, or their rights be impaired, whilst without a full examination the door may be closed to many Indians forever.

The act of the President was one of *formality* under the circumstances, not judicial as to the Executive. And what strengthens this view is the fact that only a list of the cases was laid before the President. The report of Mr. Crawford, which was endorsed by a note of the Secretary of War in these cases, did not accompany the list, nor was the report of Murray and Vroom, the commissioners who confirmed these cases, laid before the President, nor the testimony on which these decisions were made.

The list "for rejection" was unquestionably made out with perfect integrity, and was submitted to you in a form pursued in much of the business of the department; but in a case of such importance, embracing extensive interests, the rights of very many persons to real estate under treaty stipulations, and where your decision was intended to be final & conclusive, it would, in my humble opinion, have been more satisfactory to have accompanied the abstract list with the "proofs" and the "report" of the court of commissioners. That report and the proofs appended to it, clearly establish all the three "requisites" determined by this department, as appears in the prefatory remarks of the report of the 8th March, 1843, to be necessary to entitle the "Choctaw head of a family" of the class of cases now under discussion to receive the benefits of the 14th article of the treaty.

In conclusion of this tedious exposition of my views it is proper I

should remark that I do not conceive they conflict with the opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Nelson, dated on the 21st of last month, as expressed in the 6th paragraph of his official paper in reference to claims under the 14th article. I concur with him that a claimant under that article may forfeit his claim if, "*in point of fact*, before the passage of the act of Congress of 1842, he *did procure* a location in his name of a claim under the 19th article." In the case of Wee-shoc-shee-ho-ma, and others of the same class under discussion, although they may not have been able to prove a *negative*, as required in the 3d paragraph of the report of the 8th of March, 1843, yet it is fully established that they had consummated their claim to the provisions of the 14th article, and had never, "*in point of fact*," procured a location in their names under the 19th article. It is erroneously taken as evidence of that procurement, to justify the department in *assigning* to them land under the 19th article, that their names are found on Major Armstrong's list. This, as I have already shown, would be overlooking and making useless the law of 1837, which was intended for the very purpose of disregarding as conclusive, as evidence, either Ward's or Armstrong's list, and of appointing the court of commissioners to open the cases anew, and take proofs, and to make a report to be substituted for these very lists, and thereby to prevent a "Choctaw head of a family" from being injured or his rights to depend upon the fact whether his name was or was not upon either of those registers.

I deem it due, under these circumstances, to lay before you the facts, and especially the reports of Murray and Vroom, which will accompany this communication.

Protection of person and property was guaranteed by the 18th article of the treaty, and no person was to be permitted "to settle within their nation, or the lands to be sold, before the Choctaws shall remove." This article has not been complied with, whilst the Choctaws are bound by the 5th article, when called on by the United States, to "fight our enemy." They have ever been at peace with the United States, and in time of war their fidelity as allies has never been questioned.

The obligations of the treaty entitle them to a patient hearing, to a liberal construction of all its stipulations, and a full and prompt redress of every error and wrong of which they justly complain.

It is said they are the prey and the spoil of the cunning and the victims of speculation. These things are much to be lamented, but do not enter into the consideration I have given this subject. The treaty and the laws only lie before me upon my table, and my views are given without reference to any extraneous matter.

It is now for you to exercise "the power (if you shall think you have not already exhausted it) of doing that which may appear just when a correct knowledge of all the facts has been obtained," and to perform the duty of approving and confirming the "determination of the commissioners appointed to investigate the claims existing under the 14th article," if you shall believe that "such determination was made by adhering, in every instance, to the requisites contained in the 3d section of the act of August 23d, 1842."

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. WILKINS,
Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

WASHINGTON, *March 3d*, 1845.

SIR: Your communication of this day has been received calling my attention to your former arguments in relation to various questions submitted for my decision under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

In reply I have to say that I have reconsidered the cases of the Choctaw claimants decided by Murry & Vroom, commissioners, and now decide that We-Shoe-She-Homa is entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the 14th article under the treaty, and all who stand in like position of having five years' residence upon their lands; and in all cases where an Indian was by force or fraud prevented from retaining possession for five years, he is also entitled to the benefit of the provision of the 14th article when sustained by proof; and where the lands cannot be given with the improvement thereon, bounded by sectional lines, script should be awarded in such cases.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN TYLER.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR.

RULE ISSUED AUGUST 4, 1881.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS, DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1881.

THE CHOCTAW NATION OF INDIANS
v.
THE UNITED STATES. } No. 12742.

The claimant, by John B. Luce, its attorney, moves the court for a rule upon the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, requesting him to transmit to this court, to be used in evidence on the hearing of the above-entitled cause, certified copies of the following papers and records, viz:

I. Copies of the instructions or letters written to the commissioners for adjudicating the claims of the Choctaw Indians under the treaty of September 27, 1830, which commission was composed of John F. H. Claiborne, Ralph Graves, and William Tyler, and which series of instructions or letters to said commissioners commence with October 24, 1842, and are written by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or by the Secretary of War.

II. Copies of reports or letters written by said commissioners, or either of them, upon the subject of the business committed to them during the time they were engaged on said commission.

III. Copies of a list of the claims filed before the said commission for lands claimed under Article XIV of the treaty of September 27, 1830, together with any decisions or judgments rendered thereon, and also a statement showing the location of the lands claimed by said claimants and the value thereof.

IV. Copies of the general depositions taken by the said commission and transmitted by said commissioners with their report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

V. Copies of any and all instructions written by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of War to the commission appointed under the act of August 23, 1842, to adjudicate the claims of the Choctaw Indians for lands claimed by them under the treaty of September 27, 1830, which commission was composed of William Tyler, George S. Gaines, and Samuel Rush, and the first letter of instructions to said commission was dated March 27, 1844.

VI. Copies of all official reports or communications written by the said commissioners to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs upon the business of said commission during the time they were acting as such commissioners.

VII. List of the names of the claimants before said commission whose claims were allowed by said commission, with a statement of the location of the lands allowed to said claimants by the judgments rendered on said claims, and any information that may be in the possession of the Indian Office or the General Land Office as to the value of the lands embraced in said claims.

VIII. Copies of all general depositions taken by the said commissioners, and transmitted with their reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

JOHN B. LUCE,
Attorney for Claimant.

By JOHN I. WEED,
Of Counsel.

ANSWER TO RULE ISSUED AUGUST 4, 1881.

[L. B. 33, pp. 44-56, inclusive.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, October 24, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: An act of Congress of the 23d August last, entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the fourteenth and nineteenth articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty," having revived the acts of 3d March, 1837, and 22d February, 1838, and the President of the United States having, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed you commissioners to execute the several laws referred to, I proceed to communicate instructions for the discharge of the duties imposed.

The acts of 1837 and 1838, so far as they are not repealed or modified by the law of 1842, are revived by it, and the powers and duties of the commissioners are "extended to claims arising under the nineteenth article of the said treaty, and under the supplement to the said treaty, to be examined in the same manner and with the same effect as in cases arising under the fourteenth article of the said treaty." The alterations and modifications that have been made consist chiefly in the detailed specifications of the requisites that shall belong to a valid claim; the dispensing with the services of either of the district attorneys of the State of Mississippi; the referring of the final disposition of the claims to the President of the United States instead of to Congress; and in the reduction of the compensation of the commissioners from $3,000 each to a sum that "shall not exceed the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum"—leaving the framework of the commission and its general powers and duties what they were under the laws of 1837 and 1838.

A letter from the Secretary of War, of 9th March, 1842, to the Hon. J. T. Morehead, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, which was accompanied by a report from this office to the Secretary, conveys so fully the history of the claims you are authorized to investigate, that, instead of repeating what is contained in these papers printed by order of the Senate, I transmit a copy of them to you. They, with the accompanying papers, will put you in possession of all the facts connected with your present duty. Having, by the treaty and the means thus provided, informed yourselves of the origin of the claims that shall be presented to you, of the circumstances that have since surrounded them and prevented a final disposition of them, it is necessary to refer to the laws under which you will act, and to communicate the views entertained by the department of the intention of Congress in passing them.

The first section of the act of 3d March, 1837, made it the duty of the commissioners "to meet in the State of Mississippi, at such time and place as the President shall appoint and designate, and there proceed to ascertain the name of every Choctaw Indian who was the head of an Indian family at the date of the treaty at Dancing Rabbit Creek, who has not already obtained a reservation under said treaty, and who can show, by satisfactory evidence, that he or she complied, or offered to comply, with all the requisites of the fourteenth article of said treaty, to entitle him or her to a reservation under said article; and, also, the number and names of all the unmarried children of such heads of fami-

lies, who formed a part of the family and were over ten years of age; and, likewise, the number and names of the children of such heads of families as were under ten years of age; and report to the President, to be by him laid before Congress, all the names of such Indians, and the different sections of land to which such heads of families were respectively entitled, together with the opinions of the commissioners, and whether any part of said lands have been sold by the government, and the proofs applicable to each case."

In connexion with the first, the seventh section may be adverted to, which expressly negatives the idea of giving, by the proceedings under the law, any sanction to what are called contingent locations, "which have been made by George W. Martin, for the benefit of such Indians as were supposed to have been entitled to other lands, which have been sold by the United States, such contingent locations having been made without any legal authority; it being the true intent of this act to reserve to Congress the power of doing that which may appear just, when correct knowledge of all the facts is obtained." This provision refers, of course, only to the locations, and is not declaratory of any opinion as to the rights of the claimants. The 7th and 8th sections of the act of 22d February, 1838, present themselves with the foregoing—the first, as excluding the claims of such Indians or heads of Choctaw families as have removed west of the Mississippi; and the last, as directing the name of any claimant to be stricken from the list of claimants who "has attempted, or shall attempt, to substitute the child of any other Indian as and for his own, or has attempted, or shall attempt, by his testimony, to substitute, for the child of as other claimant, the child of any other Indian."

The law of 23d August, 1842, re-enacts some of these provisions and changes others, leaving the 8th section of the act of 1838 in full force.

The power vested in you to examine the claims under the 19th article and the supplement was, for the first time, bestowed by the law last passed. As to these claims, you are specially instructed in a subsequent part of this communication; what immediately follows relates to another branch of your duties.

The 3d section of the act of 1842 construes the 14th article of the treaty, and prescribes the concurrence of the following requisites as necessary to the validity of a claim under it: That the Choctaw claimant did signify his or her intention to the agent in person or by some individual duly authorized and specially directed thereto by said Indian, within six months from the date of the ratification of the treaty, to become a citizen of the State, and had his or her name enrolled on the register of the agent for that purpose; or if his or her name was not so enrolled, but was omitted by the agent, shall prove, to the entire satisfaction of the commissioners and the Secretary of War, that he or she did signify his or her intention as aforesaid; that the said Indian, at the making of said treaty, on the 27th September, 1830, owned an improvement in the then Choctaw country, and did reside, at said time and place, upon that identical improvement, or a part of it, for the term of five years continuously next after the ratification of said treaty, viz, from the 24th February, 1836, unless it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the 24th February, 1836, disposed of by the President of the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition; that it shall be made to appear to the entire satisfaction of said commissioners and the Secretary of War, that the said Indian did not receive any other grant of land under the provisions of any other article of said treaty, and did not remove to the Choctaw country west of the Mississippi, but that he or she had contin-

ued to reside within the limits of the country ceded by the Choctaw Indians to the United States on the 27th September, 1830. These several requisites being established to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and the Secretary of War concurring therein, it shall be their duty to ascertain the quantity of land to which the Indian is entiitled by the 14th article, which shall be located to him according to sectional lines, so as to embrace the improvement, or a part of it, owned by him at the date of the treaty. It is further, by this law, made the duty of the board to ascertain the quantity of land granted by said article to each child of an Indian entitled as aforesaid, according to the limitations contained in the said 14th article, and locate such quantity for said child or children, contiguous to and adjoining his, her, or their parent. But if the United States shall have disposed of any tract of land to which an Indian was entitled under the 14th article, "so that it is now impossible to give said Indian the quantity to which he was entitled, including his improvements," or "any part" of them, "or to his children on the adjoining lands," it becomes the duty of the commissioners to "estimate the quantity to which each Indian is entitled, and allow him or her for the same a quantity of land equal to that allowed, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale."

You are prohibited, by the 9th section of the law of 1842, from allowing any claim under the 14th article, if you shall be satisfied, by such evidence as you may require, that said claim had been, previous to the expiration of five years from the ratification of the treaty, assigned, either in whole or in part. In case of a partial assignment, or agreement for the transfer thereof, the same may be allowed so far only as the original claimant was, at that date (that is, at the termination of five years from the ratification of the treaty), the *bona fide* proprietor thereof. There are other provisions restricting your action; but, as they relate to all the claims of which you have jurisdiction, they will be noticed after I have referred to the claims under the 19th article and the supplement.

The 3d section of the same law requires the commissioners to ascertain the Choctaws, if any, who have relinquished, or offered to relinquish, any reservations to which they were entitled under the 19th article of the treaty, or whose reservations under that article have been sold by the United States; the quantities of land to which such claimants were entitled, and the quantities which should be allowed them on extinguishment of such claims, at the rate of two-fifths of an acre for every acre of the land to which said claimants were entitled, "said land having been estimated, under this article, at fifty cents per acre: *Provided, nevertheless*, That no claim shall be considered or allowed, by said commissioners, for or in the name or behalf of any Indian claimant whose name does not appear upon the lists or registers of claimants made by Major Armstrong, special agent for that purpose, in conjunction with the three chiefs of the three Choctaw districts, and returned to the Department of War in January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and who does not appear from these registers to be entitled to a reservation under said nineteenth article."

By the 5th section, the commissioners are directed "to ascertain and determine the quantity of land to which any Choctaw or other person named in the supplement to the said treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was entitled by virtue thereof, and which such person has by any means been prevented from receiving."

An important limitation on your powers as a board will be found in the 8th section—"That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize the said commissioners to adjudicate any claim

which may be presented by a white man who may have had or now has an Indian wife or family"; and the 10th section bars "all claims under either of the articles of said treaty mentioned above, or the supplemental articles thereof, which shall not be duly presented to said commissioners, for allowance, within one year after the final passage of this act." You will give notice of your meeting, by public advertisement and hand bills, particularly informing those having claims that they must be presented on or before the 23d August, 1843, and that, if they are not, they will be absolutely barred.

The fourth section enjoins it upon you to report to the President of the United States, within two years from the time of entering upon the duties of your office, and as often as shall be required by him, your proceedings in the premises, with a full and perfect list of the names of all the Choctaws whom you "shall have determined to be entitled to reservations under this act, the quantity of land to which each shall be so entitled, the number of claims which can be located according to the provisions of the fourth section of this act, and such as cannot be located according to the provisions of the fourth section of this act," and provides that your powers and duties shall cease at the expiration of two years from the time of the first organization of your board, if not sooner terminated by the President of the United States.

It may not be amiss to remark, that the third section of the law is referred to as the fourth, in sections four and six, although not necessary; for the reading of the act shows the error that from inadvertence or haste has crept into it.

The register of W. Ward, containing sixty-nine names of claimants under the 14th article of the treaty, is conclusive as to the registry of those named upon it within the six months limited by the treaty. There are, besides, eight cases of certificates granted by Wm. Ward and his brother, Stephen Ward, who acted under him, to persons who applied to him for registry, but whose names do not appear on the register; and these certificates having been recognised by the War Department as signifying the intent of the parties under the 14th article, and as equivalent to the formal registration of their names—making an aggregate of seventy-seven. Of these seventy-seven heads of families, sixty-seven have been located to land, and these are in no particular subject to your examination, it being only necessary, before a patent issues, that they should severally prove, to the satisfaction of the Executive, their residence for five years after the ratification of the treaty upon the land so assigned them, where they have not already received a title from the government. Ten, however, of the seventy-seven persons above referred to have not had any particular tract or tracts of land allotted to them; and these, I think, it will be your duty to investigate in reference to all the requisites prescribed in the third section of the law of 1842, except the first, as to which Ward's register or the certificates alluded to are conclusive in their favor; but they may have failed in conformity to one or more of the other requirements. The individuals who have not received their reservations you will perceive by reference to the lists, which embrace as well those located as those unlocated, to enable you to detect attempts, if any shall be made, by the same individuals or their descendants, to claim under the 19th article, or a second time under the 14th. With the same object, you will receive a list of those claimants in favor of and against whom the late board reported, into the merits of which you are not to inquire, the report of that commission being subjected to the revision of the President of the United States, by the sixth section of the law of 1842. When it shall have been reviewed, a list of those claims which shall be favorably disposed of will be furnished you, with

instructions to inquire and ascertain whether any of them can now be located according to the provisions of the third section of the law lately passed. The list of approved locations by George W. Martin embraces no claims that are not upon Ward's register, or in favor of which the latter or his brother has not granted certificates. His unapproved locations, of which a list is also furnished, are those under the 14th article, which have been termed contingent, and which will form the great field of your labors. Nothing further occurs to me, in reference to the 14th article, as proper for remark in these instructions.

The third section of the law refers more generally to the 19th article of the treaty (as less important) than to the 14th. You are required to ascertain the Choctaws, if any, who have relinquished, or offered to relinquish, any reservations to which they were entitled under the 19th article, or whose reservations have been sold by the United States, and the quantities of land to which such claimants were entitled, as well as the quantities which should be allowed them on extinguishment of their claims, at the rate of two-fifths of an acre for every acre of land said claimants were entitled to, said land having been estimated under this article at fifty cents per acre, excluding all whose names do not appear upon the registers of claimants made by Major Armstrong, with the three chiefs of the three Choctaw districts.

By recurring to the report from this office to the Secretary of War of 27th January, 1842, you will find a detail of the provisions by the article under consideration, and a history of the proceedings of the department to carry them out. A list of the claims under it will accompany these instructions. Of these claims, excluding those who relinquished, or offered to relinquish, 465 were registered and 347 have been located; and there remain unsatisfied 118, according to the reports, but evidence since received reduces the number of the latter to about 110 cases. Into those located, you are not required to look. The treaty as to them has been fulfilled, and the action of the government complete, except only (where not already done) as to approval of the location, and of a sale of it. The Attorney-General (Mr. Butler) gave it as his opinion that a location under the treaty, properly made, was paramount to any sale by the United States. Under this opinion, the department has decided, according to the proofs and circumstances of each case, the various claims to located reservations by the 19th article, as they have been presented, and some of them have been sold and the sales confirmed. These claims, having been satisfied, will not, of course, be preferred to your board by the reservees; and from the communications on which the law was in part founded, and their own circumstances, were not, it is to be fairly presumed, within the intent of Congress. The terms of the law are general; but the object was, as its title shows, to satisfy claims under the treaty; those located have been satisfied, and are not therefore within the purview of the statute. The list furnished, embracing the whole of the reservees under this article, will show those located as well as those unlocated, and those who have relinquished, or, according to the information of the reporter, offered to relinquish, and will afford facilities for arresting attempts at imposition by those whose names are on it, who may claim again under the same or another article.

Those unlocated, about 110 in number, will engage your attention, according to the direction of the law. Your duty, as regards them, will be much more simple than the examination of the 14th-article claims. The first inquiry will be, whether the claimant is a Choctaw and the head of a family; if so, how much land he had in cultivation, with a dwelling-house thereon, at the ratification of the treaty. These facts

ascertained, the claim is established as a good one to a greater or less quantity of land, to be regulated by the number of acres the claimant had in cultivation, adding thereto, in the case of captains, not exceeding 90, who may be entitled to less than a section by cultivation, "an additional quantity of half a section, adjoining to his other reservation." There is no continued residence necessary. The title was vested in the resident cultivator immediately after the ratification of the treaty, though he could relinquish it, or loose it by omitting to take it. Of all these facts, I think the register of Major F. W. Armstrong is conclusive evidence, where it is not contradicted by other satisfactory testimony, except that there may have been relinquishments, or offers to relinquish, not noted on it. The omissions to take reservations form no part of said register, nor could they be expected to do so, from the fact of its having been made within seven months after the ratification of the treaty, its date being 7th September, 1831.

Under the supplement there are six cases for which no locations are reported, which you are also authorized and required to investigate, and to "ascertain and determine the quantity of land to which any Choctaw, or other person named in the supplement to the said treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, was entitled by virtue thereof, and which such person has, by any means, been prevented from receiving." A list of these six persons is furnished, by which, on a comparison with the supplement, you will see that the locations of three of them as such as are fixed by the residence of the reservee, and those of three are what are called floats, and may be located on any unimproved and unoccupied land. These are, like those under the 19th article, absolute grants, and, like them, require no continued residence. The inquiry will be, as to the identity of the claimant with the reservee; this done, the supplement entitles the individuals, respectively; it being only further necessary, before any award of land, or certificate to each, to be assured that he or she does not come within any of the prohibitory clauses of the law, and has "no interest in the reservations which are directed and provided for under the general treaty to which this is a supplement."

You will recollect that, by the first section of the law of 1842, "all of the powers and duties of the commissioners are hereby extended to claims under the nineteenth article of the said treaty, and under the supplement to the treaty, to be examined in the same manner, and with the same effect, as in cases arising under the fourteenth article of the said treaty."

It is desirable that you should meet as early as may be conveniently practicable, and it was hoped that you could do so sooner than is now contemplated; but the representations made to the department by one of the commissioners have induced the Secretary of War to name the first day of December next as the time of your assemblage, and Garlandsville, Mississippi, as the place. If, however, you can meet sooner it will be very gratifying to the department; and you have the power by the first section of the law of 1838 to adjourn your sessions "to such place or places within the State of Mississippi as in" your "judgment the interest of the government and the claimants may require such sessions to be held."

You cannot be too careful in executing the law by which Congress has prescribed the requisites to a valid claim. In arriving at a just conclusion as to the first requirement under the fourteenth article—the fact of the Indian registration—Ward's list, and the additional cases in which he or his brother has given certificates, will be conclusive; but the second aspect which the claim may put on, viz, an offer to register him or herself, will call for a vigorous examination and sifting of the evidence.

The claimant and his or her family ought in every instance, if possible, to be before you. By an examination of the person, and the remarking of the height, age, and of any peculiarity of face or person, either natural or owing to accident, you may be able again to identify the individual and to detect attempts at imposition or double claims made under the same or different articles of the treaty or supplement. Let the claimant make his or her statement without the possibility of prompting, and say where the agent, W. Ward, was when he applied to be registered; who of his family or neighbors or brother Indians accompanied him; name the persons, if any he found, in company with the agent; state what was the reply of the latter, and what he did; give the names and ages of his or her children, wife or wives, &c.; by those and other like questions that will suggest themselves as you proceed, and the subsequent examination, when practicable, of those referred to as present, the truth may be elicited.

In reference to the second requisite, that he or she owned the improvement claimed for at the date of the treaty, and resided thereon for five consecutive years, unless when dispossessed as stated in the law, it would be proper, I think, to ask the claimant who were his nearest neighbors at that time and since; in what chief's district, and upon or near what stream of water he lived—whether north, south, east, or west of it—and how far from it. The same in reference to any landmark or remarkable spot; whether the land was rich or poor, well timbered or otherwise, level or rolling; and by what designation of section, township, or range, known after it was surveyed; where he now lives, &c. By recurring, after these inquiries, to the census of the Choctaw Nation, by Major F. W. Armstrong (of which a printed copy will be furnished, and which details in many cases the localities and other peculiarities of the Indian's residence), you can gain valuable information, which will aid you in testing the truth of the statement made; and these and similar interrogatories, and this examination, will furnish you materials for further evidence that will lead to satisfactory conclusions in your own minds.

Respecting the inquiry, whether the claimant has received any other land than that now claimed under the treaty or supplement, an examination of the papers accompanying these instructions, and the train of examination last suggested, will enable you to determine how the facts are.

The previous inquiries will aid you in ascertaining whether the Indian removed west, which is a simple matter of fact, more easy of establishment. Lists of those who are known to have emigrated will be furnished, and will be regarded to be conclusive as to all whose names are upon them; but there may be, and no doubt are, others, of whose removal west there is no evidence. In ascertaining whether a sale of the whole or part of his claim has been made previous to the expiration of five years from the ratification of the treaty, that is, prior to Feb. 24, 1836, by a Choctaw claimant under the 14th article, to which class of claims alone the 9th section of the law of 1842 applies, it will be advisable to inquire of each witness, and especially of the reservee in the respective cases, not only whether he has sold, assigned, or transferred such claim, but whether he has given a power of attorney or agreement to assign, convey, or transfer, or made any contract that has conveyed, or binds him in any shape to convey or assign his land, or claim to land, or certificate or other mean or measure of remuneration that may be substituted by the government or otherwise for it; and what are the names of the alienees, or purchasers, or assignees, in either case. These questions may be fol-

lowed by others that the circumstances of the several cases will suggest.

So far as they apply, these observations hold good as to claims under the 19th article and the supplement.

In conclusion, you will report to the President of the United States, from time to time, your proceedings in the premises, and, within two years from the time you enter upon the duties of your office, make a final report to him, "with a full and perfect list of the names of all the Choctaws whom" you "shall have determined to be entitled to reservations under this act; the quantity of land to which each shall be so entitled; the number of claims which can be located according to the provisions of the" third "section of this act; and such as cannot be located according to the provisions of the" third "section of this act." These reports you are requested to make at short intervals, as cases shall be decided by you, for the action of the Secretary of War and President of the United States; so that the Choctaws whose claims shall be finally disposed of may be removed to their Western homes as you progress.

The treaty, in its 14th article, as has already been observed, entitled every reservee to one half section of land "*for* each unmarried child which is living with him, over ten years of age, and a quarter section *to* such child as may be under ten years of age, to adjoin the location of the parent." The construction of the department, heretofore, has been, that the whole reservation belonged to the parent. By a recurrence to the 3d section of the act of August last, you will perceive that the commissioners are required to ascertain the quantity of land granted *to* each Indian child, and to locate it "*for* said children, contiguous to and adjoining the improvement of the parent of such child or children"; and "the President shall issue a patent for each tract of land thus located," &c. The same separation of the interest of the child from the parent prevails wherever the child is referred to.

This discrepancy between the interpretation of the department and the legislative provision was thought to be of sufficient importance to call for the opinion of the Attorney-General. In answer to a communication on the subject, that officer has replied (since the foregoing was prepared) to the Secretary of War. Of his opinion I send you a copy. The patent is to issue in conformity to the provision of the law of 1842; that is, to the parent for his allotment of land, and another patent or patents to the child or children; "care being taken, however, to show on the face of them that they are issued to children, independent of their father, in conformity with that act, and to fulfill the 14th article of the treaty."

You will therefore, in your reports, separate the quantity of land which you shall determine to belong to a child or children from that of the parent, naming the former, and noting, according to the above quotation, that the land is so set apart in conformity with the act of 23d August, 1842, and to fulfill the 14th article of the treaty. Whether the child or children are afterwards located on land, or certificates be issued to them, you will please to make the same entry opposite his, her, or their names, in your rolls and records, observing, at each state of determination on your part, the direction of the Attorney-General as to issuing patents, which will be founded on and follow the preceding acts and decisions of your board and the Executive, and the documents and record in which they will be registered.

You will please advise this office of the name and residence of the gentleman who shall be selected as your secretary. His compensation is fixed by the 5th section of the act of 1837 at $1,500 per annum. For

so much of your compensation as shall be due at any time, you are at liberty to draw on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, certifying that the amount is actually due when drawn for. The same authority is given to your secretary, whose draft will be accompanied by the certificate of the commissioners, or any two of them, that there is due to him the sum drawn for.

You will receive a list of the different papers and documents which shall go with this communication.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

HON. JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE, *Natchez, Mississippi.*
RALPH GRAVES, Esq., *Columbus, Mississippi.*
ROGER BARTON, Esq., *Holly Springs, Marshall County, Mississippi.*

[L. R. 33, pp. 224-226, inclusive.]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, January 13, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: The communication of Mr. Claiborne of 23d ultimo has been received, desiring the opinion of the department, whether "the commissioners would be justified in giving such a latitude of construction to the *third* section of the law as to distinguish, in any manner, between reservations under the 19th article which have been relinquished, and others under the same article which the commissioners may be satisfied, by credible testimony, were never designed to be relinquished? or whether, if the reservees are desirous of having their claims investigated by the commissioners, but are unwilling to accept the compensation of two-fifths of an acre for each acre of their reservations prescribed for relinquished reservations, we should take any action upon them"?

If the relinquishments have been reported by the proper agents of the department, the report will be conclusive. By the fifth clause of the 19th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek it is thus provided: "But should any prefer it, or *omit* to take a reservation for the quantity he may be entitled to, the United States will, on his removing, pay fifty cents an acre, after reaching their new homes, provided that, before the first of January next, they shall adduce to the agent, or some other authorized person to be appointed, proof of his claim and the quantity of it."

From this stipulation, if the claimant have omitted from any cause to have taken his reservation, the United States engage to pay fifty cents an acre for the land he might have claimed if he had taken the necessary steps, but he or she cannot have land—money in that event having been substituted for it. The stipulation appears to be absolute, leaving no discretion. You will observe that those who formally relinquish and those who *omit* to take are placed on the same footing; in either case, they receive fifty cents per acre.

The law of 23d August last is in conformity to the treaty. The third section directs the commissioners to ascertain the Choctaws who have relinquished, or offered to relinquish, the lands to which they were entitled under the 19th article, or whose reservations under the same were sold by the United States, and shall determine the quantity of land to which they were entitled, and the quantity to be allowed them, at the

rate of two-fifths to the acre, provided that they shall not consider or allow any claim, unless the name of the claimant appears on Major Armstrong's register, returned to the Department of War in 1832, and said register shows him to be entitled.

With regard to the last branch of the inquiry, whether you shall "take any action" upon claims presented, when the applicants "are unwilling to accept the compensation of two-fifths of an acre for each acre of their reservations," the department is of opinion that the commission is not to regard their willingness or unwillingness, but to receive the claims (for preferring which the fullest opportunity will be given consistent with the law) and make such an award upon them as the circumstances, treaty, and law, require. The measure and mean of compensation are fixed, and the wishes of the claimants are subordinate. It may be, from the discrimination referred to, that memorials or applications will be presented to your board by the Choctaws, accompanied by a protestation against the amount of particular compensation, or other surplusage of objectionable matter. Such memorials or applications ought not to be received, but the parties preferring them should be required to present a simple statement of facts, with a profert of proofs.

The whole proceedings are to be submitted to the Secretary of War, and, if he concurs in your awards, patents are to be issued, or certificates issued under the direction of the Secretary, as the cases may respectively require.

These views are expressed, after conference with the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, yours,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

J. F. H. CLAIBORNE, Esq.,
RALPH GRAVES, Esq.,
Hopahka, Leake County, Mississippi.

[L. B. 33, page 248.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, January 24, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Claiborne's letter of 22d ultimo, in which for a copy of the document referred to by your predecessors as the tabular statement accompanying their report, and calls my attention to the certificates of the secretary of the late board, in favor of two individuals, of their attendance as witnesses, who desire to know if they will be paid.

The tabular statement referred to by former commissioners is a statement in detail of their opinions on each adjudicated case, with reference to the character of the testimony on which their opinion was formed. This paper was purposely omitted to be sent to you, for the reason that it might be referred to by persons having claims to be adjudicated, who would use the information obtained from the doings of the late board in the prosecution of their claims before you, having ascertained what testimony was deemed sufficient to obtain a favorable award. It is not a document deemed to be material in the prosecution of your labors, because you have been furnished with a list of the names of those persons whose claims were reported by your predecessors, and who are the same parties indicated on the tabular statement.

That part of Mr. Claiborne's letter in relation to witnesses was answered on 19th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Messrs. CLAIBORNE and GRAVES,
Hopahka, Leake County, Mississippi.

[L. B. 33, 275-78, inclusive.]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, February 8, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 22d ultimo, to the Secretary of War, has been referred to this office, with the several accompanying papers, viz: copies of a letter from E. B. W. Kinksey and James Poindexter, esqs., to yourselves, dated 16th ultimo, protesting against the confirmation of any claim under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek with the Choctaws—stating that there are not one hundred good claims under said article—pledging themselves, that, if you will grant subpœnas, &c., to prove many of the claims unjust—and furnishing a list of witnesses whom they desire you to summon before you on the first Monday in February; of your reply of next day, requesting to be furnished with a statement, in writing, of the facts and the character of the documentary evidence proposed to be adduced—informing the applicants that you have many documents, and that among them may be those desired—that you will forthwith subpœna the witnesses designated to appear on the 1st February—and that further time will be given to produce the documentary evidence, if necessary; of their answer of 18th ultimo, saying it would be impossible for them to appear on 1st of February—that in fact it would be uncertain whether all the witnesses would appear at so early a period, and that "we will suspend the issuing said subpœnas until further orders"; of a memorial addressed to you by Charles Fisher, esq., "as agent and attorney for many of the claimants," setting forth that the said protest, if it remains on your files without action, is calculated to raise prejudices against the claimants, their agents and attorneys, and requesting that the board will fix a time for the hearing of the allegations aforesaid—and will summon all the witnesses named, and the said Poindexter and Kirksey, to testify in the premises; of a memorial dated 21st of January ultimo, by John B. Forrester and Benjamin J. Jackoway, "counsel for a number of claimants under the 14th article," &c., stating "that they have lately witnessed, with surprise, a proceeding *professedly* instituted for arresting the action of the board, defeating the provisions of the law by which it was constituted, and destroying the rights of the claimants under the 14th article of the treaty"—they desire (as does Mr. Fisher) the most rigid scrutiny, and believe they can establish the violation of the treaty—that hundreds of Choctaws have been deprived of their rights—and that the combinations heretofore formed to discredit the claims," &c., "have all originated from a mistaken or perverted view of the subject"; and of a communication from the board to Messrs. Kirksey and Poindexter, of 22d of January ultimo, referring to the foregoing memorials, and requesting that an early day be named for the appearance of witnesses designated, adding, "and any others you may desire shall be subpœnaed to attend before us,

in order that the investigation you asked for may be commenced without delay."

These papers were handed me by the Secretary of War, for examination, and my views on the subject. After conference with the Secretary, who concurred in the opinions I expressed on the subject, a general reference of your communication was made to this office; to which this is a response.

Your proceedings are approved. In the prosecution of your duty, I would not be precise about the form in which a claim or other application may be made. Though protests ought not to be regarded as such, still, if they are coupled with an allegation of fraud, with an application for process, or the presentation of a claim, I would receive them, and act as if they contained no protest. When the communication of 13th ultimo was made to you, in which you were told that "memorials or applications might be made to your board, accompanied by a protestation against the amount of particular compensation, or other surplusage of objectionable matter," and that "such memorials or applications ought not to be received, but the parties preferring them should be required to present a simple statement of facts, with a protest of proofs," it was supposed that this form of proceeding would be confined to a few cases under the 19th article; but, as it now appears that the great body of the claims will be assailed, and the ground covered be very extensive, I am of opinion the door should be opened as wide as possible. To effect this, as much latitude as is consistent with the law under which your commission was organized, and with a faithful discharge of your duty, should be allowed, to investigate all claims, and allegations of fraud in relation thereto. A day should be fixed for the hearing, allowing to the parties litigant a reasonable time to prepare their proofs, oral and documentary—of the reasonableness of the time, you must be the judges; but I would advise you, in determining it, to be liberal. For the same reasons, I would not regard the form of application, provided it set out an intelligible exhibit of facts, but would look to the substance more. Every allegation of fraud should be examined as closely as possible, and every reasonable opportunity afforded for exposing it; taking care that such delay does not occur as to defeat the great object Congress had in view in raising the commission.

In reference to the latter branch of your suggestion and inquiry, "if it would not be proper for the board to require of every person desiring witnesses to be summoned at the expense of the government, that he shall make affidavit, setting forth the facts which he expects to prove by such witness, in order to show the materiality of his testimony," the Secretary of War and myself are of opinion that this should be done by all means; otherwise the government may be burdened with heavy expenses for the summoning and attendance of witnesses on behalf of the United States, whose testimony would be wholly irrelevant, and the witnesses themselves incompetent. To guard more effectually against such an abuse, I would suggest the propriety of requiring the applicant to swear, further, that the proposed witness or witnesses are material, and not interested in the issue. This, it strikes me, would be proper, because you will be probably often called on for subpœnas for witnesses in cases that you have not reached or examined at all, or but partially.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

J. F. H. CLAIBORNE and RALPH GRAVES, Esqs.,
Hopahka, Leake County, Mississippi.

[L. B. 33, p. 289.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, February 13, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a copy of "the list of the names of Choctaw Indians who have been paid by the United States for the [lands] relinquished under the last clause of the fifth subdivision of the 19th article of the treaty of 1830, showing the amount paid to each, the time when paid, and the chief's district to which he belonged."

The information conveyed by these papers was obtained from the office of the Second Auditor, and would have been designated on the copies of Armstrong's registers, forwarded to the commissioners on 24th November, had it been in the power of this office to have done so. The copies now sent will enable you to cause the proper entries to be made on Armstrong's registers, and, with those made by this office, will show the claims which appear to be unlocated, which must be those that would have been designated on the list which I intended to transmit with your instructions, and referred to in your letter of 31st December, but which list could not be prepared in the absence of the information now communicated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Messrs. CLAIBORNE and GRAVES,
Hopahka, Mississippi.

[L. B. 33, p. 298-9, inclusive.]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, February 17, 1843.

SIR: An act of Congress of 23d day of August last, entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the fourteenth and nineteenth articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty," having revived the acts of 3d March, 1837, and 22d February, 1838, and the President of the United States having, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed you one of the commissioners to execute the several laws referred to, I have now the honor to enclose your commission of this date.

Two of the commissioners heretofore appointed are not [now] sitting at Hopahka, Leake County, Mississippi, and it is of the utmost importance that you should proceed with as little delay as practicable to join them, which I respectfully urge upon you. Under less pressing circumstances, I should send you a copy of the instructions which were prepared for the board, under date of 24th October last, and forwarded (a copy to each) to the commissioners who are now in Mississippi, but the necessity for as much despatch as is in your power induces me not to wait for a copy of the communication referred to, which is long, and would occupy time; and it cannot be very material, as you will find with your associates two copies, to which you can have reference, as well as all other documents and papers which were transmitted to them as necessary to the discharge of their duties.

You are aware, no doubt, of the general nature of the duties imposed. They require an investigation into the claims which shall be preferred

to the board for reservations to land by Choctaw Indians under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of 1830, and the supplement thereto, according to the terms prescribed in the law of 1842. The execution of the law is regarded to be of great consequence, as well in the justice which it is expected to bring to the Indian claimants, as in view of the settlement of titles to land in Mississippi, and the consequent more rapid peopling of the State.

The term during which the board can sit is limited to two years from the time of its first organization; and no claim can be allowed which is not presented before the 23d August next.

The salary of a commissioner is $2,500 per annum, as fixed by law. The mode of payment adopted as to the two commissioners now West is to send them, through the Treasury, drafts or warrants for their compensation, monthly, as it falls due. Your salary will commence, I am instructed by the Secretary of War to say, from the day you qualify by taking the oath of office, and will be forwarded to you as stated above. I send herewith a form of the oath required by law, which you will please take before some judge or justice of the peace, the former, if convenient, would be preferred, and transmit it to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM TYLER, Esq.,
Charles City Court-House, Virginia.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
8 *March*, 1843.

SIR: Having approved of my report of yesterday of the revision of the decisions of Messrs. Murray and Vroom, commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act of 3d March, 1837, to adjust the claims to reservations of land under the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaw Indians, with certain exceptions mentioned by you, and by which the following requisites are determined to be necessary to entitle the claimants to the benefits of the fourteenth article of said treaty, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of 3d March, 1837, 22d February, 1838, and 3d section of the act of 23d August, 1842, to wit:

1st. That the claimants were Choctaw Indians, being the heads of Indian families at the date of the treaty.

2d. That they had at that time an improvement upon which they then resided, and upon which they continued to reside for five years after the ratification of the treaty—that is, to the 24th of Feb'y, 1836—unless the United States should sooner have disposed of the land, including their improvements, and the claimants were dispossessed in consequence of such disposition; and,

3d. That the claimants, either in person or by an agent duly authorized, signified to the agent of the government, within six months after the ratification of the treaty, their intention of remaining and becoming citizens of the States; and proved that they had not received any other grant of land under the provisions of any other article of the treaty.

And as the commissioners appointed under the act of 3d March, 1837, have determined that the claimants, a list of whom is appended, are entitled to the benefits of the 14th article of the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaws, as aforesaid, which determination is found to conform "in every instance to the requisites contained in the fourth (third) section" of the act of 23d of August, 1842, as above mentioned, that determination, in the following cases, is respectfully submitted to be laid before the President for his approval and confirmation, to wit:

Office number.	Names.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	Place of residence.			
				Part of sec.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
1	Pahlubbee	2	4	SW. ¼	29	11	10 E.
5	Anainta	0	1	NW. ¼	34	11	9 E.
6	Nockachoohma	2	0	SW. ¼	7	10	10 E.
9	Jemmy	2	0	NE. ¼	36	11	11 E.
11	Holbach	1	2	NE. ¼	32	11	10 E.
12	Tanabonubbee	0	2	NE. ¼	33	11	9 E.
16	Charles Eatamba	0	1	SW. ¼	16	11	10 E.
17	Tuskiaha	0	0	SW. ¼	16	11	10 E.
18	Tanecha	1	1	SE. ¼	30	12	12 E.
19	Iaha or Ayaha	1	0	SE. ¼	19	11	11 E.
20	Canahoyo	4	2	NW. ¼	33	11	9 E.
21	Mahatona, alias Wahatona	3	0	SE. ¼	6	11	8 E.
22	Hongkio	2	1	NW. ¼	34	11	9 E.
24	Himmokatona	3	0	SE. ¼	33	11	10 E.
25	Kanoontubbee	0	0	NW. ¼	34	11	9 E.
26	Hothtana	1	0	Sec.	11	11	6 E.
27	Lookfancha	2	2	Sec.	10	11	6 E.
30	Nat	0	2	Sec.	11	11	6 E.
33	Hoya or Ahoya	1	0	NW. ¼	33	11	10 E.
34	Hacubba	2	1	SE. ¼	20	11	8 E.
35	Oontachea	3	1	SW. ¼	7	13	11 E.
36	Tishochileta	1	1	NE. ¼	33	13	11 E.
37	Robert Bell	0	0	NW. ¼	4	12	12 E.
38	Chompah	5	3	SE. ¼	30	12	12 E.
39	Tamache	0	1	SE. ¼	30	12	12 E.
40	Ishtamba	0	5	NW. ¼	10	12	12 E.
41	Yakontubbee	3	0	SE. ¼	33	13	11 E.
42	Ishkumma	0	2	SE. ¼	23	12	11 E.
43	Tahubbee	3	0	NE. ¼	26	12	11 E.
45	Enowah	2	1	Sec.	27	11	6 E.
46	Istameha	3	2	Sec.	27	11	6 E.
47	Mancche	2	3	Sec.	27	11	6 E.
72	Pisubbee	0	3	SE. ¼	9	11	8 E.
74	Cunneahona	2	0	SW. ¼	14	11	8 E.
76½	Onatubbee	1	3	SW. ¼	14	11	8 E.
77	Nocpelasa	2	0	SW. ¼	11	10	11 E.
78	Conshatubbee	0	3	NE. ¼	15	10	11 E.
79	Biata	2	2	NW. ¼	14	10	11 E.
80	Anontamba, alias Anotaioubbee	3	2	SE. ¼	31	11	8 E.
82	Noeemyea, by his widow Asarche	4	3	NE. ¼	12	10	11 E.
83	Emaumbee	1	1	NW ¼	14	10	11 E.
84	Yocata	1	2	SE. ¼	35	12	11 E.
85	Emaitchatubbee	3	3	SE. ¼	31	11	8 E.
86	Onahoka	0	1	NW. ¼	14	10	11 E.
91	Istillabolatubbee	0	1	SW. ¼	14	11	8 E.
97	Socka	7	5	NE. ¼	32	13	7 E.
109	Lomah	2	1	NW. ¼	7	10	10 E.
110	Anolata	1	2	SW. ¼	6	10	10 E.
111	Faya	3	0	NE. ¼	7	10	10 E.
112	Istemeia	3	0	NW. ¼	7	10	10 E.
113	Shimiah	3	0	SE. ¼	31	11	8 E.
115	Attatamba	2	1	Sec.	7	10	10 E.
121	Nelly Dyer	5	1	SW. ¼	19	24	7 E.
173	Chishehoma, alias Captain Red Post Oak	0	0	Sec.	1	4	11 E.
174	Oglamistubbee	1	0	Sec.	17	4	12 E.
175	Emuckatona	3	1	SE. ¼	16	3	10 E.
176	Spanamingo	0	0	SE. ¼	2	4	11 E.
178	Atanahajo	4	0	Sec.	13	4	11 E.
180	Istautubbee	0	1	Sec.	21	4	12 E.
181	Choonkchoo	3	3	Sec.	8	4	12 E.
182	Istaholo	5	0	Sec.	27	5	11 E.
183	Okalanchehubbee	5	1	Sec.	17	5	11 E.
185	Tikbeia, by his widow Satowa	0	0	Sec.	7	4	12 E.

Office number.	Names.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	Place of residence.			
				Part of sec.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
190	Tehecubbee	1	2	Sec.	16	4	12 E.
191	Hopakache	2	2	SE. ¼	2	4	11 E.
193	Nokahajee, by his widow Histeia	0	0	SE. ¼	10	4	12 E.
194	Hushemingo	2	2	Sec.	30	4	11 E.
195	Puckchenubbee	1	2	SW. ¼	19	4	11 E.
196	Pashuthloko	1	0	NE. ¼	5	4	13 E.
197	Chanahajo, alias Oakchanahajo	0	1	NW. ¼	28	3	10 E.
199	Fallecheto	0	0	NW. ¼	21	4	12 E.
200	Lomoka	1	3	NW. ¼	30	4	11 E.
201	Hannubbee	1	3	SE. ¼	30	5	11 E.
202	Chuffatubbee	4	3	NW. ¼	28	3	10 E.
203	Cunnamantubbee	1	3	NE. ¼	29	5	11 E.
204	Yokahajo	3	6	NE. ¼	36	4	9 E.
206	Shukatubbee, by his widow Mehataka	2	4	Sec.	23	5	10 E.
207	Mahubbee, by his widow Ionahema	1	3	Sec.	25	5	10 E.
208	Anokcheto, by his widow Oklehoka	2	0	NW. ¼	17	4	12 E.
209	Antikubbee	1	2	SE. ¼	5	3	12 E.
211	Hotacubbee, by his widow Itoba	0	3	Sec.	23	5	10 E.
213	Chilletamba, by his widow Yimmeakago	0	0	Sec.	23	5	10 E.
214	Onokfiillatubbee, alias Fillatubbee	4	0	NW. ¼	27	5	11 E.
215	Elabotubbee	2	0	NE. ¼	26	3	10 E.
217	Apatubbee	2	1	SW. ¼	2	4	11 E.
218	Puthkintubbee	4	2	SE. ¼	2	4	11 E.
219	Elicheto	3	1	SE. ¼	2	4	11 E.
220	Kancha	1	0	NE. ¼	11	4	11 E.
221	Athpota	2	1	SE. ¼	2	4	11 E.
222	Totahona, by his widow Echapohoyo	6	0	Sec.	23	5	10 E.
223	Elilubbee	3	5	SE. ¼	9	4	12 E.
224	Panshisktuna	1	0	NW. ¼	28	3	10 E.
227	Afoloapah	2	0	NW. ¼	17	4	12 E.
228	Eaistya	1	2	NW. ¼	17	4	12 E.
229	Hiacutchee or Hiyocache, by his widow Chiahoka	5	0	SE. ¼	21	5	11 E.
232	Tispuhamba, alias Tishohamba	3	1	NW. ¼	11	4	11 E.
234	Huttukhoma	2	0	SE. ¼	7	4	12 E.
236	Ancubbee, alias Ooncubbee	5	4	SW. ¼	33	5	11 E.
247	Risseze Durant	0	2	Sec.	3	10	6 E.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your ob't servant,
T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. C. SPENCER,
Sec'y of War.

The determination of the commissioners appointed under the act of 3d March, 1837, to adjust the reservations of land under the 14th article of the treaty of 1830, with the Choctaw Indians, in the within mentioned cases, is respectfully submitted to the President for his approval and confirmation.

J. C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War.

March 8, 1843.

Approved and confirmed March 25, 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
8 *March*, 1843.

SIR: Having approved of my report of yesterday, of the revision of the decisions of Messrs. Murray and Vroom, commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act of 3d March, 1837, to adjust the claims to reservations of land under the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaw Indians, with certain exceptions mentioned by you, and by which the following requisites are determined to be necessary to entitle the claimants to the benefits of the fourteenth article of said treaty, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of 3d March, 1837, 22d Feb'y, 1838, and 3d section of the act of 23d August, 1842, to wit:

1st. That the claimants were Choctaw Indians, being the heads of Indian families at the date of the treaty.

2d. That they had at that time an improvement upon which they then resided, and upon which they continued to reside for five years after the ratification of the treaty; that is, to the 24 Feb'y, 1836, unless the United States should sooner have disposed of the land, including their improvements, and the claimants were dispossessed in consequence of such disposition; and

3d. That the claimants, either in person or by an agent duly authorized, signified to the agent of the Gov't, within six months after the ratification of the treaty, their intention of remaining and becoming citizens of the States, and proved that they had not received any other grant of land under the provisions of any other article of the treaty; and as it has been found from the testimony submitted by the claimants themselves, a list of whom is appended, that those claimants have not complied with the terms and conditions of the 14th article of the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaws, as particularly specified and set forth in the fourth (third) section of the act of 23d August, 1842, as abovementioned, these cases are respectfully submitted, to be laid before the President for his rejection, to wit:

Office number.	Names.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	Place of residence.			
				Part of sec.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
2	Asholata	6	3	NE. ¼	33	11	9 E.
44	Elantubbee or Tishopia	2	2	Sec.	27	11	6 E.
48	Hiaka	4	2				
53	Jesse Nelson	1	2	NW. ¼	23	9	8 E.
54	Lowa	0	0	SW. ¼	7	10	10 E.
55	Kunnamoontubbee	0	3	SE. ¼	4	11	5 E.
56	Monubbee	0	0				
58	Mahatubbee	2	2	SW. ¼	4	11	8 E.
60	Immohakachubbee	3	3	SE. ¼	5	11	12 E.
61	Nosaka	3	2				
63	Achafola	0	0	NE. ¼	33	13	11 E.
66	Lucy McCown	0	0	SE. ¼	33	13	11 E.
68	Ezra Ripley	0	0	SW. ¼	7	13	11 E.
69	Mishamontubbee	0	0	NW. ¼	34	11	9 E.
70	Tishomah	1	1	NW. ¼	26	11	6 E.
71	Socatubbee	1	2	NW. ¼	5	10	8 E.
76	Eachubbee	2	1	SE. ¼	24	11	6 E.
81	Shemiyah	0	0	SE. ¼	31	11	8 E.
87	Mahatona	1	0	NW. ¼	26	11	6 E.
90	Timayola	2	0	NW. ¼	26	11	6 E.

Office number.	Names.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	Place of residence.			
				Part of sec.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
93	Ebahaluta	2	2	NW. ¼	26	11	6 E.
94	Albainta	2	1	SE. ¼	24	11	6 E.
95	Elahola	0	0	NW. ¼	14	10	11 E.
96	Tappena	1	1	NE. ¼	16	10	8 E.
98	Onahoyo	0	1	NW. ¼	26	11	6 E.
99	Istamaha	0	1	NW. ¼	26	11	6 E.
100	Batis by Paholema his wife	0	1	NW. ¼	26	11	6 E.
101	Banatubbee	0	3	SE. ¼	27	10	7 E.
102	Bowatubbee	2	0	NE. ¼	23	12	11 E.
103	Iowache	1	0	SW. ¼	4	10	8 E.
104	Weeshockshehoma	7	7	SW. ¼	25	11	8 E.
105	Hocha	1	1	NE. ¼	21	11	9 E.
107	Pahua	0	1	SE. ¼	34	11	8 E.
118	Tahaka	2	2	SW. ¼	28	10	7 E.
119	Coleman Cole	0	3				
120	Charles Frazier	0	0	SE. ¼	16	24	7 E.
123	Shomaka	0	0	Sec.	22	21	7 E.
124	Iyowa	0	0				
125	Penola Perry	0	0	NW. ¼	32	22	5 E.
126	Okshowena	0	0				
127	Hoshinshehoma	3	0				
128	Eloniah	1	0	NW. ¼	32	22	5 E.
129	Robert Turnbull	0	0				
130	John T. Hammond	0	0				
131	Col. Robert Cole	4	6	Sects.	24, 25	23	7 E.
132	Halak	0	1				
133	Pashubbee or Muskogee	3	0	SW. ¼	22	22	8 E.
134	Cunnamatubbee	0	0	SE. ¼	21	22	8 E.
135	Ahiochubbee	1	2				
136	Halotahona	0	1				
137	Ainaintubbee	0	2				
138	Anahoka	2	0				
139	Istemonahoka	0	1				
140	Paushamisha	0	0				
141	Charles Vaughn by his wife Lonahoyo	0	0	NW. ¼	6	22	6 E.
142	Nushobanowah	0	0				
143	Yeota	3	1	Sec.	7	22	7 E.
144	Ishmahamba	4	3	Sec.	16	19	7 E.
145	Hunahoka	3	1	NE. ¼	7	19	9 E.
146	Immokayo	2	0	Sec.	16	19	7 E.
147	Yimmachubbee	2	0				
148	Molly Frazier	1	0				
149	Nancy Moore	0	0				
150	Kunnemonubbee alias Monubbee	2	3				
151	Imaka	3	0				
152	Nancy Frazier	2	1				
153	Moses Perry	1	0				
154	Emisha	0	0				
155	Joe Nelson	2	0				
156	Sinah Perry	0	1	Sec.	31	22	9 E.
157	Tikbapalubbee	2	4				
158	Yimmachubbee	0	4				
159	Moontubbee	2	4				
160	Ishwakkiaba	2	0				
161	Tushpatubbee	0	0				
162	Shumpikah	1	0				
163	Tishopiah	5	7	Sec.	17	22	5 E.
164	Chuffatubbee	1	2	NE.	12	22	6 E.
165	Aispunnehoyo	3	2	SW. ¼	22	22	8 E.
166	Pialle	0	1				
167	Charles Cole	0	0				
168	Emahoyo	0	0				
169	Pashishtoniah	0	0				
170	Anowatcha	1	2	NW. ¼	12	22	6 E.
171	Illenowatchie	0	0				
172	Iantatubbee	1	0				
177	Oklabba or Tuppenahoma	1	3	SE. ¼	2	4	11 E.
184	Chanahajo	3	3	Sec.	25	5	12 E.
186	Shikaponawa	4	3	NE. ¼	12	3	11 E.
187	Pestage	0	0	SW. ¼	22	5	11 E.
188	Illenowa	0	3	NE. ¼	1	3	11 E.
189	Emoglushahoma	1	1	S. ½	29	5	12 E.
192	Shokaio	0	0	NE. ¼	12	3	11 E.
198	Tokubbee	1	0	SW. ¼	6	4	12 E.
210	Emonatubbee	0	1	NE. ¼	8	4	13 E.

Office number.	Names.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	Place of residence.			
				Part of sec.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
225	Onahaya	8	1	Sec.	21	5	11 E.
226	Chepoka	0	1	SW. ¼	32	5	13 E.
230	Abatuja, alias Hobateia	0	0	NE. ¼	28	5	11 E.
237	Ebakatubbee	1	0	SE. ¼	30	5	11 E.
238	Kanoontubbee	0	0	Sec.	11	4	11 E.
239	Emonchehubbee	1	1	SE. ¼	19	4	12 E.
240	Nanayubbee	0	1				
241	Tikbahaka	3	1	SE. ¼	20	5	11 E.
242	Kunnatubbee	0	2	NW	17	5	11 E.
243	Shoompallah	0	1	SE	11	4	11 E.
244	Charles Durant	2	2	SW. ¼	6	12	5 E.
245	Eli W. Crowder	5	3	Sec.	4	12	5 E.
246	Stimalihajah	1	2				
248	Shomulatubbee	0	3				
249	Tommatubbee	0	2				
250	Solomon Jones	1	2				
251	Samuel McGee	2	1				
252	Ishetubbee	0	3				
253	Hopiashubbee	0	0				
254	Stonahaje, alias Apellatubbee	2	2				
255	Annowatubbee	0	2				

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your ob'd't serv't,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War.

The Choctaw claims under the treaty of 1830, embraced in the above and foregoing list, are respectfully submitted to the President for his rejection.

March 8, 1843.

J. C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War.

Rejected, March 25, 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

[L. B. 33, p. 464.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, April 28, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: I have been informed that a number of cases, in which testimony was taken by Messrs Claiborne and Graves before Mr. Tyler was appointed a commissioner and became a member of your board, will be taken up for adjudication early in May next, and that an opinion is entertained that these cases ought to be disposed of and reported upon by the two commissioners who took the testimony, without the assistance of their associate, who was not present when the evidence was adduced.

I apprehend that difficulty may arise out of such a course, and that it will deprive the public and the parties interested of the benefit which I presume was a leading object with Congress in fixing the number of

the board at three, viz, that there should be a positive decision in every case. If two gentlemen alone sit in deciding, and they should be divided, the claim falls, which places it in a position of disadvantage that it ought not to occupy.

The Secretary of War being absent from the seat of government, on a visit to Pennsylvania, I have had a conference with the President of the United States this morning on the subject, who is of opinion that the full board of the three commissioners should sit in making decisions and reports upon the cases referred to. He does not perceive why the commissioner who was not present when the testimony was taken should not be entirely competent to the discharge of this duty; the evidence can be examined by him, and a conclusion arrived at with as much certainty as if he had participated in the taking of it; particularly, as he will have the benefit of conversing and consulting with his brethren, who were in session from the organization of the commission.

I have therefore to request, and with the decided concurrence of the President, that the cases alluded to, with the testimony taken in each of them, may be examined by the entire board of three commissioners, and such decisions made and reported as may result from their joint deliberations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. Messrs. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE,
RALPH GRAVES,
WILLIAM TYLER,
Herbert's P. O., Neshoba Co., Miss.

[L. B. 33, pp. 469-471 inclusive.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, May 1, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: I have received the letter of Messrs. Tyler and Graves, dated 15th ultimo, and answer the suggestion at the close of it, reserving the several inquiries for a separate reply.

The suggestion referred to is in these words:

"We would also state that the Indians manifest the greatest repugnance to removing west—will not talk of it with any patience; and it is the impression they would sooner abandon their claim than be urged on this subject. Their white friends will, for certain benefits, keep up a feeling of opposition among them to removal; hence, all efforts on the part of government to get them to remove will be unprofitable, *until all of the cases* (not a part) before the commissioners are finally disposed of. Their agents and white friends will then have no longer any inducements to oppose their removal west. Then, and not until then, will government succeed in getting off even a hundred. We would doubt the policy of urging on the question of removal at this time; it cannot succeed, and would only produce unkind feelings on their part against the government. In three or four years from now the Indians will be glad to go west, and then government can do something towards removing them.

"We would respectfully suggest that the commissioners be not required to adjudicate any cases until the testimony in all of them is completed."

The line of policy heretofore pursued and known to the people of Mississippi, has been different from the one you advise. One and the great object of the commission, was to do what was just and right under the circumstances, as regards the Choctaws and our own government; and, next, it was desirable to the State, and promotive of the best interests of the Indians, that they should emigrate as soon as consistent with a proper examination and decision of their claims; after which, it is considered there can be no possible advantage in their remaining in Mississippi, except when they shall receive land and become permanent residents.

Your instructions of 24th of October last requested you to report to the President of the United States, from time to time, and at short intervals, such cases as you should decide, for the final action of the Secretary of War and President, "so that the Choctaws whose claims shall be finally disposed of may be removed to their western homes as you progress.

Those instructions are based as well upon an opinion that the interests of all parties required this course, as upon what was supposed to be the intention of Congress in forming the commission. By the fourth article of the law of 23d August, 1842, the commissioners are required to report within two years, "and as often as shall be required by the President of the United States," &c.; indicating, as it seems to me, very clearly, that the several reports were expected to be returned as decisions should be made, by which the dispatch of the whole business would be expedited, and the Choctaws removed by piecemeal. With the same views, doubtless, the report of the former board of commissioners, instead of being continued under the control of Congress, was referred, by the 6th section of the same law, to the President of the United States, under whose direction that branch of the business, after a most laborious examination of much detail, is about being closed, and the results transmitted to Mississippi.

In further confirmation of the design of Congress, a law was passed at the last session, and on the 3d of March, appropriating $67,490, &c., out of $154,090 asked by the department, for the removal of the Choctaws in Mississippi, and subsisting them for a year after their removal. This appropriation may be looked at in two aspects. 1st. Shows that Congress expected that a removal should take place during this year, otherwise no appropriation would be necessary until next Congress assembled. 2d. That it was expected that only a part of the Choctaws would be emigrated during 1843, and therefore the estimate was cut down.

The views of the department were known, and a contract has been actually entered into for the transportation of these Choctaws whose claims might be disposed of.

It may be supposed that there would be a propriety in making decisions on all the cases at once, lest there should be a choice of lands in favor of those to whom they shall be awarded, if your reports are acted on separately. This cannot happen as to those claiming before [you] under the 14th and 19th articles, for their locations must embrace their respective residences, and of course they are fixed; and under the supplement, where alone there are any unsatisfied floating claims, there remain but six, for which locations [have] not been reported.

The course taken was, moreover, pressed upon the department by the

Representatives from Mississippi, who have no doubt communicated to their constituents the line of policy adopted. Under all these circumstances, a departure from the instructions heretofore given would be injudicious, and subject the department to the charge of disregarding the implied injunctions of Congress. We may fail, as you think we will, in emigrating these Indians before their claims are all finally settled; but if the effort is made, and after every proper exertion it proves unsuccessful, we shall have done our duty, and consequently be free from just imputation.

This communication is made after the fullest consideration by the Secretary of War as well as myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Hon. Messrs. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE,
WILLIAM TYLER,
RALPH GRAVES,
Herbert's P. O., Neshoba Co., Miss.

[L. B. 33, pp. 502—504 inclusive.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, May 15, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: A letter from Messrs. Tyler and Graves, dated 15th ultimo, and received here the 29th ultimo, was answered under date of 1st instant, in relation to their suggestion of making their decisions after the testimony in all of the cases is taken; and I now proceed to answer it further, in reply to several inquiries they make.

The first inquiry: Is the parent entitled to the whole of the land given for himself and children under the 14th article of the treaty; or is he entitled to his own section, and the children to theirs, respectively?

First. The parent is entitled to his section for himself. After mature deliberation and consultation between the late Secretary of War and myself, it was determined that the certificate of scrip should issue for the children over ten years, in this form: "That the said A B" (the parent) "is entitled for the said unmarried child" (or for the said two or more unmarried children, as the case may be) "over ten years of age, that was" (or were) "living with him" (or her) "at the date of said treaty," &c.; and as to the children under ten years of age, in this form: "That the said child" (or children) "under ten years of age, is" (or are) "entitled to so much land," &c.

This decision as to the scrip form will be a sufficient guide in framing your decrees, which I advise you to follow in your awards, whether in land or scrip. It is, you will observe, in exact accordance with the language of the treaty, which gives the land in the 14th article for the children over ten years of age, and *to* the children under ten years, and is not inconsistent with the 3d section of the law, which says, "and in like manner shall the commissioners aforesaid ascertain the quantity of land granted by said article to each child of said Indian, according to the limitations contained in said article, and locate said quantity, for said children, contiguous and adjoining the improvement of the parent of each child or children; and the President shall issue a patent for each tract of land thus located to said Indian child if living, and if not, to the heirs and legal representatives of such Indian child." This clause affords the key to the construction of the whole act. The rights of the parent and children are to be fixed by the limitations of the 14th arti-

cle. The opinion of the department before the law of 1842 was passed was, that the parent was entitled to the whole of the land; but, since that time, the construction stated has been adopted as to all cases that were adopted by Messrs. Murray and Vroom, and those you should decide and report.

If the head of the family removed to the west before the five years expired, in my opinion, the right of himself and family under the 14th article is gone; so is the provision of the treaty, and so are the words of the law. If, however, the head of the family died in possession, and that possession was continued by his widow and children for the five years, they should be entitled; for it was the act of God that intervened, and they ought not to suffer from it. If the children removed west, or from the homestead, or died before the five years had elapsed, either of these circumstances, or all of them, occurring in a family or families, would not lessen the right of the parties; for if the children were living with their parents at the date of the treaty, the rights would then be consummated and vested, and could not be altered afterwards, if the registration was properly made, and the head of the family continued the possession for five years.

I was of opinion that no allowance could be made for adopted children; but the late Secretary overruled me, and decided "that all who are reported to have been actually members of a Choctaw family, and adopted into it as children, and for whom the head of the family provided, are to be provided as children according to the well-known usages of the Indians; but if they appear to be orphans, or returned as children of other families, they cannot be included among the family into which they are adopted."

The law provides for the cases of deceased Choctaws, by requiring that land shall be given or scrip issue, as the case may be, to their heirs or legal representatives.

If the whole of the parents' improvement is sold the entire right to land under the 14th article is gone, although there may be vacant land adjoining, sufficient to fill the children's claims—and scrip, in my judgment, should be awarded for the whole. So, if the adjoining lands are sold, and the improvements remain unsold, there must be land enough unsold, embracing as indispensable the improvement of the parent as a part of it, to cover the whole claim, to entitle to land; otherwise, scrip must be awarded for the whole claim. There cannot, it is thought, be a part awarded in land and a part in scrip, but the entire right, parents and children, be denied in one or the other. These remaks are made of those cases where no locations have been made for the Indians. When locations have been made, I am of opinion that a sale by the United States of any part of the location will deprive the several claimants thereof of any right to land, and throw them upon scrip.

When there are several claimants to the same section of land, by improvements, I would recommend that you should divide it in as many portions as possible, giving to each a part of his improvement, which will bring him within the law; and if there is adjoining unsold land sufficient to fill all the claims, award land; and if there is adjoining unsold land to satisfy only one claimant, or two or three of more claimants, but not all, then lots might be drawn; or if they cannot agree to this or some other mode of adjustment, the oldest improver and occupant ought to have it, and the rest receive scrip. If there should not be adjoining land unsold sufficient to satisfy a large claimant or claimants, for the extent of locations will vary according to the number of the family

of children, he or they [would] be, of course, out of the question. So, if there should be several of this kind, and the drawing of lots or preference, on account of length of occupancy, be now paid to those who could by possibility be accommodated with land. If there should not be unsold land to fill any one claim it follows that all must take scrip.

These views, except the last, are taken chiefly from a report made by me to the late Secretary of War, which, with the exception as to adopted children already referred to, and one other not material to note here, was approved by him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Hon. Messrs. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE,
WILLIAM TYLER,
RALPH GRAVES,
Herbert's P. O.

[L. B. 34, p. 13.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, May 22, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: A communication was received from two of your board, Messrs. Graves and Tyler, dated April last, informing the department that the board had adjourned at "Hopahka," to meet at the Yazoo Village, in Neshoba county, on the 3d, and proposed, for the next two or three months, not to examine testimony in any new cases, but to go from point to point, convenient to the claimants, merely to receive such claims as may be presented, and have them docketed and filed. This course the board think advisable, to enable the claimants to file their claims before the 23d August next, as well as to enable them to make a crop this year, as, by this course, they will not be required necessarily to be absent from home more than two days, perhaps, during the cropping season. This letter was answered on the 18th April, and the course suggested approved. Since, viz: on 19th instant, a letter has been received from Mr. Claiborne, dated 8th instant, in which a different plan of proceeding is suggested as more judicious. He is of opinion that the receipt, docketing, and filing of claims may be very well confided to your secretary, as they will be prepared generally by counsel, who, having put them into form, will forward to the secretary, in the absence of the party claimant, whose presence is unnecessary until the examination of the cases and the testimony in them is commenced. While this branch of the business is doing by the secretary, he thinks the board should establish itself at some great central point, than which, in his judgment, none is better than Herbert's Post Office, where they should proceed to adjudicate each case as soon as it is examined, and forward the decisions, as soon after made and as rapidly as practicable. For his opinions many cases are given, which it is unnecessary to detail.

This discrepancy of view between the gentlemen composing the board of Choctaw commissioners, and the importance of communicating the opinion of the department, in the judgment that its head might form on the subject, induced me to refer the several communications herein

recited to the Secretary of War, a copy of whose opinion, of this date, I now enclose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE,
WILLIAM TYLER,
RALPH GRAVES,
Herbert's P. O., Neshoba Co., Miss.

[L. B. 34, p. 55.]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *June* 13, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed you will receive a copy of a report made by me on the 7th day of March last, to the Secretary of War, relative to the several claims under the Choctaw treaty of 1830, which have been acted upon by the former board of commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Murray and Vroom.

The principles laid down in it are those by which the cases before you under the 14th article should, in the opinion of the department, be decided, and those also under the 19th article, so far as the principles apply to them, under the treaty and law; and it may be useful, or at least desirable, to place the views of the department before your board. The Secretary of War, you will observe, has, with one or two modifications, concurred in this report; and the President of the United States has also approved of lists of those entitled to land or scrip, prepared and submitted according to the principles settled by said report, of which lists I this day send copies to the enrolling and emigrating agent, J. J. McRae, esq., with the scrip awarded, &c., so as to expedite, as far as may be practicable, the business of emigrating the Choctaws in Mississippi. The preparation of the requisite papers, preceded as it necessarily was by the most laborious investigations of detail, occupied a long period, as only one person could advantageously be engaged on them at one time.

The Secretary of War and the President of the United States have observed, with extreme pain, the difference of opinion between two of the commissioners, and with still more regret that that difference appears to have involved some feeling. Both are now absent from the seat of government; but the President (who left it after the Secretary) on Thursday last instructed me, before his departure, in these words: "The commissioners should be written to, advising forbearance for each other's opinions, great vigilance in the whole matter, and when differences exist a reference to the department.—J. T." In a note on a different communication, he says: "These discrepancies are unfortunate; let a letter be written, advising vigilance, concert, and harmony."

I do not know better how to convey to the board than the President has done, in these short memoranda, my sense of what—and it is said with all respect—is due from each of you to the other, to your respective positions, to the Indians, the State of Mississippi, and the general government. Your commission is one of great moment, in all its parts. The period will soon terminate within which claims can be presented; differences of opinion are to be expected to arise between intelligent gentlemen in the investigation of laws and deductions from facts; and a little forbearance and reasoning together will generally adjust the

matter; if not, the opinion of the board of commissioners will settle the case, one way or the other, for report to the Secretary of War.

In obeying the order of the President, I trust it will be seen I but perform a delicate duty; and it is one that I cannot avoid.

Very respectfully,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Messrs. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE,
RALPH GRAVES,
WILLIAM TYLER.

[L. B. 34, pp. 88, 89, inclusive.]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, June 17, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: I received a letter, written under date of 3d instant, at Macon, Mississippi, from R. H. Grant, esq.

The President and Secretary being both absent, I have, [after] much reflection and consideration, determined to forward a copy of the letter mentioned to your board, and respectfully to urge upon you the necessity which the information imposes, of the greatest vigilance to guard against the frauds which Mr. Grant says are attempted to be practised on the United States; and, in the discharge of this highly important duty, you have the power by law to employ such agent or agents as you shall deem necessary, to elicit the whole truth, and do justice to the claimants as well as the government, especially on the latter, for it [is] only on the government the frauds, if they may be meditated, can be practised at this stage of the business. In selecting agents, industry and capacity to discover, and integrity to resist the designs that are said to be entertained, should not only belong to them, but should, in public estimation, be accorded to them, so as to enable you, by the information they shall furnish, to decide justly, as I am confident you will, if fully informed; and besides this, the first object, to satisfy the public mind, which is another object, second only to the first.

As soon as either the President or the Secretary of War returns, I will lay Mr. Grant's communication before him, and take his direction in the premises, and in the mean time, make this communication to you, as the first step most judicious that, under the circumstances, occurs to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE,
RALPH GRAVES,
WILLIAM TYLER,
Herbert's P. O., Neshoba, Co., Miss.

[L. B. 34, pp. 95–97, inclusive.]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *July* 6, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: I received a communication, under date of 12th June last, from Ralph Graves, esq., informing me that the board of Choctaw commissioners have rendered "about one hundred judgments," and is engaged in taking testimony in new cases. This is gratifying intelli-

gence, as well as the opinion expressed that "the board for the future will be able to proceed comparatively with speed."

Some inquiries are put by Mr. Graves, the answers to which, as they will be for the use of the board, are addressed to it.

1st. "The claimant states that, previous to the expiration of five years from the date of the treaty, he had made a contract for the sale, &c., *which he considered binding, &c.* There are no explanatory words added. Is not this, in fact, an admission that he had made a contract, but that he did not consider it binding on him? Is he, an ignorant savage, a judge of the force of his legal obligations?"

The 9th section of the law of 23d August, 1842, prohibiting the allowance of any claim under the 14th article of the treaty, "if the said commissioners shall be satisfied by such proof as they may furnish that said claim had been, previous to the expiration of five years from the ratification of said treaty, assigned, either in whole or in part; and in case of a partial assignment or agreement for an assignment thereof, the same shall be allowed so far only as the original Indian claimant was at that date the bona fide proprietor thereof." The law is very plain. The commissioners are the judges whether the assignment or conveyance, or agreement to assign or convey, was of such legal force and virtue as to bind the reservee; his opinion as to its validity is of no consequence. The commissioners are to take evidence in relation to such sales, or agreement to sell; to lay down the rules by which such evidence shall be procured; and, when examined and considered, to decide and report whether, in their judgment, such sale, or agreement to sell, exists. The allegations of the party that he had made no contract for the sale, &c., *which he considered binding, &c.*, is, in my opinion, an admission that a contract was made.

2d. "It is notorious in this country that there were many persons trading with the Indians in 1835—making contracts, &c. It is rumored that many of the contracts are of record in the proper counties in this State. Should not this fact be ascertained by the commissioners? Should they not appoint an agent to procure this and all other evidence in behalf of the government?"

Undoubtedly it is the duty of the commissioners to ascertain by all proper means, in every case submitted to them, whether a sale has been made by the reservee; and, as one of the effective means, an agent should be appointed to have an examination made of the records in each county in which reservations are situated; to see whether contracts for their sale have been recorded, and to solicit evidence of any other description, for the consideration and information of the board.

3d. "Would it be too late to procure this evidence after the commissioners have forwarded their judgments to the department?"

All the evidence in such case should be procured and acted on by the board before they make up and forward their judgments on it; otherwise it is manifest they will not be deciding and reporting on the whole case, but upon a partial view of it, on one side or the other, and their labors will be comparatively useless to the department; for the latter, if a new aspect is given to a case by the introduction of testimony not before the commission, must form an opinion *de novo*, which, you will observe, is not contemplated by the 3d section of the law of August, 1842; it, you will perceive, requires "that all and each of the above requisites shall be made clearly to appear to their [the commissioners] satisfaction, and the Secretary of War shall concur therein"; plainly requiring that the commissioners shall express an opinion upon a view of the whole ground in every case.

4th. The next inquiry is, Whether the agents of parties should not be required to testify? I know of no principle on which they might be excused, except the legal ground of attorneys not only being excused from disclosing their clients' secrets, but not being permitted, if willing, to do so. This, however, even in courts, is confined to disclosures made to the attorney by his client; the protection does not extend to the withholding of facts of which the attorney may not have acquired the knowledge from his client. But the cases before you are investigated not so much by strict legal rules as according to your discretion, "on such proof as they [you] may furnish."

The great object is to arrive at the truth, and a single narration from the Indian reservee himself will often disclose it; and yet such a course no one would think of resorting to in legal controversies (out of chancery) between our own citizens.

5th. "If any commissioner believes any individual can give important information, is he bound to state, under oath or otherwise, what particular facts he expects that person to prove, before he can have him subpœnaed?"

The rules the board have furnished for its government may settle the answer to this inquiry, or may not. On general principles, I should think it would be altogether unnecessary that one of the board of commissioners should make an affidavit of the facts he supposed a witness would prove, preparatory to subpœnaing him. The commissioners fill high offices, under oath; and a simple expression of an opinion that A B could give material testimony, coming from one of the commissioners, should be followed by the issuing of a subpœna. At the same time, I would recommend, as a matter of courtesy, and preliminary, that the facts expected to be proved should be freely communicated by the commissioner to his associates.

6th. "Ought not the testimony of witnesses before the commissioners to be reduced to writing, in the form of depositions or affidavits, and signed by them?"

I think so; the Secretary of War cannot otherwise well revise the opinions of the commissioners. Full compends of the testimony might answer; but then any gentleman is liable to misconstrue the meaning of a witness, and, putting his own construction on his language, to convey a different meaning from that intended. To such an objection an affidavit, which ought to be as short as consists with intelligibility, would not be liable. The affidavits that the parties furnish to sustain these claims they will themselves prepare, or cause to be prepared, of course. Those on behalf of the government, it seems to me, the board should cause to be prepared, as they may find convenient or necessary.

I believe I have answered all the inquiries put.

Very respectfully,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne,
Ralph Graves,
William Tyler,
Herbert's P. O., Neshoba County, Miss.

[L. B. 34, p. 184.]

War Department,
Office Indian Affairs, August 14, 1843.

Gentlemen: The communication of Messrs. Claiborne and Graves, of the 14th ultimo, acknowledging my letter of 17th June, and transmitting

certain papers having reference to the subject of a letter addressed to this department by General R. H. Grant, of Mississippi, on the 3d June, came duly to hand, but during the absence of the Secretary of War from the seat of government. Deeming the matter of sufficient importance to submit to that office, and as a communication from General R. H. Grant upon the same subject, to the Secretary of War, was also received on the same day, I delayed answering the letter of Messrs. Claiborne and Graves until the return of the Secretary. Both communications, with accompanying papers, have been perused by him, and returned to me with an endorsement on that of General Grant, as follows:

"The commissioners have the right to think and act for themselves, and are the best judges of the mode in which they will conduct their business. This subject is one properly within their sphere, and the department will not feel itself justified in saying to the commissioners how they ought to exercise their judgment in relation to it."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Messrs. CLAIBORNE, GRAVES, and TYLER,
Herbert's P. O., Neshoba County, Miss.

[L. B. 34, p. 190.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, August 14, 1843.

SIR: Your letter of 18th ultimo, to the Secretary of War, came to hand during his absence from the seat of Government. It was submitted to him upon his return, and has been referred to this office, with an endorsement by him, of which the following is a copy:

"The commissioners have the right to think and act for themselves, and are the best judges of the mode in which they will conduct their business. This subject is one properly within their sphere, and the department will not feel itself justified in saying to the commissioners how they ought to exercise their judgment in relation to it."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

General R. H. GRANT, *Macon, Miss.*

[L. B. 34, p. 193.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, August 18, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of July —, 1843, has been received, and with it the proof of 190 claims adjudicated by you, and 8 of the cases returned by Messrs. Murray and Vroom, which were referred for your action; the papers in No. 165, which you state is suspended, not being transmitted. Also, the judgments in 198 cases, including that in No. 165, suspended, as above stated. Also, a list of cases adjudicated, a list of depositions, and the depositions mentioned in that list; a tabular statement of the cases, minutes of evidence taken by Commissioner Claiborne, and a copy of the evidence taken by Commissioner Graves. The eight cases of Murray and Vroom, above mentioned, are: No. 82, Jeremiah Carney; No. 115, Melingeliah; No. 98, David Bell; No. 56, Oontantubbee; No. 47, Achaia; No. 111, Hotona; No. 107, Afaliahoka;

and No. 112, Hobatishubbee. No. 82 does not appear to be included in your report.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of cases Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 14, 17, 16, 23, 25, 31, and 32; a list of those cases, and the judgments on them, with your letter of the 12th May last, accompanied by the general depositions mentioned in list herewith; also, your two letters of the 15th May last, with the papers mentioned as therein enclosed. I have also received by the hands of General A. Anderson, of Tennessee, the evidence and your decisions on the claim of Emalubbee, No. 48, and Hotickah, No. 114, reported by Messrs. Murray and Vroom, and thereafter referred for your consideration.

The list of locations made for the claims allowed by Messrs. Murray and Vroom, and confirmed by the decision of this department, is now in hands, and, as soon as made out, will be sent to you.

I am, &c.,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Messrs. CLAIBORNE, GRAVES, and TYLER,
Choctaw Commissioners, Herbert's P. O., Neshoba County, Miss.

[L. B. 34, p. 219.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, August 29, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith enclose for your information copies of the following-described papers, viz: a letter from General R. H. Grant to R. M. Gaines, Esq., district-attorney, Mississippi, in reference to the claims pending before your board, with his reply thereto; a letter from R. M. Gaines, Esq., to the Hon. Secretary of War, presenting the questions contained in General Grant's [letter]; and the reply of this office, to which Mr. Gaines's letter was referred.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Messrs. CLAIBORNE, GRAVES, and TYLER,
Choctaw Commissioners, Herbert's P. O., Neshoba Co., Miss.

HO-PAH-KA,
Leake Co., Mississippi, 18th Dec., 1842.

SIR: I arrived here a few hours since, and had the pleasure of meeting my colleague, Mr. Graves, and Mr. Bailey, who has handed over to me the letters & papers entrusted to him. We shall to-morrow proceed to organize the board. We are looking for Col. Barton every moment. There are some 1,500 Indians in this vicinity, and it is beyond doubt the most eligible point that could have been selected for the commencement of our proceedings. From this point we can give due notice to the sparser Indian settlements & select suitable places for them to rendezvouz.

Up to the moment of my meeting with Mr. Bailey, I had supposed that your instructions, &c., were to be sent to me at Natchez, & I remained there until the 15th inst., expecting their arrival.

I have the honor to be, mo. resp'y, y'r ob. s'v't,

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.

The Hon'ble T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Com. Ind. Aff's.

HOPAHKA,
Leake Co., Mississippi, Dec. 20th, 1842.

SIR: We have the honor to inform you that in pursuance of a notice duly circulated throughout the State, by public advertisement, we yesterday opened an office in this place. We have this day appointed Mr. Pierce Bailey, of Richmond, Virginia, secretary of the board, & he has taken the oath & entered upon the discharge of his duties. John Ellis, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, west of the Mississippi, and who acted as interpreter to the former commissioner, presented himself as an applicant for the same station, with strong recommendations from M'ss Armstrong and Upshaw, Choctaw & Chickasaw agents, and we have appointed him at an annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars, with the understanding that we will recommend an extra allowance should the service required of him prove more laborious than we at present anticipate. A good interpreter is indispensable; there are few persons qualified for the place, & it is all important that the person selected should be a man of undoubted character. As our power to act in this matter is only incidental, but is at the same time absolutely necessary to carry out our trust, we hope the arrangement made will meet the approbation of the department.

The enclosed rules & regulations have been adopted, and they will be duly published in the newspapers & by handbill.

It is the intention of the commission, after having examined the claims in this section of the State, to adjourn to such other points as the public convenience may indicate.

Roger Barton, esq., our associate commissioner, has not yet appeared here, nor have we received any communication from him. We should have been glad to have had the benefit of his experience & talents in organizing the board.

We have the honor to be, sir, mo. respectfully, y'r ob. serv'ts,
JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

The hon'ble T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Com. Ind. Aff's, Washington City.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, 2 Jan'y, '43.
T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioners, acting under a law of the last session of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th & 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, 1830," approved August 23rd, 1842, have opened an office at Hopahka in Leake County, in the State of Mississippi, and adopted the following rules and regulations:

First. The board will assemble every day (Sunday excepted) at their office at 9 o'clock a. m.

Second. Claimants may be heard by counsel, who, in all cases, will be required to furnish a brief statement of the case in writing.

Third. Applications must be made in person to the commissioners or by written statement setting forth the names of the claimants, the number of his or her children over and under ten years of age at the date

of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and their names; the height of the claimant, and any peculiar feature or mark upon the person which may serve to identify or distinguish the said claimant; his or her place of residence at the date of the treaty aforesaid, specifying the part of the section, township, range, and land district, with an affidavit thereto attached made before any officer competent under the laws of the State of Mississippi or of the United States to administer an oath.

Fourth. Claimants and their children entitled to or applying for reservations must, in every instance, if possible, where proof of their claim is gone into, appear in person before the board.

They likewise give notice that all persons having claims under the fourteenth and nineteenth articles of the treaty aforesaid, or the supplemental articles thereof, are required by law to be presented to them for examination on or before the 23 of August, 1843, or they will be absolutely barred.

(Signed) JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

HO-PAH-KA, 19 *December*, 1842.

HOPAHKA,
Leake Co., Mississippi, Dec. 23d, 1842.

SIR: I have carefully examined the instructions transmitted to me from the Office of Indian Affairs. They are explicit as to the class of claims now under examination; but there are claims of a different class alluded to in the instructions, which may soon be presented for investigation, in relation to which our duties are not so closely defined, from the fact that you have not gone so much into detail in relation to them. I allude to claims under the 19th article of the treaty, and the supplement to the treaty, in cases where the lands were never relinquished, but were sold by government before the reservations were located.

By the first section of the act of the 23d August last "all the powers and duties of the commissioners are extended to claims arising under the 19th article of the treaty, and under the supplement to the treaty, to be examined in the same manner, and with the same effect, as in cases arising under the 14th article of the treaty."

The third section of the act also provides that the commissioners shall ascertain the Choctaws, "if any, who relinquished, or offered to relinquish, any reservation to which they were entitled under the 19th article of the treaty, or whose reservation under that article had been sold by the United States; and shall also determine the quantity to which such claimant was entitled, and the quantity of land which should be allowed him on extinguishment of such claim at the rate of two-fifths of an acre for every acre of the land to which said claimant was entitled, such land having been estimated under this article at fifty cents per acre."

Our instructions refer us to the directions of the law as to the estimate of the quantity of land which should be allowed the claimant on extinguishment of his title, after ascertaining the amount to which he would have been entitled had his reservation been located.

I suppose that the cases alluded to in the third section of the law where "the reservations had been sold by the United States" are those in which it may be inferred that the lands were abandoned by the reservees, and, therefore, considered as relinquished to government; but there *are* cases, about which I have already been consulted, of a differ-

ent character, the adjustment of which, in the manner prescribed by the law, according to what appears to be the most palpable construction, would seem to be unequal and oppressive.

In the cases referred to, the reservees are said to have been induced, in compliance with the wishes of government, to go west with the first and second removals, and before the country was surveyed, so as to admit of the location of their reservations, and, of course, before they could make any advantageous sale of them. It is well known that the country was not surveyed so as to admit of the location of all their reservations for a number of years after the treaty; that the locating agent was not, in fact, sent to make these locations until three years after that event; that the public sales commenced about the time this agent entered upon his duties; and that urgent measures had been used during the three years intervening from the date of the treaty to induce the Indians to remove West. The consequence of this course of proceeding on the part of government (totally unavoidable by the Indian reesrvee, if he had not previously sold his claim) was the sale of his land by government, if it happened to be good or saleable land. It could not be expected that he should be present in person at the precise time during the short interval which afforded the *only* opportunity of making his location, as he had been removed to a distance of some 400 miles, where he was then residing, without the means of acquiring the necessary intelligence to enable him to protect his rights, and most probably without resources to enable him to attend in person, if he had been notified; nor could he have been expected to be represented by another, if he had been so unfortunate as not to have found a purchaser before his removal.

I am induced to believe, from representations made to me, that there are cases of this kind which have been lying for years awaiting some provisions of government for their adjustment, and my object in this communication is to ask whether the commissioners would be justified in giving such a latitude of construction to the *third* section of the law as to distinguish, in any manner, between reservations under the 19th article which have been relinquished, and others under the same article which the commissioners may be satisfied, by credible testimony, were never designed to be relinquished? Or whether, if the reservees are desirous of having their claims investigated by the commissioners, but are unwilling to accept the compensation of two-fifths of an acre for each acre of their reservations prescribed for relinquished reservations, we should take any action upon them?

I have the honor to be, sir, mo. respectfully y'r ob. se'vt.,

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, *C. I. A.*

RICHMOND, *March* 10*th*, '43.

SIR: I had the honor on the 23rd February of receiving your letter enclosing my commission, and regret that I cou'd not inform you sooner of my departure for Mississippi. I leave this place on to-morrow for Ho-pah-ka, and shall lose no time in taking my station at the board.

I offer to you, sir, individually, and through you to the hon'ble Secretary of War, my warmest regards.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, &c.,

WM. TYLER.

VIRGINIA,
County of Charles City, to wit:

On the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, before me, Robert W. Graves, a justice of the peace for said county, personally appeared William Tyler, and in due form of law took the oath faithfully to discharge the duties prescribed by the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1837, the act of Congress of the 22d February, 1838, and the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, as a commissioner under the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, to carry into effect the provisions of the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek of the 30th September, 1830, and by virtue of a commission to him, the said William Tyler, issued by the President of the United States, dated the seventeenth day of February, 1843, and also took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Given under my hand the day and year first above written.

RO. W. GRAVES, *J. P.*

HERBERT'S P. O.,
Neshoba County, Missi., May 8th, 1843.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that I am again at my post in the discharge of my official duties. I deem it necessary to report myself thus formally, as I perceive you have been notified of my absence, and that your communications are therefore addressed exclusively to my colleagues.

On the 27th March Mr. Graves & myself concluded all the business submitted to us at Hopahka, and addressed you letter (No. 1) herewith enclosed. On the same day we entered an order on the journal, of which I send you a copy herewith; and in pursuance of that order the accompanying notice was inserted in the leading newspapers of this State.

It was distinctly arranged between Mr. Graves and myself that the duty of receiving applications, or in other words, of docketing claims, should be confided to the secretary, as had been done by the former board. It is a mere clerical duty, requiring, as you know, the production of no evidence, and no particular form, being a simple notice of a claim and a demand for trial at a future day when the proofs are to be submitted. You will readily perceive that such an application may be made and verified before a justice of the peace, and brought or sent to the secretary to be filed, just as suits are docketed by our clerks, and in conformity with the usage of all courts and of similar commissions. This is the view I have taken of this matter, especially since the gov't has provided for the subsistence of the Indians. If required to be in attendance on the board at this informal & preliminary stage of the proceeding, they must necessarily be fed. If they remain on the ground until their claims are ready for trial, weeks may perhaps intervene; or if they return home after filing these applications, they must travel back a second time to the board when their cases are taken up. My view—in which I doubt not your better judgment and experience will concur—would require a Choctaw only to be present when the board has begun to *examine* cases by taking testimony, and thus great expense for subsistence may be avoided, and to the claimant the vexation & inconvenience of a double journey.

With these impressions and with a positive arrangement with Mr. Graves—notorious to all around—that the board would *not* meet until the first of May, and that the secretary only would repair to this place to receive & file applications or notices of claims, I left on the 28th

March, for the first time since my appointment, on a visit to my family, though only 2½ days travel from home. The board would have adjourned on that day until the first of May, in pursuance of agreement, but my friend, Mr. Tyler, had just arrived greatly fatigued by his journey, and he preferred remaining at Hopahka a few days, and the office was kept open to transact any business that might incidentally arise. Nothing, however, was done, as the journals show, and on the first of April adjourned, and letter (No. 2) of which I enclose a copy was addressed to you.

I am satisfied when Mr. Tyler signed this letter he was not apprised of, or at least did not recur to, our last order and the notice based thereon, which bound us to assemble here on the first of May *for the adjudication* of the 250 cases examined at Hopahka. Nor could he (being then new in the intricate duties of his office) have seen how much the course, suggested in this letter (No. 2), would obstruct the adjustment of these claims, so desireable to the department and to the people of Mississippi; nor could he have reflected on the censure, mistrust, and complaint that this sudden change of action, after public notice to the contrary, would occasion. And that no notice of this change was given to me, nor did I even hear of it, or the reasons for it, until my arrival here a few days ago.

I, however, advert to all this, not to censure or complain, but for the purpose of explaining that, if absent, it was in pursuance of a positive official arrangement with Mr. Graves, and that in conformity with this arrangement I came to this place on the 2d inst., about the time appointed for the board to assemble, for it was never contemplated, after adjourning at Hopahka, that it would organize *until* the first inst.

My object in accepting the office conferred by the President was to accomplish as speedily as practicable the benevolent views of gov. in relation to these unfortunate, yet interesting people, and thus contribute to their early removal West—the only means by which they may be preserved from rapid demoralization and ultimate extinction. Their removal has long been a primary object in this State, and my course since 1827 in our legislature has identified me with this policy. Finding, when I first arrived at Hopahka, that certain advisers of the Indians were opposed to their emigration, I resolved to exert every means in my power to carry out your views. Mr. McRae, the emigrating agent, addressed the Indians in council, and in reply their legal advisers prepared a very elaborate and able answer, positively refusing on their part to emigrate in any contingency—an answer which, I am bound to concede, reflected the then existing sentiments of their clients. I immediately set to work on Col. Cobb (the most influential & wealthy man of his tribe), who had previously adopted me as his son, according to the ancient usages of his people. I caused him secretly to assemble at his own house at night every captain upon whom he could rely, and I met them without the knowledge of any one but Mr. McRae & our interpreter, who may be fully depended on. They were, to a man, violently opposed to emigration, & had adopted the views of the written answer prepared for them. But after a full review of the object and policy of the gov. I prevailed on them to agree to reject this answer, and to give a qualified assent to the proposition of the agent, which they did the next day. I suggested a substitute for this answer verbally, which Col. Cobb next day delivered. Mr. McRae has sent you a literal copy, & I enclose a more free translation from my pen. Up to this moment the secret of this change of action on the part of the Indians has not been unmasked, and I have organized matters in such a

way that I can at any time *privately* convene the head men of the Cobb Indians, who reside west of Pearl River, and are the most intelligent & influential of the tribe. I shall set to work to acquire a similar influence here—an influence to be created more readily because I am recognized as a native of their own land, a friend of their just rights, and their old warriors served under my father during the Creek campaigns.

I wish, sir, to impress it upon you that the Choctaws have been universally (under improper influences) averse to emigration. They constitute the anti-treaty and anti-Leflose party. Their traditions, religious prejudices, personal views, and the advice of interested persons for years back, all combine to strengthen this opposition. And to counteract it strong influences must be brought to bear. I soon perceived it was indispensable to secure their confidence, and I am now persuaded, with the aid of Mr. McRae—a gentleman of fine talents & address, of high personal character & popularity, and a most efficient agent—we shall be able to effect your views in regard to emigration.

But to accomplish this the early adjustment of their business, on the basis contemplated by law, is indispensable. Whether the course proposed to be pursued by the board in their letter of the 1st April is likely to facilitate your views you can best determine. I beg leave most respectfully to suggest the plan I think best calculated to accomplish the views of the department, after having surveyed the whole ground in person, and minutely observed every movement.

1. The duty of receiving applications or filing notice of claims for future examination should be confided to the secretary, so that the board may occupy itself with more important business. These Choctaws are represented by attorneys, who will prepare the applications, have them duly sworn to, & sent or delivered to the secretary to be filed, thus dispensing with the attendance of the party until the examination of cases & the taking of testimony shall be commenced. And then, if the application be unfounded & the claim not sustained, it will of course be rejected.

2. Instead of migrating from point to point, the board should establish one permanent central office, central to the great body of the Indians, where all claimants would attend in person, with their families & their witnesses. At the point thus established the agent could locate his depot of provisions, & be able to make his arrangements on the most economical scale. But if we continue moving from point to point, at short intervals, it will be impossible for him to make such arrangements. He will be compelled to purchase supplies on short notice in the vicinage of the points thus selected, and combinations will be formed to raise prices, and thus thousands of dollars will be lost to the gov. No place more central, convenient, and healthy than this can be selected, and here, I think, we should be ordered to remain permanently.

3. We should be required to adjudicate a case *as soon as it is examined*, thus letting the judgment follow the evidence, so that as fast as we confirm a case it may be sent to be acted on by the department, and the scrip be transmitted to Mr. McRae for the claimant. These unlettered people consider they have been badly used; they have become distrustful & suspicious, & require some *tangible* evidence of the good intentions of gov.; some positive proof that they *are* to be indemnified, before they will turn their eyes to the West.

I feel bound to say that if we be constantly moving, if the Indians be encouraged to plant and make crops, if we postpone adjudication or the examination of cases & devote months to the mere performing of what our clerk may perform, not $\frac{1}{3}$ of the business confided to us will be

transacted before the term to which the commission is limited expires. I had hoped, by bringing this intricate business to a close within or before the expiration of the term, not only to accomplish the favorite policy of my State and of the department, and especially of the important arm of it directed by yourself, to establish some reputation for myself, to preserve the remnant of this unhappy people, but also to add to the strength and popularity of the administration in Mississippi at this important juncture.

My colleagues contemplate proceeding to Garlandsville, 45 miles distant, on the 15th inst. to docket claims, & of course to postpone adjudication on the examination of cases; but if my suggestions elicit your approval—as I am bound to believe they will—I trust you will direct us to reassemble here immediately, & make this our permanent location. I do not think Mr. Tyler would consent to go there, had he not committed himself before my arrival, & before I could submit these views to him. This point is so central—so much the *nucleus* of the whole Indian population, in the very heart of their ancient towns—that all these applications may be filed & the Indians brought here without inconvenience.

I am happy to inform you that the major part of the attorneys for the Choctaws have changed their ground, and seem now disposed to co-operate with the agents of the dep. as to emigrating the Indians.

I take great pleasure, too, in saying that of Mr. Tyler (first suggested by me to the President), is exceedingly well received, & he has won universal confidence & esteem among all the conflicting interests & parties around us.

Gen. Anderson has arrived here. I anticipate much from his talents, energy, and high character. He & Mr. McRae have seen & fully concur in the views of this letter.

My address will continue to be at this post-office.

I have the honor to be, with great esteem, y'r mo. ob. ser't,

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE,
President B. C. C.

The Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Com. Ind. Aff's.

Respectfully referred to the Seretary of War, May 19, '43.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

HERBERT'S P. O.,
Neshoba Co., Mississippi, 13th May, 1843.

The honorable T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commiss'r Indian Affairs:

SIR: I had the honor to address you at length a few days since on the propriety of our establishing a permanent office, with a view to the accommodation of the disbursing agent. By the enclosed paper you will perceive my objects more fully stated, and they have been adopted by the board.

Mr. Tyler, very much to my regret, left to-day for Virginia, where he is imperatively called by private business. He will present you a few cases upon which we have rendered judgment—cases examined by Mr. Graves & myself at Hopahka, and which are nearly similar in their character to those that remain for adjudication. The most of the cases now on file are suspended, in consequence of Mr. Graves' difficulty on points of construction, stated in our letter sent by Mr. Tyler, and also

in consequence of his insisting that we are bound under the enclosed notice to suspend the adjudication of cases, and to proceed to Garlandsville to receive & file notices of claims or applications of claimants—a business that our secretary might well attend to, while we progressed with the important work of adjudicating cases examined months ago. In the order herewith transmitted, we agreed to open an *office* at Garlandsville for the filing of claims, but in the last clause we notified the parties concerned that the *board of commiss's* would commence on the first of May adjudicating *the* claims examined at Hopahka. By this notice *I* considered the board bound to remain here, and this course would have enabled us to transmit you several hundred cases in a few weeks.

My colleague, however, thinks otherwise. We have determined, therefore, to open an office at Garlandsville, and, as the duty to be performed is a mere clerk's duty, I shall devote most of the interval until we reassemble here to association with the leading Choctaws, to remove, if possible, their objections to emigration.

Mr. Tyler has fully informed himself of our business, and I beg to refer you to him for his views of these claims, & the character & disposition of the Indians in reference to emigration.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, y'r mo. ob. s'v't,

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE,
President B. C. C.

BOARD OF CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Hopahka, 27th March, 1843.

Ordered, that an office be opened at the old Yazoo Village, at the late residence of Col. James Elliott, in the county of Neshoba, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, to continue open until the 15th day of May, when and where all persons concerned can file their claims under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and the supplement thereto. An office will be opened at Garlandsville, in the county of Jasper, on the 17th of May, for a like purpose.

All claims should be filed as early as practicable, as by the terms of the act of Congress they will be absolutely barred after the 23rd of August next.

The board of commissioners will proceed on or about the first of May, at the Yazoo Village aforesaid, to adjudicate the cases in which testimony has been taken heretofore.

By order,

P. BAYLY, *Secretary.*

APRIL 13, 1843.

Whereas the practice of itinerating from point to point has been found by experience not to contribute to the dispatch of the business of this commission, and whereas the Government of the United States has provided by law for the subsistence of the Indians during their attendance on this board in the prosecution of their claims, and has appointed an agent for that purpose, and for the enrolment of the Indians for emigration, who is ordered to attend on this board, and with whom it is expected by the Secretary of War and Commissioner of Indian Affairs this board shall co-operate and aid, as far as may be, in executing the objects of his agency, viz, the subsistence and emigration of the Indians as rapidly as their claims can be adjudicated; and in order the better to enable said agent to carry out the views of the department upon the most economical scale, and to have sufficient time for the purchase and concentration of the supplies necessary, which have chiefly to be drawn

from the Mississippi River, and thus avoid combinations to raise the price of provisions which are likely to be formed where the agent has to purchase on short neighborhoods, in country neighborhoods, it is desirable that this board should open a suitable permanent office as central to the Indians and as convenient to the river markets as practicable, having due regard to health & mail facilities, and to its eligibility as a point where the Indians may rendevous for emigration. And whereas it is inexpedient to designate any village or county town for the location of such office on account of the difficulty of controlling the Indians and restraining them from intoxication, thereby retarding the business of this board—an object which should be kept in view not only for the sake of humanity, but from a due respect to the recognized and benevolent policy of the President of the United States and the Indian Department, whose efforts to reform & ameliorate the condition of the Indians and to cut them off from all access to spirituous liquors surpass those of any preceding administration, & deserve the gratitude of mankind; therefore,

Resolved, That this board adjourn at Garlandsville on the 3d day of June to reassemble at this place on the first Monday thereof for the examination and adjudication of claims and other business, whence it will adjourn on a day hereafter to be designated, to meet and hold its sessions permanently at the house of Logan Harper, in the county of Leake, on the main eastern stage route, one mile from Hopahka P. O., that being the point most central to the Indians & convenient to the river, furnishing daily mail facilities, noted for its health, & most eligible as the point from which the Indians may be transported to Vicksburg for emigration.

HERBERT'S P. O.,
Neshoba Co., Missi., May 20th, 1843.

The Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Com. Ind. Aff's:

SIR: I have just had the honor of reading your letter of the 28th ult., in which you say: "I have been informed that a number of cases in which testimony was taken by M'ss. Claiborne & Graves, before Mr. Tyler was appointed a commissioner and became a member of your board, will be taken up for adjudication early in May next, and that an opinion is entertained that these cases ought to be disposed of and reported upon by the two commissioners who took the testimony without the assistance of their associate who was not present when the evidence was adduced."

I beg leave most respectfully to suggest that the information thus given to you was erroneous. No such proposition was ever made to the board by the Choctaws or by their attorneys, nor by any member of the board. The cases alluded to were all examined at Hopahka, and all the parties interested were represented by the Hon. S. S. Prentiss, the Hon. John B. Forester, and the Hon. John J. Guion, gentlemen of the highest personal and professional distinction in this State, the two former well known in Congress, and the latter now a senator in our legislature and equally distinguished as a judge and as a lawyer. I am authorized by these gentlemen to say, and I declare upon my own authority, that they never entertained such a suggestion themselves, and never heard it suggested by any one else. On the contrary, it was a matter of congratulation with *every one* when Mr. Tyler arrived. The *parties* relying upon their ability to make good their claims were anx-

ious to have the weight of his name and character, and *I* was equally pleased, not only because I had first suggested his appointment, but because I had become satisfied that without his aid & co-operation the business of the commission would be never closed, and the whole concern become ridiculous and detestable.

I deny, therefore, broadly, flatly, and unqualifiedly that such a proposition was ever made; and if the information was communicated to you officially, or by any person connected with me by an official relation, I must respectfully request you, in justice to myself and to other parties concerned, to inform me. The information was evidently communicated with no honest or honorable design, and it furnishes sufficient cause, and indeed imperatively calls on me to place before you a detailed statement of our proceedings up to this date, and the circumstances that have embarrassed our action. This detail shall be based upon our records, and will show that if this commission has accomplished scarcely anything in five months; if it has settled no principles to regulate the decision of cases; if it has made no report; if it has exerted no moral influence towards accomplishing the emigration of the Indians, so long the favorite object of our legislature and of the gen. government; if, in fact, it has lost the confidence of the Choctaws and the respect of the public, it has been by no fault of mine, and by no want of exertion on my part to carry out the views of the President, of the department, and of Congress. Nor can the slightest censure be attached to my excellent colleague, Wm. Tyler, esq., who arrived at Hopahka just as we had closed the testimony, and was compelled to leave about the time we commenced the work of adjudication. He left behind him the most favorable impressions with all parties & classes.

I have no doubt that the information communicated to you was predicated on a resolution submitted by me to the board on the 23d March, *before* Mr. Tyler's arrival (of which I enclose a copy), and more particularly on the 4th point in the resolution. The object of this resolution was to *compel* my colleague, Mr. Graves, to proceed with the business of the commission. We had then on file ample proof that the protest of Kirksey & Poindexter was a mere bugaboo, conjured up for the most mercenary objects; and there was no reason why we should not proceed to adjudicate the 70 cases that were ready to be adjudicated on the 17th January, when that protest was filed. My colleague opposed the motion, however (notwithstanding he had been ready to adjudicate and report some 70 cases on the 15th January last, as you will see by reference to our letter of that date to you, in his handwriting), on the ground that the third commissioner had not arrived. No adjudication was therefore entered upon. After Mr. Tyler arrived, Mr. Graves felt a delicacy, he said, in adjudicating, because we were living at the house of Col. Forester, an attorney for the Choctaws—the only place at Hopahka where we could be comfortable, and a gentleman whose high sense of honor, as well as characteristic modesty, were sufficient guarantees that he would not—as he never did—approach us on the subject, even if we *could* be biassed by such influences. Thus adjudication was a third time delayed. It was then agreed (not for the purpose of ruling off Mr. Tyler, but in order that he might have time to recover from his fatigue and inform himself of the business) to adjourn from the 27th March to the first of May, when we were to meet at the Yazoo Village and *adjudicate* the cases examined at Hopahka. Public notice was given of this intention, and on the day appointed the parties concerned were in attendance. Mr. Graves again threw every obstacle in the way, suspended almost every case upon points of construction that have been

long since settled, and insisted that we were bound to *suspend adjudication* and repair to Garlandsville to *docket* claims. Thus again our business is suspended, and I, with difficulty, dissuaded the Hon. Mr. Prentiss from withdrawing all his Hopahka cases (some 270) and commencing actions of ejectment in our courts against the citizens who purchased & occupy these Choctaw lands—a measure that would produce the most violent excitement here against the commission & the administration by whose favor it exists & with which it is identified, and which, by recovering for the Indians *land* & not scrip, would fix them here permanently, & thus defeat the cherished policy of Mississippi—a policy with which I am identified, & to accomplish which is the only possible motive that could have induced me to remain in a commission which is losing all claim to respect or confidence.

In a day or two I will transmit you the statement alluded to, based on our records. As you conferred with the President on the subject of your letter, I have to ask, as a personal favor and an act of justice, that you submit this letter to him also, *denying* that it was ever proposed to exclude the third commissioner.

I have the honor to be, mo. res'p'y, y'r ob. se'v't,

J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

HERBERT'S P. O.,
Neshobe Co., Mississippi, May, 1843.

The Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Com. Ind. Aff's:

SIR: As I doubt not the commission of which I am a member has suffered in the estimation of the department by its dilatory course, and, as I perceive from your letter of a recent date that a covert attempt has been made to induce the belief at Washington that a disposition had appeared here to exclude the third commissioner, I know not how I can better vindicate myself than by submitting to you, and through you to the President and the Secretary of War, the accompanying official papers. Every allegation therein contained is supported by the records of the board.

I beg leave distinctly to express my conviction that, if I had enjoyed the aid of Mr. Tyler during the first stages of our proceedings, half the business we are expected to perform would now have been concluded, and the commission would have reflected no discredit on the administration.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, y'r ob. serv't,

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE,
Pres't B. C. C.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, with a request that he will lay the same before the President U. S.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

JUNE 5, '43.

A.

STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY MR. CLAIBORNE, AT HOPAHKA, ON THE 22D MARCH, 1843, IN REPLY TO A PAPER FILED BY MR. GRAVES ON THE PREVIOUS DAY.

This paper will be found to contain a full detail of the proceedings of the Choctaw commissioners from their first meeting down to the 22d March, and from that date brings the proceedings of the board down to the 15th May.

Statement submitted at Hopahka, March 22d, 1843, by J. F. H. Claiborne.

The board of commissioners appointed to investigate and adjudge the unsettled claims arising out of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek commenced its sessions at this place on the 19th Dec., 1842, two of the commissioners, viz, Ralph Graves and John F. H. Claiborne, being in attendance. It was mutually understood between them, in pursuance of what they believed to be the desire of the War Department, and for reasons *personal to themselves*, that it would be expedient and proper to make a report at the earliest possible day. They had no doubts of their competency or obligation to do so. They proceeded, *with this understanding*, to collect testimony, and on the 28th December they addressed letters to the registers of the land offices at Columbus and Jackson, in the State of Mississippi, requiring information as to what lands claimed by the Choctaws had been sold by government, and requesting this information "at the earliest possible day." "Our first *report*," says the letter, "will be expected *soon*, but cannot be forwarded *until* we obtain the information asked of you."

The board continued to examine cases and collect testimony, but its anxiety to report upon the cases examined, and its vexation at not receiving the information expected from Columbus, were matters of notoriety, and are susceptible of ample proof. And on the 14th January, 1843, with the knowledge and concurrence of my colleague, I addressed the following letter to the register at Columbus:

"HOPAHKA, *Jan. 14th*, 1843.

"Maj. WM. DOWNING,
"*R. L. O., Columbus, Missi.:*

"DEAR SIR: On the 28th ult. my colleague and myself addressed you a letter requesting some information which we are authorized to ask for at your office, and which we must have *before we can report* to the Secretary of War, for the final supervision of the President. Not having heard from you, I am led to fear that our letter failed to reach you, and I therefore send you an abridged copy of the same, with an earnest request to have the information supplied to us at the *earliest* possible moment, *as we have now some sixty odd cases* SUSPENDED *for the want of it.*

"Very respectfully, y'r friend & serv't,
"JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE."

On the 15th January a joint letter (*but written by my colleague*) on the subject of our salaries was addressed to the distinguished and able officer who directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Hon. T. Hartley

Crawford, and concludes as follows: "*In a few days we shall forward to the department some* 70 *cases under the* 14*th art. of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek*, FULLY ADJUDICATED."

This language would seem to be *conclusive* as to what the board was at that time prepared to do, and, if any "difficulties of construction," any scruples to proceed in the absence of a third commissioner, any necessity for disturbing the order of the docket and hunting about for easy cases existed at that time, they were never communicated to me nor to counsel. None were entertained *by* me or suggested *to* me by my colleague, and we jointly and severally manifested and *expressed* great anxiety to report, not only in justice to the parties litigant, but to make a demonstration of our industry and ability at the War Department for reasons personal to ourselves. These are matters of fact about which there can be no controversy.

On the 13th January the Hon. S. S. Prentiss, counsel for the claimants, delivered an argument of great ability before the board, and upon consultation my colleague and myself agreed that his views as to the requisites necessary to constitute a good and valid claim under the 14th article were correct and conclusive. And on the 15th Jan., the very same day on which my colleague notified Mr. Crawford that "in a few days we shall send on some 70 cases, *fully adjudicated*," I commenced writing a report based upon the requisitions of the treaty, the acts of Congress, and the testimony taken before the board.*

This document being thus sketched off, I submitted it to Mr. Graves, in the presence of the secretary of the board, and requested him to make any corrections, to strike out or add to, as he might deem advisable. It was read to him word by word; he sat by, pen in hand, suggested one or two verbal alterations, and expressed his willingness to sign it when ready for his signature. My colleague will doubtless recollect that the distinguished counsel for the claimants had remained several days to await the action of the board; that he (my colleague) notified that gentleman of his assent to this report, and that being thus informed of the action of the board, and its contemplated early report, he deemed it unnecessary to his clients to remain here longer.

These are *facts* which my colleague must remember, and are matters of notoriety at this place.

I insist upon it, then, that this board had *commenced* the adjudication of some 70 cases tried before it, progressing regularly through the docket from No. 1; that a tabular statement, based on the testimony, and showing the names and number of the claimants and their children, the lands allotted to them, &c., was in preparation under the immediate direction of my colleague, and in his handwriting; that the cardinal principles to govern our action on these claims had been discussed and agreed upon; and that but for an interruption that occurred (viz, the protest), we should actually have *reported* in less than a week, or as my colleague remarks, in his official letter to Mr. Crawford, "in a very few days."

Where *then*, I pause to ask, were the "difficulties of construction," the doubts and conflicting principles, that have been recently sprung upon us? Where *then* the necessity for the attendance of another commissioner? Where *then* the suggestions for delay? If they, or any of them had existed, then surely the clear! vigilant!! discriminating!!! mind of my colleague would have detected them, and he would not have notified Mr. Crawford that "*in a few days* we shall send on some 70 cases, *fully adjudicated!*"

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* This report is herewith transmitted.

Up to the 17th January the board had examined 67 cases, and according to the letter of my colleague would have adjudicated them "in a few days"; but on that day Kirksey & Poindexter filed ther protest (alleging frauds in general against the claims without specifications), which the board agreed to entertain, and the report and entering up of judgment in which it was then engaged, were, of course, suspended.

It is unnecessary to trace the history of this protest. It terminated on the 15th March by the imposition of fines upon the parties that had occasioned so much expense to the government, injury to the claimants, and inconvenience to this board.

This matter being thus disposed of, the presumption was reasonable that the commissioners would forthwith resume the particular duty on which they had been engaged when the protest was filed, to wit, the examination of the 67 cases tried up to the 17th January, and the rendition of judgment thereon.

But it was *then* suggested by my colleague, informally, that he entertained objections to proceed to enter judgment upon the claims that had been examined by the board, or any of them, owing to the absence of the third commissioner, and to two points of construction growing out of the treaty, upon which, he alleged, he had difficulty, and desired instructions from the department. These points, as I understood them, were: 1st. If the section whereon the claimant resided at the date of the treaty, or a part thereof, embracing claimant's improvement has been sold by the government, and the adjoining sections are not sold, shall the board make locations for the children of claimant on the adjoining unsold lands, or allow them scrip? 2d. Where there are two or more families residing upon the same section which has never been sold by the government, which head of the family shall be entitled to the section embracing the improvement? And what lands will the other family or families be entitled to? Must they be located on adjoining lands or receive scrip?

These points were suggested then by my colleague as presenting reasons for a suspension of judgment; but I differed in opinion from him, considering that the points are met by several letters from the Hon. Lewis Cass, then Secretary of War, viz:

1. Letter to G. W. Martin, dated Oct. 11th, 1833.
2. " " " " Sep. 3, "
3. " " " " June 26, " from John Robb, Acting Sec. of War.

All which are on file in the office of the commissioners, and accompany the report of the Secretary of War ordered to be printed by the Senate on the 11th April, 1834.

It being generally understood that my colleague objected to enter upon any adjudication of the cases, on the 18th March the following application was presented to the board and filed among its records:

"HOPAHKA, *March* 18*th*, 1843.

"To the Hon. JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE, RALPH GRAVES:

"The undersigned attorneys for many of the Choctaws whose claims have been investigated by your board, respectfully represent that the evidence in a number of said claims, beginning with case No. 1, is completed, and they are ready for the judgment of the board. The interests of the claimants require that judgment should be rendered in such cases as have been completed with as little delay as possible. Your petitioners, therefore, ask as a matter of right that your honorable board will proceed to render judgment in such cases where the evidence has

been completed, and in which there is no obstacle to the final judgment of the board.

(Signed) "JOHN B. FORESTER,
"PRENTISS & GUION,
"*Attorneys for Choctaw Claims.*"

Acknowledging the propriety and justice of this application, I expressed myself in conference with my colleague and in open court, ready to grant it. For several days previous he was apprized of my disposition to render judgment on the cases examined, and that no difficulties of construction, of competency, or on account of the absence of a third person existed in my mind. On the very day (and only a short time before the aforesaid application was filed) I had read to him a written argument (afterwards thrown into the form of a resolution, & offered on the 23d March, a copy of which was forwarded to the department a few days since), showing our competency and obligation to proceed. My colleague dissented, & repeated the reasons why we should not proceed without additional instructions, and until the arrival of another commissioner. Broadly differing in opinion, we entered our office, and I announced to counsel that there was a difference of opinion between the commissioners on the subject of their application, and that the board would adjourn over until the 20th inst. to consider it. My colleague must concede that the various delays that have occurred since the 15th March—when the proceedings on the protest were closed—have been caused by no doubts on my part, but were assented to out of courtesy to him.

After the adjournment the application was elaborately, tho' informally discussed by my colleague and counsel, and on the 20th March, to remove the difficulties of Mr. Graves, the counsel for claimants submitted the following proposition:

"HOPAHKA, 20*th March*, 1843.

"The undersigned propose to modify their application of Saturday last as follows, to wit: that the commissioners shall take up for further investigation the cases which have been presented, and in which the evidence is complete, and shall proceed to enter judgment in, and report upon, such cases to the number of fifty or sixty, as shall present no difficulty arising out of the construction of the treaty and acts of Congress, and in which the present commissioners shall agree in their opinions, passing over for further consideration hereafter, cases in which difficult points of construction shall arise upon which they have not, and cannot, agree.

(Signed) "JOHN B. FORESTER,
"PRENTISS & GUION,
"*Attorneys for Choctaws.*"

Immediately after the reading of this document I inquired of my colleague if he *waived* the objections he had urged to proceed in the absence of the other commissioner? He answered in the negative, and I then filed the following paper, which I incorporate with, and make a part of, this statement:

"HOPAHKA, 20*th March*, 1843.

"MEMORANDUM.

"Ralph Graves, esq., commissioner, &c., having frequently intimated to me and to others his objection to proceed to the adjudication of the

cases examined by the board, in the absence of a third commissioner, and having repeated the same to me in conference on the 17th, 18th, & 19th insts., and submitted the same view to me in writing on the 19th inst., distinctly setting forth that it might be considered disrespectful to the third commissioner, and certainly indelicate, improper, and inexpedient on many accounts to proceed to final action on any case until the arrival of the said third commissioner, as the suggestions made to me by him and his objections to proceeding, under the circumstances, have already become public and a matter of argument; and as it is notorious that little or no business has been transacted by the board for several days, owing to the said objections of the said commissioner, and the said objections having therefore all the weight and publicity of a motion made in open court, as he has suggested that the said third commissioner may be daily expected, and therefore that the delay cannot be material, *I will not*, by overruling his objections, expose myself to imputation or attack or to censure, by implication or *inuendo*, now or hereafter, open or clandestine, preconcerted or otherwise, from any quarter whatever. I will not be forced into an invidious attitude towards the third commissioner, to whom, it is alleged, it will be disrespectful to proceed farther until he arrives. I will not, by insisting on immediate action, overrule the suggestions of Mr. Graves, who has repeatedly declared to me his conviction that there should be another commissioner in attendance. He has urged that these claims involve an immense amount of the public property; that charges of fraud are hanging over them or many of them; that attacks upon this commission have been threatened; that great principles are to be agreed on that will govern the decision of these cases; that it is prudent, especially in our first adjudications, to have a full board to give weight to our deliberations and shield us from attack; and he has presented all these and many other reasons of a peculiar & more private character to me, united with a question of personal delicacy directly put to me, *whether I would deem it respectful to the other commissioner to proceed, when he may be daily expected.* These objections do not arise out of any intrinsic difficulties in the cases themselves, or out of constructions of the treaty or the laws. They all present but one point, the necessity, in the view of Mr. Graves, *the absolute necessity of the presence of another commissioner before this board proceeds one step farther.* No modification of the motions or applications of counsel applicable to the cases can change the character of this objection. It turns, as has been stated, only on one point, and leaves but one inference, and no motion of counsel can affect or weaken it. Its essential character cannot be changed, unless by absolute and unqualified waiver and disclaimer of the party suggesting it. I regret that the objection was ever made, or that this question of personal delicacy was ever presented to me, inasmuch as I believe that this board is just as competent to proceed to final adjudication of all cases before it as if its complement was complete. But, as anxious as I am and have been throughout, to proceed with the public business, as much as I regret the delay which has already taken place, caused by no fault of mine, I will place it in the power of no man to allege, here or elsewhere, that the action of this board was forced on by me; that I overruled all suggestions for reasonable delay, and insisted on proceeding when Mr. Graves, from motives of caution, of protection, and of respect for the new commissioner, urged the expediency of a short suspension. I will not hold myself up as a target, when the party objecting covers himself with a shield. Under these circumstances—bearing in mind the frequency & the emphasis with which these objections have been urged

upon me by Mr. Graves & the publicity attached to them—regretting that the question was ever raised and the inconvenience to the parties it may occasion, I feel that, from a due regard to the delicacy of my position & to my own self-respect, I am bound to assent to the suggestions of Mr. Graves, and decline any adjudication of cases until the arrival of another commissioner.*

(Signed) "JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE."

Having read this "memorandum," an informal conversation, productive of no results, occurred, and I then announced that nothing remained but to take the testimony in the few cases on hand, and suspend business until the new commissioner arrived, or sufficient notice could be given to the parties so as to enter upon the investigation of new claims at other points.

My colleague, however, agreed, upon suggestions made him by counsel to *consider* their last application, and on the 21st inst. he submitted a written statement of his views. In this paper Mr. Graves *first* repeats his objection to proceed with the adjudication generally until the arrival of the new commissioner. *Second.* He consents to take up a *few* cases of a simple character, passing from No. 1 to No. 250 on the docket in pursuit of such. 3. He declares that he has not reviewed the testimony in any case since it has been taken; that he has only a vague recollection of it; that he has never examined the acts of Congress in reference to the cases!! and for no other purpose, "save only for a few moments a day or two ago!!!"† 4th. He affirms that the *public business* will not suffer by a suspension of judgment until the new commissioner arrives, because having completed the testimony here, the commissioners "should proceed, without a day's delay, to the next point and give the claimants there an opportunity of being heard, or of having their claims filed."

I shall consider these points in their order:

First. If my colleague opposes the rendition of judgment until a commissioner arrives, let him submit his motion to that effect. He refused to entertain the application filed by counsel for the Choctaws on the 15th March on *two* distinct grounds, viz: 1st. His difficulties of construction. 2d. His repugnance to proceed without a full board. The *first* objection was removed by the modified proposition of counsel to select a handfull of cases out of the 250 tried; but this modification does not affect or remove his *second* objection. The same great points necessary to constitute *one* good claim under the 14th art. are necessary to the *whole* of the claims of that description, and the same principles apply to them all, the only discrepancies between them growing out of questions of details and not of law. If a contrary assumption be entertained, then I affirm that it cannot be ascertained what cases are exempt from difficulty, until the adjudication be commenced by an examination of the testimony; and that examination cannot be made by counsel, but must be made by the commissioners themselves. How, then, are we to make this examination to ascertain what cases present no difficulties, without making a *general* review of the testimony taken, and of the law applicable to the cases? Such a review of the testimony and the law, would of itself be an adjudication as far as it went, upon *all the cases*,

* Two days afterwards I announced, in writing, that if Mr. Graves would follow up his objection to proceed without a third commissioner with a *motion* for delay, I would vote for the delay.

† Yet as far back as the 15th January we were actually adjudicating, requiring not only a review of the testimony and an acquaintance with the laws, and my colleague informed Mr. Crawford that "in a few days we shall send on 70 cases fully adjudicated."

and how can this be had without conflicting with my colleague's main objection—the absence of the third commissioner! My colleague declares *that he has never looked at the* law or the testimony! Granting this, how is he to decide what cases are, or are not, free from difficulties without commencing an adjudication? The mere reviewal and collating of the testimony is one step in the process of a adjudication, and my colleague has repeatedly declared that "great principles are at stake and he was unwilling to proceed without a *full* board."

Second. Mr. Graves states that he has not examined either the law or the evidence applicable to the cases!!! Is not my colleague in error here; does he not remember that early in January we commenced the work of re-examination; that we devoted the whole of the 13th day of that month to the subject, specially adjourning for that purpose; that a tabular statement was in preparation; that a report had been agreed upon; and that on the 15th January *he* notified the department that "in a few days we shall forward some 70 cases, fully adjudicated"?

These are plain *facts.* But what more? The report included *all* the cases tried up to that time, in which the evidence had been perfected from No. 1 to No. 70. There was no discrimination, because not more than 70 cases had been tried, and *all these*, according to my colleague's letter, were to be "fully adjudicated in a few days." Why, then, *discriminate* now? If we could adjudicate "in a few days" the first 70 cases *then*, why can't we decide upon those same 70 cases *now?* We have had the benefit of three months' experience, and volumes of additional evidence have been accumulated. If the matter was so clear *then* in the first 70 cases that judgment could be rendered upon them *all*, what forbids judgment at *this* time? If "difficulties of construction" exist *now*, they existed *then.* If repugnance to settle "great principles" in the absence of a full board exists *now*, why not *then?* And if we could adjudicate "70 cases" *then* "in a few days," why not *now?*

Indeed, I suggest that some of the cases in the aforesaid limit have already been substantially adjudicated by the concurrence of my colleague in a report which, in the general principles laid down, embraces all those cases.* We had begun to scrutinise the testimony with the view to the rendition of judgment; we had communicated our intention to counsel and to the department; we had publicly assented to the general views of an able argument now on file; nothing then was said about the *necessity* of a full board before judgment could be had. This board felt its competency and its obligation to proceed with the public business, without regard to *who* might or might not be appointed to fill the vacancy, without pausing for imaginary obstacles growing out of mere verbal constructions, and without waiting for the uncertain arrival of a third person, of necessity unacquainted with the subject, to "settle great principles." I consider the proceeding on the part of this board, just adverted to, as an inchoate proceeding; a *quasi* adjudication, *res judicata* in its nature and binding as far as it went; a full recognition of competency and obligation to enter judgment in the cases *consecutively;* and a concession not to be controverted, that these 70 cases *rest on the same principles.* That proceeding—that "full adjudication" which would have been completed "in a few days," was suspended in consequence of the protest, alleging fraud in general against the claims. That protest, and the matters arising out of it, have been quashed, and this board stands in relation to the cases then under advisement precisely as it stood when that protest was filed. It should

*A few days ago, Mr. Prentiss, attorney for the Choctaws, affirmed in a public speech that Mr. Graves had notified him that he had agreed to my report on these cases, and they would all be sent on with the report.

resume the work at the point where it then stopped. Upon this basis—recognizing principles once solemnly agreed upon—progressing regularly through the docket, and not commencing, *de novo*, a long chase after "cases without difficulties," I am willing to proceed, and shall submit a motion to that effect.

Fourth. In respect to my colleague's suggestion that "the *public business* would not suffer by *delaying judgment even upon all the cases*, because we could and ought to proceed *without the loss of a day* (after completing the testimony here) to the next point, and commence receiving applications for claims", I have to remark, 1st, that more than a month ago, I suggested to my colleague, in the presence of two distinguished gentlemen, the propriety of our immediately *advertising* the time and place for registering the remaining claims. 2d. That no such proceeding, embracing claims scattered over an extensive country can be properly commenced without sufficient notice in the public journals, for which purpose I shall submit a motion.

But my colleague speaks of the "public business!" If by these terms he means to say that the "business" of the *government* cannot suffer by "a delay of judgment," I differ with him. The interests of the government *do* require that the claims growing out of a treaty made more than twelve years ago—and which every year entail a heavy expense on the Federal Treasury and a vast accumulation of business on the War Department—should be adjusted. The act of Congress contemplates, and the department expects, their *speedy arrangement.*

If by "public business" Mr. Graves means the *State of Mississippi*, I differ with him, for until judgment, either one way or the other, is rendered in these cases, we shall have in our interior a population of 8,000 souls contributing little to the public wealth, our citizens be harassed with vexatious and expensive litigation, emigration to Mississippi discouraged, the hardy settler, his country's best defence, in doubt as to the title of his property, and real estate in all the Choctaw counties depreciating in consequence of this uncertainty of tenure. The last act of Congress was passed specially to obviate these evils, and to protect the purchaser of the public domain. It fully protects his rights, and proposes to pay off the dispossessed Choctaw in scrip. To carry out these objects the law provided that *two* commissioners were fully competent to examine testimony and render judgment in *all cases*, difficult or otherwise. Nothing is said in the *act* of "great principles," "third commissioners," "easy cases" or "difficult constructions."

If by "public business" Mr. Graves means that the interests of the *claimants* will not suffer by this indefinite suspension of judgment, I differ with him.

This commission was established to ascertain the *rights* of the Choctaws under the treaty of 1830. We were sent here to be vigilant indeed, but not saturated with *suspicions* of fraud to be squeezed out, like water from a sponge, at every pressure. Everlasting suspicion is as liable to superinduce error as perpetual apathy. We were not sent to *deny* justice or to protract investigations to unnecessary extremes. But we were sent to do justice to the Indians. It is due to the benevolent objects of the law; to humanity; to the dignity and faith of the government that claims growing out of the stipulations of a treaty *made with the strong arm*, and against the will of one party, should be adjusted.* Had *we* claims springing out of a treaty with England, for

*It is clearly in evidence before the board that a large majority of the Choctaws were opposed to the treaty, and those who signed it were only induced to do so by the insertion of the 14th article, and the liberal construction given to it by Major Eaton, Secretary of War, in a speech to the Choctaw people.

instance, how long would *we* submit to such a postponement of *our* rights? Would not the spirit of Americans take fire at the outrage? Would we not lay down fortune, honor, and life itself, and like our Revolutionary fathers, in the face of confiscation, imprisonment, and the whole apparatus of despotism, stake everything on the assertion of a principle? I feel persuaded such would be the course adopted by a vast majority of our countrymen. And shall *we*—by delaying or denying judgment—act upon different principles with the remnant, the miserable *débris*, of a people entirely in our power? A people, not enemies, not aliens, not swindlers, but proverbial for their honesty; born upon the sacred soil of this noble State; who worship the same Great Spirit that we worship, under the same skies and stars; a people over whom we have thrown our shield, and are bound to protect by every sentiment of honor, justice, and humanity. A people whom no threats, no persuasions, no rewards, no oppressions have been able to separate from the soil out of which they believe they were created, and on whose bosom they are willing to perish. For twelve years they have thus continued to live. Their rights, if any exist, have been denied to them. They have been subjected to the laws of the white man without enjoying his privileges; annoyed with suits for violating statutes of which they never heard; taxed, but not voting; working on roads they never use; growing poorer every day by contact with a shrewder race; looked down upon as too inferior for intermarriage or social intercourse; circumscribed by the action of government to a limited and barren section of a territory whose fertile valleys they once possessed; gleaning a precarious subsistence from the forest and from desultory labor; too often enduring the pangs of hunger in this land of abundance; with no fixed habitations and scarcely a conception of the paradise of *home;* in sight of the school-house and within the sound of the church-going bell, yet strangers alike to instruction and to the holy promises of our Heavenly Father. Shall these unfortunate people, after 12 years of broken faith and of hope deferred, be still farther disappointed by the refusal of this board to decide their claims? Powerless, poor, illiterate, ever ready to defend *us* in war, but incapable of defending *themselves* in peace; orphans in the eye of the law; mere infants in business, is it not time to act, definitely and without delay, upon their rights? The generous people of Mississippi; the enlightened officers of that Federal government whose agents we are, will answer in the affirmative. Such, I am sure, is the opinion of the distinguished republican and philanthropist who has just been installed, by the wise selection of the President, in the Department of War. And I feel persuaded this board will deem it a duty to proceed at once to the adjudication of the claims, sustaining the good and rejecting the fraudulent.

With these views I submit two resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That this board proceed forthwith to examine, adjudicate, and, at as early a day as practicable, report upon the cases that were under examination and advisement on the 17th January, but were suspended in consequence of the protest of Poindexter & Kirksey.

2. *Resolved*, That this board proceed to fix upon the time and place when and where claimants under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek may present their applications, and that *due and sufficient* notice of the same be given in the newspapers, taking into consideration the number of the parties, the extent of the country through which they are dispersed, the magnitude of the claims, the possibility of frauds, and the precedents established in similar cases.

NOTE.—Mr. Graves objected to these resolutions.

From the preceding statement it will be seen—

1. That early in January we were about sending 70 cases to the department, adjudicated & reported upon.

2. That this was prevented by the protest filed on the 17th Jan.

3. That this protest being quashed on the 15th March Mr. Graves for the first time stated his objections.

4. That when the third commissioner arrived, Mr. Graves still had difficulties that prevented adjudication.

It was agreed, therefore, to meet at the old Yazoo Village on the first Monday in May to render judgments on the cases in which testimony had heen taken at Hopahka. Public notice thereof was given and the parties were generally in attendance. After some delays the business was commenced. Days were exhausted and nothing accomplished. Although certain "difficulties of construction" had occurred to Mr. Graves as far back as the 15th March, which, unless removed, would effectually bar all adjudication, they still existed in his mind when we met at the Yazoo Village. New doubts and new points were suggested; a disposition even to postpone all the judgments to an indefinite period was manifested by him; and he finally insisted that instead of remaining to adjudicate the cases tried at Hopahka (as we were solemnly pledged to do) we should break up, go to Garlandsville, and do the clerk's duty of *docketing* claims!

Thus, sir, we stand. We are to meet again at the Yazoo Village on the 5th June. Whether Mr. Graves will then consent to recommence adjudication, and, if he should, how fruitless will be the undertaking, may best be determined by his past course in the board. I confess I see but little encouragement to persevere—little prospect of concluding even one-half of the business we are expected to transact within the limit of the act of Congress. If the proper energy had been evinced; if the cases had been transmitted rapidly for the action of the department; if the board could have been induced to decide upon *something;* if it had exercised its united moral influence to promote the policy of the Government and of the State, instead of suggesting obstacles and difficulties, I doubt not that a large body of the Cobb or Hopahka Choctaws might have been emigrated this fall. As things stand, however, every one is discouraged—the agents of the department, the legislators of the State, who have long regarded this commission as the main instrument of emigration, and the Choctaws themselves. My colleague has openly scouted the idea of emigrating the Indians, but I assure you, sir, no Mississippian, no man identified with this State, its views & its interests, & exercising a shadow of influence over its people, will make such a concession. We believe the Choctaws can be emigrated, that it is the wish of the President and of the department to emigrate them, and that if this commission had done its duty many of them would now be enrolled for that purpose.

I will not disguise from you, sir, that the commission has lost the confidence and the respect of the public. It adds nothing to the popularity of the administration or the reputation of the department, but, on the contrary, detracts from both. It might not be exactly proper that I should acquit myself of any of the odium & ridicule attached to its acts at this time before the public, but I trust the department will find in this paper an ample vindication of *my* course and conduct.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE,
President B. C. C.

HERBERT'S P. O., NESHOBA CO., MISSISSIPPI, 20*th May*, 1843.

B.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS.

This is the document referred to in the statement drawn up by Mr. Claiborne and approved by Mr. Graves, to be forwarded, with some 70 cases, to the War Department early in January, but suspended, first, in consequence of the protest of Poindexter & Kirksey, and afterward on account of doubts, objections, and difficulties suggested by Mr. Graves. (See statement A.)

HOPAHKA, MISSISSIPPI, *Jan'y*, 1843.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: The undersigned, commissioners appointed under the act of the last session of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in December, 1830," have the honor to report:

That, in pursuance of notice duly published in the newspapers of this State, they met at this place on the 19th Dec., 1842, opened an office, and entered at once upon the execution of the duties confided to them by the appointment of a secretary and an interpreter, and the adoption and publication of the following rules:

1. The board will assemble every day (Sundays excepted) at its office at 9 o'clock a. m.

2. Claimants may be heard by counsel, who in all cases will be required to furnish a brief statement of the case in writing.

3. Applications must be made in person to the commissioners, or by written statement, setting forth the name of the claimant, the number of his or her children over and under 10 years of age at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and their names, the height of the claimant, and any peculiar feature or mark upon the person which may serve to identify or distinguish the said claimant; his or her place of residence at the date of the treaty aforesaid, specifying the part of the section, township, range, and land district, with an affidavit attached made before any officer competent under the laws of the State of Mississippi or of the United States to administer an oath.

4. Claimants and their children entitled to, or applying for, reservations must in every instance, if possible, where proof of their claims is gone into, appear in person before the board.

These rules have been strictly adhered to, and will enable the Department, at one view, to comprehend the character of the testimony that accompanies each case herewith submitted.

The board has deemed it essential, *in every instance*, to *establish* the following points:

1. That the claimant was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of the treaty of D. R. C., or the representative or heir of such head of a family.

2. That the claimant had at that time an improvement within the country ceded by the treaty, and resided upon it, and has never removed to the western or Choctaw territory since.

3. That claimant either in person or thro' another individual signified to the agent of the United States, or some person authorized by him, either at the agency or at some public council or gathering of the nation, within 6 months after the ratification of the treaty, his intention to be registered for the five years' stay.

4. That he intended to reside, and did reside, on said improvement for five years from the consummation of the treaty, unless where he was dispossessed by a white man, or his land was sold by government, or he was intimidated and induced to leave by threats, misrepresentation, or persuasion.

5. That claimant received no other grant of land under any other article of the treaty, nor applied for any, nor any portion of the annuity dispensed at Benj. Leflore's in August, 1831.

6. That claimant never within five years after the ratification of the treaty made any binding contract for the sale or transfer of his land, scrip, or other compensation to be awarded him by government in satisfaction of his claim.

7. Identification of claimant, or his representative or heirs, number of children, &c.

Keeping these cardinal points in view, the commissioners have, in every instance, subjected the parties to a minute and vigorous examination, and have taken down the evidence *verbatim*, one reducing it to the form of depositions, which were immediately compared with the notes of the other, read in open court, and subscribed and sworn to by the party. It is no more than just that the commissioners should say, familiar as they are with proceedings in courts of justice, they have never known testimony submitted with less apparent attempt at prevarication, and so few contradictions and discrepancies elicited by the ordeal of cross-examination.

It will be perceived that *all the cases* transmitted with this report fall within the *provisions* of the 14th art. of the T. of D. R. C., requiring those who wished to take the benefit of that article to "signify their intention to the agent within 6 months after the ratification of the treaty," &c.

These cases may be divided into three classes, viz:

1. Where the signification of intention was made by the Indian himself to the agent in person.

2. Where the signification of intention was made to the agent in behalf of the Indian by some person duly requested and empowered for that purpose.

3. Where the Indians applied to the agent in numbers, and attempted "to signify their intention," and be registered, but were refused by the agent.

All the cases accompanying this report are embraced in the *two last classes.*

In the *second* class the commissioners have required proof of an actual presentation to the agent for registry of the name of the applicant by some person duly empowered for that purpose.

In most of the cases falling within *this* division, written *lists* of the names of those who wished to signify their intention, and avail themselves of the benefit of the 14th art., were made out by direction of the agent, and sent in and delivered to him by the *light horseman* or runner of the several captains, or by some other person selected for the purpose. The number of the children accompanied the names of the applicants, respectively.

In all these cases the commissioners consider the proof of "signification of intention" to be as fully made out as if the applications had been made, in each case, personally by the claimant himself. These *lists* were made out under the agent's instructions, by the direction and in the presence of each Indian whose name was placed upon them, and carefully conveyed and delivered to said agent, within the 6 months

prescribed, as lists of those who wished to be registered for the benefit of the 14th article. The commissioners have no hesitation in deciding that in all these cases the requisition of "signification of intention" was fully and literally complied with.

The *third* class of cases is one which, at first view, might seem not to come, strictly and literally, within the provisions of the 14th art., but which appears to be fully embraced within its spirit and entirely covered by the *act* organizing this commission. The treaty requires that the Indian desirous of availing himself of the benefit of the 14th art. shall be permitted to do so "by signifying his intention to the agent within 6 months after the ratification of this treaty," &c. It appears in evidence before the commissioners, by the general depositions, as well as by the testimony in the cases alluded to, that Ward, the agent appointed by the government to receive this "signification of intention," became, from some cause or other, opposed to the Indians availing themselves of the 14th art., and exceedingly desirous they should all go west. After having registered a few names he began, both by threats and persuasions, to *discourage* any farther applications. At length he openly *refused* to register the names of those who applied to him at the agency, but told them to collect at *Benjamin Leflore's* at the time appointed for the annuity, and he would then and there attend to their applications. As this was within the 6 months designated, and as the occasion and place were of great public resort, it became generally known and understood among the Indians that the agent had *appointed* that time and place for receiving the "signification of intention," and to register the names of those who had determined to stay in the country and avail themselves of the provisions of the 14th art.

Accordingly, and in pursuance of the invitation of the agent, large numbers collected at Leflore's at the time of the annuity, for the express and publicly announced object of "signifying their intention" and having their names registered for the five years' stay. Others sent in their names upon lists prepared by the directions of Ward and placed in the hands of persons authorized and appointed to deliver them to Ward for registry.

The numbers assembled at Leflore's and waiting their turn to be registered being very great, but few could get access to Ward's presence at a time. At length, after taking down the names of several of the applicants and receiving several of the lists sent in, Ward declared to the Choctaws "that there were too many of them—if they wanted land they must go west, *and he would register no more*," &c. This *refusal* of the agent to receive any more applications was repeated several times, with much emphasis and excitement, to those who were present in the room, until finding it useless to press the matter any further they withdrew, and informed those who were in the other apartments and outside of the building of the agent's refusal to receive any more applications or register any more names, some saying he was "drunk," some that he was in a "spree," and others that he was "mad;" and it has been clearly proved that he was a man habitually intemperate; that on the occasion referred to he had his brandy on the table and seemed to be considerably excited. The greatest dissatisfaction was evinced by those who had come to be registered as the rumor ran thro' the crowd that Ward would register no more. They complained bitterly of the injustice and bad faith of the agent, and most of them retired immediately to their homes, refusing to participate in the annuity, saying "they had not gone there to receive any portion of it, and expressed a determination never to leave the country, but to hold on to their lands, if

possible." It is further in proof before the board that Ward on many *other* occasions *refused* to register the names of applicants, telling them "he had received orders from the government not to register any more, and if they wanted land they must go west."

Under this state of facts the question has presented itself whether the attendance of the applicants at Leflore's, in conformity with the instructions of the agent, their attempt then and there to be registered, and the public refusal of said agent further to register or notice their applications, constitute a sufficient "*signification of intention*" under the 14th art., or bring the claimants within the benefit of the provisions of the several acts of Congress from which this commission derives its authority?

The 14th art. requires no particular *mode* of "signification of intention." The object of the requisition was simply that the Indian should, within 6 months, make up his mind and determine whether he would move west, or remain in the country and become a citizen. At the time of the treaty the tribe was divided on this point. A portion were willing to sell and remove west. Another portion, probably a majority, were willing to sell, but *not to remove.* They were willing to dissolve the community of property by which they held a *common* interest in their territory, and to take, in lieu thereof, a complete fee-simple title to a *specific* portion. It was to provide for this latter class that the 14th art. was inserted. Without it the treaty could not have been concluded. It was the insertion of this article mainly, with the supplementary provisions, and the broad construction given to them on the ground, in a public speech of Maj. Eaton, then Secretary of War, that enabled the commissioners at Dancing Rabbit to effect the treaty.

The existence of the *intention* to remain and take the benefit of the 14th art. is the *substantial thing aimed at* by the requisition that the Indian should "signify his intention to the agent within 6 months," &c. The *manner* in which this "signification" should be made is not prescribed, nor is it material. Whether in person or by agent, by words or by signs, it would seem to amount to the same thing. It is true, the agent prescribed a registry of the names as the proper mode; but when he *refused* any longer to register and drove away the applicants, it may well be questioned whether such conduct, on his part, did not, in strict law, exempt the applicants from the obligation of any further action in the premises. They had repaired to the agent, in pursuance of his own directions, for the purpose of being registered under the 14th art. They publicly and frequently expressed the object of their gathering; the agent was fully apprised of that object; he became angry at the number of the applicants, and announced to them, through those who had obtained access to him, that "*he would receive no more of their applications.*" The Indians had done all in their power to do; they had assembled on the invitation of the agent at the time and place appointed. The agent refused to act, and drove them away by avowing his *positive determination* to take *no further notice of their applications.* What more could the applicants do? After a general refusal it was useless to pass particular cases. The claimants had "signified their intention" as far as was in their power, or, in the language of the act of Congress, had "*offered* to signify"; they had gone to Leflore's upon the invitation of the agent to be registered; the agent had refused to act. If they were not registered, it was the fault of the government, not their fault. The neglect and refusal of the agent was, in law, the neglect and refusal of the principal. If the "signification of intention" was not sufficient, its insufficiency was caused by the action of the government through its

agent; for the commissioners have no doubt that every name embraced in this class of cases was entitled to be registered, and would have been duly registered but for the obstinate refusal of the agent, Ward.

It is a clear principle of law as well of common sense, that the non-performance of a condition cannot be pleaded by the party who has himself prevented its performance. In the present case the claimants did all which could have been reasonably expected of them in complying with the requisitions of the treaty. They "signified their intention" to the agent by going to the agency, and, afterwards, to Leflore's for the avowed purpose of being registered. They crowded around the house, filled the rooms, and pressed into the agent's apartment until he grew angry and *refused* to receive any more of their applications; and they then retired under the firm belief that they had done everything in their power "to signify their intention."

The commissioners would have little difficulty in deciding, even under a strict and technical construction of the clause of the treaty involved, either that these claimants *had* "signified their intentions" to the agent, as required by the terms of the 14th art., *or* were legally absolved from any further obligation to do so *by the acts of the agent.*

But the commissioners do not think it necessary for them to rely upon this view of the matter *only* to sustain the conclusions at which they have arrived. The act of 1837, which organized the first board of commissioners under the treaty, *directed* the board to investigate and report the case of *every* Indian head of a family "who had not already obtained a reservation under said treaty, and who can shew that he or she complied, *or* OFFERED *to comply*, with all the requisites of the 14th art. of said treaty, to entitle him or her to a reservation under said article," &c.

The act of 1842, constituting the present commission, provides that "when the said commissioners shall have ascertained that any Choctaw has complied, *or offered to comply*, with all the requisites of the 14th art. of said treaty to entitle him to any reservation under that article," which requisites are as follows: "That said Choctaw Indian did signify his or her intention," &c.

It is clear from the phraseology of both these acts that jurisdiction was intended to be given, and relief afforded, in cases where the requisites of the 14th art. had not been *strictly*, in point of fact, complied with, but where the Indian had done all that could *reasonably* be expected of him—that is, where he had "*offered to comply*," but had been prevented by the government itself, or by its agent.

The language of the first act is: "who can shew by satisfactory evidence that he or she complied, *or* OFFERED *to comply*, with all the requisites," &c.

The language of the last act is, that "when the said commissioners shall have ascertained that any Choctaw has complied, *or* OFFERED *to comply* with all the requisites of the 14th art.," &c.

Now, it is clear that these laws give the commissioners power to adjudicate in favor of claims, not only in cases of *actual* compliance with the requisites of the 14th art., but also in cases where the Indians *offered* to comply, for such are the express terms of the acts referred to.

There is another class of cases besides those under consideration, which are recognized in a subsequent part of the third section of the act as valid, notwithstanding a non-compliance with the condition of five years' residence—the most important condition in the 14th article. When the United States has sold the land within the five years, and the Indian has been, in consequence, evicted, he is excused for the non-

performance of this requisite condition. But even *without* this provision in the law, he would have been excused on general principles. If the action of the government in selling the Indian's improvement absolves him from the performance of the condition of five years' residence, the commissioners cannot but conclude, by parity of reasoning, that the refusal of the agent to register any more names dispensed with any further necessity of applying for registry.

The commissioners have no hesitation in deciding that in all the cases accompanying this report, and embraced in the class under consideration, the claimants "signified their intention" within the *equitable* meaning and spirit of the 14th art., and if they do not come within its *literal* terms, they certainly fall within the *literal* terms of the ACT; for if the action of the Indians did not constitute in these cases an *actual* "signification of intention" to take the benefit of the 14th art., no one can deny that it was *an offer* to comply with this requisite.

There are some cases where the Indians were on their way to the agent for the purpose of being registered after Ward's public refusal to register any more, and who turned back on meeting their people coming from Leflore's, with the information of his said refusal, considering it useless to go any further. These cases undoubtedly fall within the principle of the others, and are equitably entitled to the same consideration. The parties thus situated would, in every instance yet before the Board, have reached the place appointed by Ward to receive their applications in time, but for the accredited, generally received, well-grounded, and established report that he, the agent, had said "there were too many and he would register no more."

In every case belonging to the class under consideration, the commissioners have required *strict proof* that the claimant went to Leflore's for the purpose of being registered for the five years' stay, and left on account of Ward's refusal to register him. Also, that he received no part of the annuity and participated in no way in the acts of those who were going West. In other words, the commissioners have required in these cases full proof that the claimant within 6 months after the ratification of the treaty *expressed* an intention to remain and take the benefit of the 14th art., and "signified" or "*offered* to signify such intention to the agent" by all reasonable means in his power.

If the commissioners entertained any reasonable doubt (which they do not) as to the correctness of their conclusions, they would still feel warranted in the construction they have put upon the requisitions of the 14th art., by considerations arising out of the character and condition of the claimants. The great object in construing contracts, whether public or private, is to get at the *intention* of the parties. This treaty is a contract between the United States and the Choctaws. The main point is to ascertain the understanding or intention with which they made the contract. It should be remembered that the instrument was drawn by the whites, and in their language. It is to be presumed that it reads most favorably for them. The superiority of the whites in knowledge, sagacity, and the use of their own language must necessarily lead us to conclude that the rights of the United States are better secured and more strongly protected in this instrument than the rights of the Indians. The rules of legal construction, then, as well as the dictates of justice and equity, would prompt, in all cases of doubt, a construction favorable to the weaker and more ignorant party. Indeed, so conscious were the framers of the treaty of the propriety of equalizing, in some degree, the two parties, that they incorporated, as a rule of construction, in the 18th art. of the treaty itself, the very principle alluded to.

The language used is as follows: "And further, it is agreed that in the construction of this treaty, wherever well-founded doubt shall arise, it shall be construed *most favorably towards the Choctaws.*" This is not a mere idle provision, but a rule of construction to be resorted to in construing the treaty, in all cases where reasonable doubt arises. It is recognized as such by the high court of errors and appeals of this State in the case of Newman *vs.* Harris, 4 Howard, 559, and this Board deems itself no less bound by it than any other tribunal.

The commissioners, however, have not felt at liberty to look at the equities arising under the treaty, or to have reference in their decisions to the advantages which the United States have obtained by the operation of this treaty over an ignorant people, always true to them in war, and who have for twelve years patiently waited for the settlement of their claims, becoming poorer every day by contact with the white man, distrustful of the race, but still reposing faith in the good intentions of the government, and its ability to do them justice. We have restricted ourselves to the obvious meaning and intent of the treaty itself, and to the very letter of the law, and entered judgment accordingly.

Sixty cases, all embraced under the 14th article, are herewith transmitted.

NOTE.—This report was designed to be accompanied with a tabular statement (which was in preparation), showing at one view the name of the party, number & age of children, & the lands allotted them.

Suggestions by Mr. Claiborne as to the proper construction to be given to that part of the 3d section of the act of the 23d Aug't, 1842, which provides that it must be shewn that the Indian improvement was disposed of by the U. S. before the 24th Feb., 1836, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such dispossession.

(Made in reply to *Mr. Graves'* position that a dispossession of an Indian by a white man driving him off *before* the sales, or by pre-emption, does not amount to such a dispossession as the act of Congress contemplates, and that the Indian in such cases is not excused from the obligation of five years' continuous residence.)

In the consideration of every question arising under the treaty between the Choctaws and the U. States, and of the laws that have been enacted to carry out its provisions, that rule of construction should obtain which is most favorable to the Choctaws, 1st, because it is so provided by the 18th art. of the treaty itself; 2d, because by any other rule *the valuable consideration* which was intended to be *secured* to the Indians for the sale of a country worth ten times the purchase-money actually stipulated for would fail, and such failure would amount to a violation of the treaty. The propriety of this rule of construction is too palpable to require illustration.

Taking this for granted, and, indeed, as the only basis for the interpretation of treaties made between civilized and savage nations, let us consider that part of the 3d sect. of the act of 1842 which provides that in certain cases it must be made to appear that the Indian improvement was before the 24th Feb., 1836, "disposed of by the U. S., and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The object of the 14th art. was to provide an additional consideration to the Indian for the sale of his country. The very title of the act of

Congress, providing for the "*satisfaction*" of Indian claims under the treaty, shews that it was passed with the view of providing for the Indian a broader and more liberal "satisfaction" than he could obtain by proceedings at law. If a mere technical and special pleading, petty-fogging, and *pie-poudre* interpretation be adopted, it is obvious that the law is useless, because the Indian may seek his remedy, upon terms equally favorable & far more speedy and specific, in our courts of justice. But such is not the rule the government desires to adopt, and, therefore, it created this commission, where unsatisfied and ignorant claimants were invited to appear without the apprehension of finding themselves circumvented by forms, technicalities, or specialties, but were to be placed at once upon the broad platform of the treaty and be shielded by its spirit. Mr. Graves' view is directly hostile to this. He contends that unless an Indian has been dispossessed by an actual sale by the U. S. *at public outcry* it does not amount to such a disposition of the land as the act contemplates! Dispossession by a pre-emptor or by an intruder settling in the nation, contrary to the provision of the treaty, does not release the Indian from the condition of five years' residence.

Such an interpretation is neither sustained by the language of the treaty, by the custom of nations in the interpretation of such treaties, by the rule provided by this treaty for its own interpretation, nor by the habits and character of the Indians or the humane policy of the U. S. The *act* must be construed with reference to the *treaty* and its objects. The treaty when it imposed the obligation of five years continuous residence on the 14th art. claimant, also provided a guarantee on the part of the U. S. that his residence should be peaceable and undisturbed—that he should be protected from intrusion or violence on the part of the U. S. or any of its citizens. If he performed his part of the condition as far as he could, having due regard to his peace and personal safety, his faith was perfectly kept, and his claim, so far as that condition went, perfected. Nor could he be required, by any invention of law, to jeopard his peace or safety, at any time, to retain possession of his premises. In every such case before us, it is clearly in proof that the Indian was driven off either by violence or by threats; by men who said they wished to cultivate the field; that they intended to buy it at the land sales; that the Indians had already been paid too much for the country and must clear out. It is in proof that their fences were torn down, their crops ploughed up; that they were driven off without compensation; that they offered no resistance, but left in deep distress, complaining of oppression and of the bad faith of the whites.

It will be conceded, I presume, that the Indian was only bound to keep possession so long as he could do so peaceably. But the adjudications in Tennessee (see Yerger's reports) have gone still farther. There the courts have decided that should the Indian be induced, *even by stratagem*, to remove from his improvement, that it amounted to such a dispossession as entitled him to set up his claim, and many have been, under such circumstances, recognized and confirmed, and that, too, under treaties and conditions analogous to those now being considered. And to the same extent, I lay down the principle as applicable to these cases.

But there is another point of view: Ours is a government representing the highest state of civilized man, and therefore equally answerable, under treaties, for acts which they do not prevent as for those which emanate from their authority. Especially may this be assumed in the relations established by this treaty between the Indian on one side and the government on the other, the respective conditions of utter

helplessness and absolute power being in direct contrast. That, therefore, which it is stipulated the Indian must do he is only required to do upon the condition of protection by the U. S. The condition is a *qualified* condition on the part of the Indian, *unqualified* on the part of the U. S. The U. S. specially provided in the 18th art. that no white person should settle within the ceded limits, nor the lands be sold before the Indians should remove. The Indians treated with the U. S. *upon this condition*, confiding in its will and its power to protect them while performing the conditions they voluntarily imposed on themselves to secure their rights under the 14th article. The Indian treated not at his own risk; not in reference to the form of title to lands or the manner of bestowing them by the U. S. upon its own citizens, but in reference to the pledge and the power of the U. S. to protect him. If, therefore, the U. S., with the view of gorgeing its Treasury, surveyed the Indian Territory, tacitly *invited* settlers into it, and omitted to restrain them from intruding upon the Indians, it was, in fact, an unqualified *disposition of the land by the government*, because the omission of the government to restrain its citizens was a palpable infraction of the treaty, and releases the Indian from the condition of residence. The general policy that has obtained in this government would, in fact, have rendered it *impossible* for the Indian to comply with his condition without the direct interposition of the authority of the government, and he is, therefore, on this ground excused for its non-performance. I refer to that universal (and wise) permission by the government to all its citizens to settle upon any territory which it has acquired, whether surveyed or not, and which privilege is now claimed and exercised as matter of right, not to be restrained—a claim repeatedly sanctioned by pre-emption laws, temporary and permanent. This privilege existed in its full force at the date of the treaty, and the government must have been aware that its citizens would crowd into the country the moment it became public that a treaty had been concluded. Such was the case, and no effort was made to restrain its citizens from intruding on the improvements of the Indians. This of itself, then, was such a virtual disposition of the land as no Choctaw could resist or prevent. The act of the Indian was to be peaceful and voluntary, but the omission, and, in fact, *consent* of the government to the settlement of the Territory by its citizens, prevented him from performing it. The act of Congress never contemplated acts of violence on his part; he was to perform his condition peaceably, because he was dependent on government. It is, therefore, not competent for this commission to set up such a construction as will presume the fiction that the relations of the parties had been reversed—that the government had become helpless and the Indian powerful—but they must be viewed now as they were then. The *obligation* of protection never ceased for an instant, although when it *practically failed* it was (in the only sense in which the act of Congress can be reasonably construed) such a "*disposition*" of the land as defeated the possession of the Indian, and, therefore, violated the treaty.

This construction of the law has obtained with the government itself, for the reason that the act was not made to overrule the treaty, but to carry it out, and to provide "*satisfaction*" for injuries inflicted by the neglect of the government. It would be in bad faith to presume anything else. The whole basis of legislation upon this subject is the treaty itself. And the provision in the 18th art., providing that in all cases of well-founded doubt the construction shall be most favorable to the Choctaw, applies directly to the several acts of Congress. It is,

therefore, clear that any Indian who has been dispossessed by a white man, whether by violence, by pre-emption, by stratagem, by threats, or by sale at public outcry by the United States, is absolved from the condition of 5 years' continuous residence on the improvement he occupied at the date of the treaty.

To this may be added also, most truly, that the history of the progress and termination of the treaty, and the conduct of Ward, the agent of the government, give additional equity to the claim of the Indian. This has been felt by the government very strongly, and exerted a due influence upon Congress to induce the revival of the commission, with the two-fold object—1st, of satisfying the just claim of the Indian, and removing him to his home in the West; 2d, of quieting titles in Mississippi, and relieving us of a population not desirable, and with which we can never become socially or politically identified.

If the U. S. could be sued, these Indian claims could not be resisted in a court of law; and, therefore, in a spirit of justice and magnanimity, Congress, at the instance of the department charged with the Indian concerns, created this tribunal for the express purpose of rendering satisfaction to the honest claimant, and to place him where it was intended by the treaty he should stand. In this connexion it may be proper to remark that the 14th article alone effected the treaty, as is fully in evidence, and the provision of the 18th art. relative to its liberal construction. These articles, in order to give them due weight with the Indians, were more broadly construed on the treaty ground, by the Secretary of War, than I construe them.

All the difficulties growing out of this treaty spring from the neglect of the government in permitting the Indian to be dispossessed (a neglect of which it was, at the time, conscious, for it made an effort to prevent intrusion by military force & by instructions to the district attorney, but found its efforts ineffectual & abandoned them) and by the conduct of the agent, Ward, in refusing to permit the Indian to perform the very ini'atory act necessary to constitute a 14th-article claim. From these two causes sprung the wrongs of which the Indians complain; and in good faith and equity, all that remains for the government now to do is to indemnify the honest claimant, as speedily as may be, under the scanty provisions of the act of 1842. If he had not been dispossessed, and had been permitted to perform the condition of 5 years' residence peaceably, his land, in many instances, would have brought $20 and even $30 per acre. Now, it will not average $1.25, and the scrip, from the amount issued, must depreciate below that minimum. All that we have to do, however, is to carry out the spirit of the law, and preserve by our decisions the faith of the government and the rule of construction prescribed by the treaty. In any other view, we set up the odious principle, that a nation may take advantage of its own wrong, and encumber a helpless people with restrictions & conditions they can never perform. The justice of the opposite position consists in two principles. The one, that nations, no more than individuals, shall profit by their own wrongs. The other, that nothing shall be done the tendency of which is to impair or destroy the right of a single individual, without being followed by ample redress & indemnity. These two principles have the sanction of all mankind; they are founded on the immutable principles of justice, and no government can depart from them without a stain upon its character.

The unhappy condition of these people—the very period to which their claims have been protracted, is of itself an appeal to the liberality of our government. For twelve years these children of the forest have

wept over the loss of their country and the individual injuries inflicted upon them. They stand now with their gyves upon their wrists, while they stretch their hands forth to grasp that broken instrument called a treaty. In the name of humanity, then, of honor and good faith, let them have justice. Let us act as the agents of an enlightened and benevolent government, and not as miserable almshouse purveyors; as judges requiring *strict proof* in establishing a claim, but construing the treaty and the law on liberal terms.

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE,
Yazoo Village, Mississippi.

10TH MAY, 1843.

HERBERT'S P. O.,
Neshoba Co., Mississippi, June 26th, 1843.

The Hon. J. M. PORTER,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you a statement from the Secretary of the board of Choctaw Commissioners, which will shew, at one view, the state of our business. Many of these cases were tried early in December, and none later than March. Not one of them is suspended on suspicion or allegation of fraud, nor do the parties desire or design submitting additional evidence. But they are suspended upon points of law and difficulties of construction that exist in the mind of Mr. Graves.

I had no difficulty in making up my opinions on any case, and had I entertained such difficulties they would have been immediately removed by the able, comprehensive, and very satisfactory letter of Mr. Crawford of the 15th May, received here on the 5th inst., a letter perfectly conclusive, it seems to me, on all the litigative points, but which still leaves the mind of my colleague uncertain and undetermined.

All the business we have done might have been transacted, under an *efficient* organization of the board in three months.

The *applications* referred to in the statement do not consume a moment's time. They are mere notices of claims written out & presented, without reading, to the secretary to be filed. The taking of testimony and rendering judgments is the only business for the board, and you will perceive at once that we are literally doing nothing. There will probably be 250 more applications filed, making some 965 cases yet to try, and from the time it has occupied in trying the 256 Hopahka cases, & rendering judgment on only 182 of them, you will at once see that unless there be a change we shall never complete one-half the business.

I feel bound, in self-justification & from a due regard to my official & personal reputation, to state that this delay of the public business has not been occasioned by me. And I add my conviction, that under the present organization of the board not one-half of the cases will be examined, and consequently the Indians will not emigrate, thus baffling and defeating the main object of the legislature of this State in memorializing Congress for the establishing of this commission. The whole affair will be an abortion, costing the government thousands of dollars, and ending in discredit and injury to the administration and to all concerned.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your most ob. ser't,

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE,
Pres't B. C. Com.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
26 *June*, 1843.

To the Hon. JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE,
President of the Board of C. Com.:

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following exhibit, from the books of this office, of the business transacted from the first meeting of the board at Hopahka up to this date.

With great esteem, your most obt. servt.,

P. BAYLY,
Secretary.

Number of judgments rendered	182
Cases suspended	74
Number of applications filed at Yazoo village before the commissioners	256
Number of applications filed at Garlandsville by *me*, in the absence of the commissioners	459
Cases tried at Yazoo village	4
Judgments rendered at do. do	00

BOARD OF CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
OLD YAZOO VILLAGE, MISSISSIPPI,
July, 1843.

The Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: We have the honor of transmitting you herewith one hundred and ninety-eight cases fully acted upon, seven of which were cases of the former board returned for our final action. The residue, to wit, one hundred and ninety-one, are cases tried at Hopahka.

We transmit also a tabular statement of these cases.

Fifty cases examined at Hopahka are continued for various reasons—some for further testimony, others on account of our not knowing what lands were located by the department for claimants presented to the former board. You will please direct to be sent to us the location of each so we may know what judgment to render, whether for land or scrip.

We some time since forwarded transcripts of affidavits, depositions, &c., taken by this board at Hopahka, & we now send all the remaining evidence taken at that place.

Below will be found an epitome of the cases tried at Hopahka.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servants,

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

Judgments in favor of claimants presented to the present board	182
Judgments in cases presented to the former board & returned to us	7
Judgments transmitted by Wm. Tyler, esq	15
Cases tried at Hopahka & rejected	9
Cases tried at Hopahka continued	50
	263

BOARD OF CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Old Yazoo Village, 14th July, 1843.

The Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commr. Indian Affairs:

SIR: We recd. a few days since your letter of the 17th ult., enclosing a communication from Reuben H. Grant, of Macon, in this State.

We have the honor herewith to send you a transcript of our journals, by which you will perceive that the said Grant has refused to testify, either in a specific case or generally, touching the frauds which he alleged to exist.

The board, having no officer in attendance who could take said Grant into custody for his contempt, was reduced to the necessity of issuing an attachment against him, which will be placed in the hands of the marshall.

We transmit three affidavits of the said Grant made at different periods.

The board contemplate the appointment of an agent to collect testimony, &c., & will probably offer the appointment to the Hon. Thos. J. Word, late M. C. from this State, & a gentleman of the highest character.

We have the honor to be, mo. resp., yr. ob. serts.,
JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

P. S.—We likewise transmit the application of the Hon. Charles Fisher, attorney for Choctaw claimants, & the opinion of Mr. Claiborne (in which Mr. Graves concurred) on Mr. Grant's motion to be excused.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, and to be laid before him immediately on his return to the seat of govt., on July 31, '43.
T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *to wit:*

On the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, before me, William Cranch, chief judge of the circuit court of said District, personally appeared Ralph Graves, of the State of Mississippi, and in due form of law took the oath faithfully to discharge the duties prescribed by the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1837; the act of Congress of the 22d February, 1838; and of the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, as a commissioner under the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, to carry into effect the provisions of the 14th & 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek of the 30th September, 1830, and by virtue of a commission to him, the said Ralph Graves, issued by the President of the United States, dated the thirty-first day of August, 1842, and also took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Given under my hand the day and year first above mentioned.
W. CRANCH.

WASHINGTON CITY, *September 8th*, 1842.

SIR: I received your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing me a commission constituting me a commissioner under an act of Congress approved on the 23d day of August last, entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the fourteenth and nineteenth articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty." I now enclose you a certificate from Judge Cranch, showing that I have qualified to the above commission.

I shall be ready to enter upon the duties of the office as soon as the instructions from the department are received. I would suggest that the first meeting of the board be held in Columbus or Louisville, Mississippi, on the second Monday, at farthest, in October next.

Very respectfully, your most ob. serv't,

RALPH GRAVES.

To T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,
War Department.

My address is Columbus, Miss.

HOPAHKA,
Leake County, Miss., January 22d, 1843.

SIR: We have about eighty cases (heads of families) in which the testimony is nearly completed, and intended to forward them in a few days to the department for final action, but which will now be delayed in consequence of a protest filed against them and all others which may come before the commissioners until the investigation asked for in said "protest" can be had.

Copies of the protest and all other papers in relation thereto are herewith transmitted.

We have addressed a letter of this date to Messrs. E. B. W. Kirksey & James Poindexter, the authors of the protest, requesting them to name some day, as early as possible, to which the persons should be subpœned to attend before the board, whom they have requested to be summoned as witnesses on the part of the United States.

We communicate these papers to you in order to obtain your approbation of our course in relation thereto, and to obtain from you any suggestions in reference thereto which you may deem proper to make.

We would respectfully suggest, in order to prevent the government from being put to unnecessary expense, if it would not be proper for the board to require of any person desiring witnesses to be summoned at the expense of the government, that he shall make affidavit setting forth the facts which he expects to prove by each witness, in order to shew the materiality of his testimony. (Yes, by all means.)

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't servants,

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

To the Hon'ble JOHN C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War.

Copies of papers transmitted herewith:

1. Protest & letter of E. B. W. Kirksey & James Poindexter to the com'rs, dated 16th Jan'y, 1843, rec'd Jan'y 17.
2. Reply of com'rs to them, dated Jan'y 17, 1843.

3. Letter from Messrs. Kirksey & Poindexter to the com'rs, asking further delay, &c., of Jan'y 18th.

4. Letter of Charles Fisher, agent & attorney, &c., asking on the part of the Indians, his clients, for the investigation requested by Messrs. Kirksey & Poindexter; filed 20th Jan'y.

5. Letter of John B. Forrester & Benja. I. Jackoway, attos. & agents of Indians, asking for the examination, &c., called for by Messrs. Kirksey & Poindexter.

6. Letter from Com'rs Claiborne & Graves to Messrs. Kirksey & Poindexter, dated 22d Jan y, 1843, requesting them to name an early day for the investigation, &c.

THE COM'RS.

HOPAHKA, MISSISSIPPI, 19*th Jan.*, 1843.

To the Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War:

SIR: There are now, it is supposed, between eight hundred and a thousand Choctaws assembled here in consequence of our published notice that we had opened an office at this place, under the authority of the government, for the investigation of claims under the last treaty. The claimants have brought with them, in compliance with our published requisitions, their wives & children, and in every instance, where it has been possible to do so, the aged & infirm members of their households. Others whose cases have been tried before the former commission are here in attendance as witnesses. The cases are very much mixed & amalgamated, growing out of the custom of the Indians of living in small villages or settlements clustered together—so that when the claim of an individual has been examined, it is frequently necessary to detain him on the ground as a witness for his neighbor. And it is less expensive & certainly more favorable to the dispatch of business to detain him than to permit him to wander off to his usual haunts, and then hunt him up with subpœnas—a matter it would be difficult to accomplish, as these Indians are dispersed over a wide extent of territory, and they have a fixed aversion to return to an encampment after having once left it.

Many of these people have come from fifty to an hundred miles to attend to their claims. Most of them are in a state of utter destitution, having been stripped, by various means, since the treaty, of their little stock of personal property. They are all thinly clad, many of their old women even without moccasins, and a few thread-bare blankets form the principle item of their clothing. Since their arrival here they have been supplied by private contribution with beef, killed from the range, & corn, both of which are now exceedingly low, the former rating at from two to three dollars per hundred, & the latter at from thirty-seven & a half to forty cents per bushel, & may perhaps be had at twenty-five cents. The Indians would be better satisfied to receive these supplies from government, and we respectfully beg leave to suggest that humanity would seem to require some provision for their support while in attendance on the commission. They are certainly not able to subsist themselves here during the time necessary for them to remain for a thorough investigation of their claims, the magnitude of which requires that this board should be furnished with every facility in the power of

the government to grant. In a few weeks—perhaps sooner—we shall be better able to ascertain what individuals it will be necessary to detain here, and then the expense of subsisting them will be comparatively small.

If provision be made by the government for this object, and it be the pleasure of the department, we will take care that the sums necessary for their subsistence be expended with the most rigid economy.

We have the honor to be, with very high respect, your most ob. serv'ts,

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

HOPAHKA, MISSISSIPPI, *March 27th*, 1843.

To the Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: We shall adjourn in a day or two at this place, and open at office at the Old Yazoo village, in the county of Neshoba, on the 3d day of April.

Our address will be Herberts P. O., Neshoba County, Mississippi, *via* Charleston, S. C., & Livingston, Ala. The Hon. William Tyler, of Virginia, arrived yesterday, and has taken his seat at the board.

We have taken the testimony in some two hundred and fifty-odd cases (besides transacting much other business), and shall, probably, proceed to adjudicate them early in May.

We have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your ob. se'v'ts,

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

YAZOO OLD VILLAGE,
Neshobah County, Missi., April 15th, 1843.

SIR: We have the honor to submit the following points of difficulty, which it will become necessary for us to settle in the adjudication of the cases now before us, and respectfully solicit the views of the department in relation to them. Under the 14th article of the treaty with the Choctaws, is the parent entitled to the whole grant, embracing his section, the half & quarter section given on account of his children, or is he entitled *only* to his own section, & the children to their half & qr. sections respectively? The first is in accordance with the opinion of Secretary Cass, & upon which the action of the department heretofore has been based; the latter seems to be the interpretation of Congress in the act of August last. Attorney-Gen'l Legare declines to express any preference for either of these interpretations; leaves the matter for judicial exposition.

The following questions and suggestions will show the necessity which the commissioners are under of adopting one or the other of these constructions of the treaty: In many of the cases which have been presented to the commissioners the parents or heads of families, before the expiration of five years, have removed west, even after signifying their

intention to become citizens of the States, leaving some of their wives & children in the ceded country. Do the children get any lands in these cases or not? There are cases where the children have gone West, within the five years, leaving the parents behind. Does that portion of land allowed on their account become forfeited or not? The interpretation of the treaty by Congress, it seems to us, would avoid these difficulties.

Again, in many cases, there are adopted children, constituting at least one-fourth of the children now in the country, they being children of the wives by former marriages or of female relations, upon whose deaths the maternal kindred, especially the uncles, who, by the Indian customs, are regarded as the natural guardians, adopt the children in their families & treat them with even more favour than their own. The maternal uncles possess the right of custody to the exclusion of the father, & invariably exercise it. This last class, who, with their families, constitute perhaps one-half of the present Choctaw families in the ceded country, are left entirely destitute under the construction of the treaty by Secretary Cass, and would under the construction of the legislature be provided for. These children cannot be the heirs of the head of the family; the laws of Missi., which were extended in 1829, before the date of the treaty, to the persons & property of the Choctaws (see Howard & Hutchinson, p. 76), do not make them heirs, so that (if the construction of Secretary Cass be adopted) they could never have rec'd any benefit under this provision of the treaty, or rec'd anything from their foster parents, except by will or by deed—two extremely improbable events to occur among savages.

The interpretation of Congress would perhaps save them from a condition of vagrancy to which that of Secretary Cass would inevitably consign them.

We would also remark that at least one-third of the heads of families are now dead; made no wills, of course; & made no deeds, we presume, for the benefit of any Choctaw.

There are difficulties growing out either construction of the treaty & in the execution of the treaty itself, as you will perceive by the following supposed cases, the circumstances of which do actually exist in many of the cases before us.

Suppose the parent's section, embracing his improvement, has been sold by the government, & the adjoining sections out of which the children are to have locations made are unsold, must we award scrip to the parent & make the locations for the children? Then, suppose the adjoining sections been sold & the parent's unsold, what shall we do in this case? Suppose a small portion, say $\frac{1}{8}$ of the land of either be sold, the residue unsold, must we award scrip for the whole claim or for a part only, or that one child's portion only is sold, shall we locate for the other children?

Suppose there be some 5 or 6 heads of families claiming the same section (this is a common case), which shall have preference? Let it be A; then are the adjoining lands to be located (if unsold) for the children of A or for the other heads of families? Suppose both may want the land or scrip. How shall we adjust this controversy? Did Congress design to furnish a remedy for many of these difficulties, or is further legislation necessary? If the construction given to the treaty by Congress be the right one (& it seems most equitable), then in some cases the parents would have lands located for them, when their children would receive scrip & thus be compelled to go west; in other cases

the parent would receive scrip & the children lands. Should not this state of things be remedied?

(We would also state that the Indians manifest the greatest repugnance to removing West; will not talk of it with any patience; & it is the impression they would sooner abandon their claim than be urged on this subject; their white friends will, for certain benefits, keep up a feeling of opposition among them to removal. Hence, all efforts on the part of government to get them to remove will be unprofitable until all of the cases, not a part, before the commissioners, are finally disposed of. Their agents & white friends will then have no longer any inducement to oppose their removal west. Then, and not until then, will government succeed in getting off even a hundred. We would doubt the policy of urging on them the question of removal at this time. It cannot succeed & would only produce unkind feelings on their part against the government. In three or four years from now the Indians will be glad to go west, & then government can do something towards removing them.

We would respectfully suggest that the commissioners be not required to adjudicate any cases until the testimony in all of them is completed.)

With sentiments of profound respect, we have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

WM. TYLER.
RALPH GRAVES.

To the Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Comr. of Indian Affairs, Washington City.

HERBERTS P. O.,
Neshoba Co., Missis., May 12th, 1843.

The Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: We have the honor to transmit you herewith twelve claims, under the 14th article of Dancing Rabbit Creek, upon which judgments have been rendered by the board.

The board would have been able to submit a number of cases to you at a much earlier period but for the proceedings in relation to the protest of Kirksey & Poindexter alleging frauds against the claims, which proceedings have been finally closed without sustaining any of the allegations they undertook to establish.

The board has not sent on the cases regularly as they stand on the docket, the intervening cases being suspended on account of a difference of construction in the board, or rather some doubts as to construction, on the following point, to wit: Where it appears that the improvement of the claimant has been sold by government, and the adjoining lands are undisposed of, in whole or in part, shall the children of claimant be allowed scrip, or must the lands to which they may be entitled be located contiguous to and adjoining the improvement and resident section occupied by the claimant at the date of the treaty on said vacant lands?

Upon this point we request the construction of the department at the earliest possible period, as it is applicable to many cases, and upon

being determined will enable us to report on all the cases examined at Hopahka.

An office will be opened at Garlandsville on the 17th inst. to receive & register applications, and the board will reassemble here on the first Monday in June for the examination and adjudication of claims, and when we adjourn here, then, on a day to be hereafter designated, we design establishing our office permanently at the house of Logan Harper, in Leake County, one mile from Hopahka.

You will please address us at Herberts P. O., Neshoba Co.

We have the honor to be, with high respect, your mo. ob. ser'ts,

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

P. S.—Another doubt may possibly arise just the reverse of the point already stated, to wit: Where the resident section embracing the improvement of the claimant has not been sold, and the adjoining lands or any part thereof to which his children may be entitled have been sold, would the claimant be awarded scrip or only the children?

YAZOO OLD VILLAGE, *June 12th*, 1843.

SIR: The board of Choctaw commissioners has been engaged since its return (on the 5th inst.) to this place in rendering judgements in the cases tried at Hopahka, having disposed finally of the protest filed against the claims by Messrs. Kirksey & Poindexter.

After being compelled to fine the protesters & some of the witnesses, whom they had desired to be subpœn'ed, for disobeying the process of the board, the commissioners succeeded in procuring their testimony in May last. They failed to sustain the protest.

The board has rendered about one hundred judgements & is able to proceed much faster than their secretary. It is also engaged in taking testimony in new cases.

There are some 715 claims filed since the adjournment of the board at Hopahka (with proof of location of each claimant), & perhaps there are some 300 more to be filed. The cases will average about 2¼ sections each. The proof of location is not furnished yet in all of the cases tried at Hopahka, & was furnished in but few cases until one or two months after the cases in other respects were completed. The principles being settled in the cases, the board for the future will be able to proceed comparatively with speed.

The law & instructions of department require the commissioners to make no allowance in the cases where the claimant has entirely sold his interest before the 24th Feb'y, '36, and when he has made a partial sale to make no allowance for that part which he has sold. The statements in the cases tried at Hopahka were drawn by counsel.

In the cases generally, the claimant states that previous to the expiration of five years from the date of the treaty, he had made no contract for the sale, &c., *which he considered binding*, &c. There are no explanatory words added. Is not this in fact an admission that he had made a contract, but that he did not consider it binding on him? Is he, an ignorant savage, a judge of the force of his legal obligations?

I shall guard as far as I can, for the future, against this form of expression.

It is notorious in this country that there were many persons trading with the Indians in 1835, making contracts, &c. It is rumored that many of these contracts are of record in the proper counties in this State.

Should not this fact be ascertained by the commissioners? Should they not appoint an agent to procure this and all other evidence in behalf of the government?

I have been anxious for the appointment of such an officer for some time, but have not yet got one appointed.

Would it be too late to procure this evidence after the commissioners have forwarded their judgements to the department?

The claimants are required to be examined and disclose any fraud which may exist in their claims. Should not their agents be required to testimony also? Upon what principles ought they to be excused, for they are better informed as to the true character of the claim than the ignorant Indian?

If any commissioner believes any individual can give important information, is he bound to state, under oath or otherwise, what particular facts he expects that person to prove before he can have him subpœn'ed?

Ought not the testimony of witnesses before the com'rs to be reduced to writing in the form of depositions or affidavits & signed by them? Or will the mere private memoranda of each commissioner be sufficient? Ought the Secretary or the commissioners to write out the affidavits or depositions?

The views of the department on all these points are respectfully requested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RALPH GRAVES.

Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Comr. of Indian Affairs, Washington City.

P. S.—Without any unforeseen cause of delay, I think the business of the commission can be brought to a close in 12 or 14 months.

BOARD OF CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Old Yazoo Village, August 4th, 1843.

The Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Comm'r Ind. Affairs:

SIR: We have appointed the hon'ble Thomas J. Word, of Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi, late a representative in Congress from this State, agent to collect testimony in behalf of the United States, and he has this day qualified & entered upon his duties.

Mr. Word is a lawyer of established reputation, a man of unimpeached character, admirably adapted to this responsible trust, & in selecting him we have been mainly influenced by your recommendation to employ a man of the highest character. He accepts this appointment at our earnest request, & leaves a lucrative practice to do so. We have fixed his salary at the rate of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. As his

expenses will be considerable & commence from this moment, we respectfully suggest the propriety of remitting him a draft for a month's salary in advance.

We have the honor to be, mo. respc'y, &c., &c.,

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War. I think the selection a very good one, and anticipate very good results from Th. Word's acceptance of the place. He is a gentleman of high character and will command public confidence.

August 17, '43.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

The Com'r of Indian Affairs will write to the Choctaw com'rs approving of the appointment of Mr. Word as a judicious measure, and the selection that of a very acceptable gentleman.

J. M. PORTER.

WAR DEPT., Aug. 17, 1843.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Oct. 26th*, 1843.

SIR: The board of Choctaw commissioners has tried some four hundred cases, and rendered judgments in about two hundred and twenty of them, which are, however, for the present suspended awaiting a general investigation, to take place the 3d Monday in November, as to the question of contracts made by the Indians previous to the 24th Feb'y, 1836. It is now trying & examining the cases of that class of Indians known by the name of the Muggalusha, comprising some two hundred families. We propose to dispose of these cases by judgement as soon as the claimants complete their evidence & all the facts connected with them are elicited. These, added to the cases already tried, will make about five hundred and fifty or six hundred cases, which will have rec'd the final action of the board, and we think that this work can be accomplished by the middle of January next. Then supposing that each family or case will average about five members, this will give some 2,500 or 3,000 Indians, whose cases, by this period, will have been finally disposed of by the commissioners. To this add those Indians, making some 13 or 1.400, whose cases were acted upon by the former commissioners, Messrs. Murray & Vroom, will give upwards of four thousand souls more, & will be ready for emigration by next spring. This will give as large a number of the Choctaws as can probably be emigrated, under any circumstances, before the fall of next year.

After disposing of the cases as above indicated by judgement, we propose, with the approbation of the department, to procure the evidence in the cases of the remaining Indians, and then to adjourn to this place (Washington) for the purpose of making up judgements therein, with which we can furnish the department from time to time (every day if necessary), so as to enable it to keep pace with us step by step. With the aid of an additional clerk we can accomplish the objects above stated, & return to this city by the first of June next, certainly by the first of July. All the evidence which claimants have

to produce being thus obtained, we can imagine no just reason why they will not then be ready to emigrate if they are so disposed.

We beg leave to name a few considerations in behalf of the course here suggested: By adopting it the government is soon relieved from the expense of subsisting the Indians, no inconsiderable item; & next, the expense of interpreters, office rent, & many other incidental expenses which will continue so long as the commissioners remain in Missi. By returning to this city to make up their judgements, the commissioners place it beyond the power of any person or persons to disturb the harmony or the uniformity of their decisions. So important do we consider, by all the circumstances surrounding them, that the commissioners should render judgements at some other place than where the cases are examined that we must be permitted to express, which we do with unfeigned & profound deference, our regret that the suggestions on this subject in our joint letter of the 15th April last were not sanctioned by the department.

We would have proposed fewer cases than we have for the final action of the board, before it adjourned to this place, but for a sincere desire that the cases of all the Choctaws who may possibly be induced to remove before or by next spring may be disposed of, so that no objection or difficulty on that score might be created.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, y'r ob't servants,

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington City.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Oct.* 27, 1843.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War for his approval or disapproval.

SAML. HAINES PORTER,
Actg. Commr.

The course recommended in the within letter is approved.

J. M. PORTER.

WAR DEPT., *Oct.* 27, 1843.

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, commencing at their session at the Yazoo Old Village, 6 April, and ending on the 24th August, 1843.

No.	Name of claimant.	n over 10.	Children under 10.	
	April 6th, 1843.			
1	Ta-namp-ish-ubbee	2	2 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
2	Moon-tubbee	.....	1 F.	Exd. by do. do.
3	Aun-te-tubbee	1	3 F.	Exd. by do. do.
4	E-mol-ah-tubbee	.....	1	
	Friday, 7th April, 1843.			
5	To-bla-chubbee	4	2 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
6	James Tobla, *alias* James Toby	"	" F.	Examined by Commissioners Claiborne, Graves, & Tyler.
7	Felik-ka-chubbee	3	" F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
	Saturday, 8th April, 1843.			
8	Ah-took-ah-lah	1	"	Examined by Claiborne & Graves, Aug. 1, '43. (See 31.)
9	E-mol-ah-tubbee	2	2	
10	Nah-sho-bah-ho-nah	2	2 F.	Exad. by Claiborne & Graves.
11	Me-ah-to-chubbee	"	" F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
12	Ho-bah	.....	2 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
13	I-o-pou-na	2	1	Exd. by do. do.
	Monday, 10 *April*, 1843.			
14	Ah-chin-tubbee	"	" F.	Examined by Claiborne & Graves.
15	No-wah	.....	2	
16	Fil-e-moon-tubbee	2	3 F.	Examined by Claiborne & Graves.
	Tuesday, 11th April, 1843.			
17	I-aith-le-pah	1	3 F.	Examined by Claiborne & Graves.
18	Ah-wan-tubbee	1	2 F.	Examined by Claiborne & Graves.
19	Nook-o-an-tubbee	6	1 F.	Exd. by Claiborne and Graves.
20	Yem-e-tubbee	2	2 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
21	O-lah-jah	2	"	
22	Ish-tah-tubbee	"	" F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
23	Ah-to-ble-cha	4	" F.	Exd. by do. do.
24	Oak-lo-hah	"	2 F.	Exd. by do. do.
25	Me-shone-tah-tubbee	"	" F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
26	Ho-yubbee	3	" F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
	Wednesday, 12th April.			
27	Him-mock-ah-yah	"	1 F.	Examd. by Claiborne & Graves.
28	Ah-noon-to-nah	"	" F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
29	I-o-tubbee, *alias* I-oth-lah	6	1	Examined by Commissioners Claiborne, Graves, & Tyler.
30	Too-ah-loop-ka	"	" F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
31	Ah-took-ah-lah	4	"	Examined with No. 8 (this case being No. 8 amended) by Graves and Claiborne.
32	Me-e-shan-tah	"	3	Examined 26 July, 1843. Graves & Claiborne. (See No. 185.)
33	Nook-we-ah	2	3	Examined 7th of June, 1844.
34	Eli-hic-cah, *alias* Eli-hic-cubbee	3	" F.	Examined 7 Aug., '43. Claiborne & Graves.
35	Folo-mo-tubbee	3	1 F.	Examined by Claiborne & Graves.
36	E-lah-tubbee	"	3 F.	Examined 18 July, 1844.
37	Is-te-ubbee	4	4 F.	Examined 7 Aug., '43. Claiborne & Graves.
38	Thloop-o-tubbee	"	4	Examined 17 May, 1844.
	Thursday, 13th April.			
39	E-math-la-cubbee	1	00	Examined 13 May, 1844.
40	Nock-un-am-bee	"	3	Examined 9th May, 1844.
41	Ha-cubbee	"	3	Examined 14 May, 1844.
42	Wak-ah-tubbee	"	2 F.	Exd. by Graves & Claiborne.
43	Ok-le-mah-yubbee	"	3 F.	Exd. 7 Aug., '43. Graves & Claiborne.
44	Ah-to-ble-cha	1	3 F.	Exd. 7 Aug., '43. Graves & Claiborne.
45	Nock-e-wa-tah	4	1	Examined 21st May, 1844.
46	To-lah-ho-nah	2	1 F.	Examined by Claiborne & Graves.
47	Ah-po-to-la	1	" F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
48	Ho-pah-ka-tubbee	"	1 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
49	Ok-e-mi-yah	"	"	
50	Ho-te-ok-kah	"	2 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	
	Friday, 14 *April.*			
51	Nush-ko-bo-to-ko-lo	2	1 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
52	To-pah-ho-mah	"	1	
53	Beck-a	1	1 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
54	Me-ah-tubbee	"	1 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
55	Nock-e-ne-tubbee	1	3	Exd. by Graves & Claiborne.
56	Ik-tau-nath-la-cha	1	2	Examined 29th May, 1844.
57	Kau-ah-ho-tubbee	"	1 F.	Exd. by Graves & Claiborne, 9 Aug. 1843.
58	Pah-lah	"	"	Exd. by Graves & Claiborne, 26 July, 1843.
59	Ta-pa-sah	"	1	
60	Ah-che-bah	"	"	Examined 18 May, 1844.
61	Ah-took-lah, *alias* Ah-took-la-tubbee	"	1 F.	Examined 10 May, 1844.
62	E-lap-pis-no-wah	3	3 F.	Exd. by Graves & Claiborne, 5 Aug., 1843.
63	Dah-bah-tubbee	"	1 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
64	No-la	2	"	Examined 22d May, 1844.
65	Ha-cha	2	5	Examined 15 May, 1844.
66	Mut-tubbee	4	5	Examined 14 May, 1844.
67	Mah-ha-cubbee	"	4	Examined 27th May, 1844.
68	Sho-na	1	0 F.	Exd. 9 Aug., '43. Claiborne & Graves.
69	Ho-yo-ho-nah	"	1	
70	He-mah-ho-mah	2	1 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
71	Hool-lo	3	3	Exd. by Graves & Claiborne.
	Monday, 24*th April.*			
72	Bah-ka-tubbee	3	1	J. B. F. Examined 15th July, 1844.
73	Yo-cubbee	"	2	J. B. F. Examined 8th Nov'r, 1844.
74	Nock-ah-tubbee	"	1	J. B. F. Examined July 13th, 1844.
75	Im-pi-ah	"	"	J. B. F. Examined Sep. 18th, 1844.
76	Tus-cah-ho-mah	"	3	J. B. F. Examined July 15th, 1844.
77	Eliza Ann Flack	"	"	
78	Oak-lah-ho-mah, or Cun-ne-ah-chubbee	7	1	Hall. Examined October 3d, 1844.
79	Hick-a-tubbee	2	3	J. B. F. Examined Sep. 18, 1844.
80	Ah-pa-hah	2	1	J. B. F. Examined 15 July, 1844.
81	Tus-sah-hah	2	2	J. B. F. Examined 19 Sep'r, 1844.
82	O-ki-a-cha	1	1	J. B. F. Examined 15 July, 1844.
83	Wah-ki-ah-te-ah	1	4	J. B. F. Examined 18 Sep., 1844.
84	Im-mo-na-ho-ka, or Nah-wa	1	2	J. B. F. Examined 15 July, 1844.
85	Ah-to-sho-tubbee	2	2	J. B. F. Examined 18 Sep., 1844.
86	Mish-sham-bee	"	"	J. B. F. Examined 19 Sep., 1844.
87	Low-in-cha	1	"	J. B. F. Examined 18th Sep., 1844.
88	Tok-o-la-tubbee	"	1	J. B. F. Examined 18 Sept., 1844.
89	Tah-la-ho-lubbee	"	1	J. B. F. Examined 19 Sept., 1844.
90	Shah-pa-jah	2	"	J. B. F. (Hall.) Examined 5 Sept., 1844.
91	Il-la-cha	"	"	J. B. F. Examined 18th Sep., 1844.
92	Ta-pa-mis-sto-nah-ho-nah	3	2	J. B. F. Examined July 13th, 1844.
93	Nah-ho-lubbee	3	2	J. B. F. Examined July 13th, 1844.
94	Tus-kah-chuch-ah-mah	3	3	J. B. F. Examined Sep. 19th, 1844.
95	No-sa-cubbee	3	3	J. B. F. Examined Sep. 19, 1844.
96	Nock-ho-mah-hah-cho	1	"	Hall. Examined Oct. 3d, 1844.
97	Col-la-chubbee, or Colbert	3	2	Hall. Examined 3 Oct., 1844.
98	Ish-tah-ko-pah	2	1	J. B. F. Examined July 13th, 1844.
99	Im-po-nah	1	1	J. B. F. Examined 19 Sept., 1844.
100	Ho-ta-cubbee	"	"	J. B. F. Examined July 15th, 1844.
101	Abbe-ti-yah	3	4	
102	Ish-tah-lubbee	"	1	J. B. F. Examined July 13th, 1844.
103	No-wah-ta-kah	"	1	J. B. F. Examined July 13, 1844.
104	Fil-le-tah	2	3	J. B. F. Examined 18 Sept., 1844.
105	Shah-pah-ho-mah	1	"	J. B. F. Examined July 13th, 1844.
106	Fin-min-tubbee	2	2	J. B. F. Examined Sept. 18th, 1844.
107	Pock-ah-nah	"	"	J. B. F. Examined 18th Sept., 1844.
108	Ah-nook-fa-lah	"	"	J. B. F. Examined July 13th, 1844.
109	Noo-quo-ah-tubbee	4	1	J. B. F. Examined July 13th, 1844.
110	E-ah-hah-tubbee	2	"	J. B. F. Examined July 13, 1844.
111	Stan-chubbee	"	"	
	Tuesday, 25*th April.*			
112	Oon-cha-le	1	1	Examined May 14th, 1844.
113	Mush-u-le-a-kah	"	3 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
114	A-tah-hah-le-ho-nah	"	" F.	Exd. 5 Aug., 1843. Graves & Claiborne.
115	San-amp-a-chah	1	1	
116	Ish-ta-mah-hon-ah	1	3	Examined May 21st, 1844.
117	Pis-ah-tish-a or Pis-ah-tish-ubbee	1	"	Examined 27th May 27th, 1844.
118	Ho-ta-kah	"	2 F.	Examined 15 May, 1844.

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	
119	He-ah-kah	1	2	
120	Na-tubbee	"	"	Examined 29th May, 1844.
121	Ah-she-ap-pi-a	1	" F.	Examined 23 July, 1844.
122	Is-ta-cha	3	2	Examined 7 June, 1844.
123	Ka-on-oon-ta-ubbee or Kan-oun-tubbee	"	1 F.	Examined 17 May, 1843.
124	Tak-e-ba-too-lah	1	2	Examined 24 May, 1844.
125	Na-chubbee	2	1	Examined 14 May, 1844.
126	Al-me-ho-yo	4	" F.	Examined 26th Sept., 1844.
127	Ya-min-ta-ho-nah	1	2	Examined 15 May, 1844.
128	Cun-e-ah-to-nah	"	1 F.	Ex'd 17 May, 1844.
129	Ish-no-wah	3	00	Examined 29th May, 1844.
130	E-la-pe-ah	2	"	
131	Im-ah-to-ka	2	" F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
132	Oon-nah-chubbee	1	4	Examined 18 May, 1844.
133	Pis-ah-ta-cah	2	3	Examined 20 May, 1844.
134	Mah-ho-nah	1	2 F.	Examined 2d July, 1844.
135	Con-che-ba-tubbee	"	1	Examined 21st May, 1844.
136	Hok-a-lo-chubbee	"	1	Examined 28th May, 1844.
137	Ab-ah-we-le	4	1 F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
138	Ha-la	"	"	Examined 20th May, 1844.
139	Che-caugh-ta	"	" F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
140	Pah-yah	1	"	Examined 28th May, 1844.
141	Tok-ah-lom-bee	"	1	Examined 25 May, 1844.
142	E-ah-ho-ka	1	1 F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
143	Pis-ah-ti-ah	"	1 F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
144	Ok-lu-hah	"	1	
145	Ish-ho-ya	2	" F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
146	Ta-namp-ha-cubbee	2	2 F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
147	Kon-che-ho-ka	2	" F.	Examined 11th October, 1844.
148	Un-ah-tou-ah	"	1	
149	Is-shou-ke-ho-yo	"	1 F.	Examined 23d July, 1844.
150	Em-mah-le-ho-ka	"	1 F.	Examined 12 Nov'r, 1844.
151	Ish-ho-ni-ye	1	1 F.	Examined July 23d, 1844.
152	Tam-bee	1	1 F.	Ex'd 10 Aug., 1843. Graves & Claiborne.
153	Se-ah-po-le	1	"	
154	We-ah-ish-tou-ah	"	1 F.	Examined July 23, 1844.
155	E-la-ba-cubbee	"	" F.	Examined July 23d, 1844.
156	E-ba-we-cha	"	" F.	Examined Sept. 5th, 1844.
157	Un-te-ah-tubbee	2	1 F.	Examined 10 Aug., '43. Claiborne & G.
158	Ah-man-tou-ah	1	" F.	Examined July 23d, 1844.
159	Ok-lish-ti-ah	"	"	Examined 20 May, 1844.
160	Shin-to-nah	"	1 F.	Examined 18 July, 1844.
161	E-o-nah	4	4	Examined 21st May, 1844.
162	E-chah-pah	1	" F.	Examined Sept. 25th, 1844.
163	E-mish-too-nah	"	" F.	Examined Sep. 25th, 1844.
164	Che-mi-o-ka	"	2 F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
165	Oon-ta-kah	3	3	Examined 20th May, 1844.
166	E-le-lo-me-tubbee	"	5	
167	Hook-la	3	2 F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
168	I-lah-ta-shubbee	1	"	
169	Ok-la-ho-tubbee	"	"	Examined 22d May, 1844.
170	Te-ake-ho-mah	1	"	Examined 10 May, 1844.
	Wednesday, 26th April.			
171	E-mah-shah-chubbee	"	"	Examined 17 May, 1844.
172	Ha-cubbee	"	3 F.	Examined 2d July, 1844.
173	Ah-kah-ne-ubbee	"	"	Examined 18 May, 1844.
174	O-nah-te-ah	"	"	
175	Ah-chaf-fah-ho-nah	"	"	Examined 18 May, 1844.
176	Shum-pa-la-ka	"	"	Examined 30th May, 1844.
177	Ish-tah-ha-kah	1	1 F.	Examined 25th May, 1844.
178	Kou-che-ti-ah	"	3	Examined 27th May, 1844.
179	Pus-ah-kah	"	" F.	Ex'd by Claiborne, G. & T.
180	Yim-mo-ti-ah	"	" F.	Examined 18 July, 1844.
181	Bo-le-ho-nah	"	2 F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
182	Fa-mon-tubbee	2	3	
183	Yah-tubbee	1	3	Examined 24 May, 1844.
184	Po-lah, sometimes Ah-no-po-lubbee	3	2 F.	Ex'd by Commissioner Claiborne, & Tyler.
185	Me-e-shan-tah	1	"	See 32. Examined by Claiborne & Graves, July 26, '43.
186	Ta-namp-pa-sta-kah	2	"	Examined 25 May, 1844.
187	Po-shut-tah	"	5 F.	Examined July 23d, 1844.
188	Te-ah-ho-yo	1	" F.	Examined 18 July, 1844.
189	Ah-tah-hou-ah	5	2	Examined 28th May, 1844.
190	Tim-ah-ha-tubbee or Me-hah-tubbee	"	1	Examined 25th day of May, 1844.
191	Ab-be-tiah	"	"	Examined 18 May, 1844.
192	You-ah-te-kah	2	"	Examined 25 May, 1844.

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	
193	Yo-bah-tubbee	2	2 F.	Ex'd 5 Aug., 1843. Graves & Claiborne.
194	Ah-to-bah-tim-ah	1	" F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
195	Kon-e-moon-tah	2	3	Examined 27th May, 1844.
196	Min-tah-ubbee	1	4	Examined 18 May, 1844.
197	Ah-tuth-le-ah	"	2	Examined 18 May, 1844.
198	Ish-sto-nah-tubbee	2	1	Examined 14 May, 1844.
199	Yem-ma	7	1 F.	Examined 2d July, 1844.
200	Ah-ha-to-nah	4	" F.	Examined, Graves & Claiborne.
201	Is-tim-pon-ah or Impunah	2	1	Examined 18 May, 1844.
202	Nook-fa-lah	1	4 F.	Exam'd by Claiborne & Graves.
203	E-la-pe-ah	2	"	Examined 18 May, 1844.
204	Tic-bone-tah-hubbee	"	" F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
205	Ish-lah-ho-ka or Ish-lah	1	2	Examined 20 May, 1844.
206	Kou-che-hou-ah	2	1	Examined 18 May, 1844.
207	E-lo-mah-to-cubbee	"	2 F.	Examined by Claiborne & Graves.
208	Ok-lah-o-ka	1	3 F.	Examined by Claiborne & Graves.
209	Tah-ho-pe-ah	1	"	Examined 13 May, 1844.
210	Po-to-tubbee	"	3	Hall. Examined 9 October, 1844.
211	Tennessee Jones	"	3 F.	Ex'ed 19 Aug., 1843. Graves & Claiborne.
212	Atto-ba-tubbee	"	"	
213	Cum-ah-le	2	3	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
214	I-og-la	"	2	Ex'd by do. do.
215	I-e-ah-cubbee	"	1	
216	To-cubbee	"	1	
	Thursday, 18th May.			
217	Kou-che-ti-yah	"	1 F.	Examined 28 May, 1844.
218	Ish-te-he-mah	2	2 F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
219	E-la-po-nah-ho-ka	"	"	
220	Ok-lah-o-mah	1	3 F.	Exam'd by Claiborne & Graves.
221	Ok-lah-o-mah	1	1 F.	Examined 4th October, 1844.
222	Ash-wah	3	2	
223	Low-ah-chubbee	"	1 F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
224	Ham-bee	"	1 F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
225	Wah-tubbee	"	" F.	Ex'd by do. do.
226	Pis-te-ah	"	" F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
227	Jath-le-pah	1	" F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
228	E-ah-pel-ah	1	2 F.	Ex'd by do. do.
229	Oak-la-yubbee	2	1 F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
230	Yazoo-ho-pia	"	" F.	Ex'd by do. do.
231	To-ne	"	1 F.	Ex'd by do. do.
232	E-ah-ham-bee	3	1 F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
233	Yok-a-tam-bee	"	"	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves. See R. G. No. 283.
234	Yok-o-tom-bee	"	"	
235	Yim-me-too-nah	3	3 F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
236	Me-ah-sho-nah	"	1 F.	Ex'd by do. " do.
237	Ho-te-mah	1	1 F.	Ex'd by do. " do.
238	To-na	3	"	Examined 22d May, 1844.
239	Ish-tan-ho-nah	"	"	
240	Pah-bubbee	"	1 F.	Examined 7th October, 1844.
241	Fal-ah-mo-tubbee or Ah-fah-moon-tubbee	3	3 F.	Ex'd 9 Aug., 1843. Graves & Claiborne.
242	Pe-tam-o-tubbee	"	2 F.	Examined 18 July, 1844.
243	Ho-nah	"	" F.	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
244	Tish-a-pi-a or Tish-o-pia	"	"	Examined 31st May, 1844.
245	Ok-ah-sta-nah or Ok-ah-ste-mah	3	" F.	Examined 12 Nov'r, 1844.
246	Ish-te-miah	"	" F.	Examined 1 Oct., 1844.
247	Tah-ish-ham-bee	"	1	Examined 17 May, 1844.
248	Bah-chah-la	"	"	
249	Culs-ah-po-la	"	"	Examined 27th May, 1844.
250	Ah-ba-no-tubbee	"	2 F.	Examined 4th October, 1844.
251	Ho-bah-cha-ho-nah	"	"	
252	Oon-nah-tubbee	2	2	Examined 28th May, 1844.
253	Ma-che-tubbee	1	1	Examined 13 May, 1844.
254	Shan-tah-o-ka	"	2 F.	Examined 5th October, 1844.
255	Nok-is-ti-yah	2	1	
256	Kon-che-tubbee	"	1 F.	Examined 4th October, 1844.
257	Te-mah-la-cha	2	"	Examined 28 May, 1844.
258	Tah-no-le	"	2 F.	Examined 18 July, 1844.
259	Is-ma-la-ho-nah	1	"	
260	No-sa-kah	1	2 F.	Examined 13 Nov'r, 1844.
261	Ma-chubbee	"	1	
262	Kan-al-le	"	" F.	Examined 25th Sept., 1844.
263	Ah-sho-me-te-kah	2	2 F.	Examined July 18th, 1844.
264	Ah-mo-te-ah	"	" F.	Examined Nov'r 13, 1844.
265	Alo-ma-cha	2	1 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
266	Ish-tubbee-hah-tah	"	"	Examined 17 May, 1844.

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	
267.	Tah-ho-ye	2	1	
268	Ok-lah-bee	2	3	
269	Pis-an-tubbee	"	"	
270	Pah-na	1	4	Examined 20th May, 1844.
271	O-mol-le-tubbee	"	" F.	Examined 4 October, 1844.
272	Lah-pahm-bee	"	1 F.	Examined 4th October, 1844.
273	Nok-is-tom-bee	1	1 F.	Examined 5th October, 1844.
274	Cun-e-ah-ho-nah	"	2 F.	Examined 4th October, 1844.
275	Ho-bah-chee	"	"	Examined 21st May, 1844.
276	Mah-he-ah-tah	3	1	Examined 20 May, 1844.
277	Sho-ah-te-ki-ah	"	1	
278	Ah-chuck-mah-te-ka-tubbee	"	1 F.	Examined 11th October, 1844.
279	Ok-lah-yo	1	1	
280	Ah-num-po-la	"	2 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
281	To-sho-yo-tubbee	"	1 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
282	Tu-wah-he	"	" F.	Exd. by do. & do.
	Friday, 19th May.			
283	An-oon-tam-bee	"	1 F.	339. Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
284	Look-o-la-tubbee	"	1	Examined 15 May, 1844.
285	Oon-tem-e-yah-ho-nah	"	2 F.	Examined 24 May, 1844.
286	Yem-mo-nubbee	4	2 F.	Exd. 9 Aug., 1843, Claiborne & Graves.
287	Hi-ah-ka-tubbee	"	" F.	Exd. 7 Aug., '43, Graves & Claiborne.
288	Ha-lubbee	"	"	Examined 29th May, 1844.
289	Hol-bah-tubbee	"	1 F.	Examined 18 July, 1844.
290	Ah-chi-ah	"	" F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
291	Ah-to-butcha	"	"	Examined 29th May, 1844.
292	She-mah-la-too-nah	"	2	Examined 21st May, 1844.
293	E-yo-kah-tubbee	1	2 F.	360. Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
294	Ah-halth-lah	"	1	Examined 29th May, 1844.
295	Un-ta-hi-o-che	"	"	Examined 25th May, 1844.
296	E-lah-pam-bee	"	1 F.	Examined 27 May, 1844.
297	To-me-hah-tah	1	1	Examined 25th May, 1844.
298	Chah-ah-tubbee	"	1 F.	Exd. by Graves & Claiborne.
299	He-o-to-nah	2	"	
300	Ah-la-mo-tubbee	"	" F.	Examined 2 July, 1844.
301	Ko-tah	"	3 F.	Examined by Claiborne & G.
302	Nok-e-stah-shah	2	2	Examined 25th May, 1844.
	Monday, 22nd May.			
303	Ha-cubbee	"	"	
304	Hoe-to-ney	"	"	
305	Cham-ney	"	"	H.—Exd. Sept. 23d, 1844.
306	Hig-horger-stoner	"	1	
307	Bush-per-ho-ner	"	"	
308	Con-cha-tir	"	"	
309	Pis-ti-ock-a-na	"	"	
310	Par-luby	2	4	
311	Licksey Favver	1	"	
312	An-o-tiyer	"	2	
313	Yer-bey	2	3	
314	Mul-tire	1	3 M.	Examined 14 Sep., 1844.
315	Is-ti-hok-ta	"	" M.	Examined 25th Sep., 1844.
316	Meas-in-tubby	"	"	
317	Battees-favver	3	4	
	Tuesday, 23rd May.			
318	Nock-onah-hah-cho	6	1	
319	Ho-ke-tah	3	2	
320	Cus-to-na-chey	"	"	
321	Ma-ho-nah	"	"	
322	Hock-e-lan-tubbee	1	2	
323	Me-ah-tubbee	1	"	
324	Mol-la-to-ha-kah	"	"	
325	O-nah-tubbee	1	"	
326	Hock-alo-tubbee	1	"	
327	Nigh-o	2	"	
328	We-hat-teo	1	"	
329	E-ah-pah-tubbee	"	"	
330	E-lah-to-nah	1	"	
331	Mar-har-le	"	"	
332	Nah-ho-yo	"	"	
333	Pick-a-bah	3	"	
334	Tus-co-nah-mus-stubbee	"	"	
335	Chuf-fah-ho-nah	1	2	
336	Tush-ca-hon-che-nahs-tubbee	2	"	

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	
337	Ho-ki-a	2	2	
338	O-nah-ho-yo	1	"	
339	Sho-nah	"	"	
340	Cush-ananah-hubbee	5	"	
341	You-ah	1	"	
342	Stul-ah	1	"	
343	Tea-ock-homah	4	1	
344	Ma-la-ley-chubbee	3	"	
345	Tus-ci-okah	3	3	
346	Jimey	"	1	
347	He-ion-to-nah	2	1	
348	Tus-kah-no-ah	"	"	
349	Yeo-cutcha	"	"	
350	Tus-che-ah-chubbee	2	4	
351	No-ubee	2	1	
352	Ah-fah-mo-yah	3	"	
353	Mi-yah	"	"	
354	Pah-sho-nubbee	3	2	
355	Nocky-stul-tah	"	"	
356	Ma-ah-ho-nah	1	"	
357	Ho-pah-ken-tubbe	"	2	
358	Iosa-christy	3	3	
359	To-nut-tubbee	"	1	
360	Nock-a-stiah	4	1	
361	Cop-pah-sah	3	1	
362	Me-ah-shul-ah	4	"	
363	Te-ah-tubbee	1	1	
364	Tick-a-bo-nah	1	1	
365	Carsh-on-tubbee	"	2	
366	Is-ti-ho-bah-ka	"	"	
367	Yock-hah-tah	1	"	
368	Shak-co-po	3	1	
369	Hio-tubbee	"	"	
370	Hoh-ta-nah	"	1	
371	We-shoc-ske-ho-mah	"	"	
372	Oak-lah-hubbee	1	1	
373	Oak-lah-hubbee	2	"	
374	Sho-pon-sha-hah	1	"	
375	Pah-shish-wah-ki-ah	"	"	
376	To-nah	"	"	
377	Oak-lieah	"	"	
378	Allo-mutch-ah	3	"	
379	Ah-tone-chubbee	1	"	
380	Me-ah-sho-nah	"	"	
381	Joel H. Nail	"	"	
	Monday, 29th May.			
382	Tith-le-le	"	1 F.	Examined 12 Sep., 1844
383	Ho-tik-i-a	"	" F.	Examined 12 Sep., 1844.
384	In-lah-cubbee	"	1 F.	Examined 3d Aug., 1844.
385	Mol-la	"	" F.	Examined 10th October, 1844.
386	Ok-lah-ha-mah	2	" F.	Examined July 27th, 1844.
387	I-yo-nah	1	" F.	Examined July 30th, 1844.
388	Ton-we-che	"	" F.	Examined 3d Sept., 1844.
389	Chak-al-e-che	"	" F.	Examined Sept. 3d, 1844.
390	To-ma	"	" F.	Exd. by Kilpk. & Herb't.
391	Un-an-che-ah-tubbee	"	" F.	Examined 8th Aug., 1844. (See No. 1090.)
392	Ish-tah-ho-vah-hon-ah	"	1 F.	Exd. by Kilpk. & Herbert.
393	Mah-ye	5	1 F.	Examined 12 Sept., 1844.
394	Me-ash-in-tubbee	2	3 F.	Examined 27th July, 1844.
395	Ho-tish-tim-ah	"	2 F.	Examined 30 July, 1844.
396	Nak-ho-ah-ho-mah	2	1 F.	Examined 30th July, 1844.
397	Te-mah-lah	"	" F.	Examined 8 Aug., 1844.
398	Me-al-ishl-eah	2	3 F.	Examined 31 Aug., 1844.
399	Nok-ish-to-nah	2	" F.	Examined 8th Aug., 1844.
400	Ish-tam-mo	2	" F.	Examined 30 July, 1844.
401	E-ah-ho-chubbee	2	1 F.	Examined 12 July, 1844.
402	Ub-ah-ni-ah	4	2 F.	Examined 1st Aug., 1844.
403	Al-moon-tubbee	3	" F.	Examined 16 July, 1844.
404	Pis-ah-ho-chubbee	2	" F.	Examined 25 July, 1844.
405	Wah-cha	1	1 F.	Examined 16th July, 1844.
406	She-ko-pah-ho-mah	"	" F.	Examined 16 July, 1844.
407	Pis-ah-ho-chubbee	2	2 F.	Examined July 25th, 1844.
408	Tah-hah-ba	"	1 F.	Examined July 16th, 1844.
409	Tub-be-ce	"	" F.	Examined July 16, 1844.
410	Cun-e-ubbee	1	2 F.	Examined July 25th, 1844.
411	Ish-to-me-hah-tubbee	1	" F.	Examined Sept. 5th, 1844.

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	
412	E-glen-al-tah	2	1 F.	Examined 31st Aug., 1844.
413	Bah-funk-ah	"	" F.	Examined July 30, 1844.
414	Ah-took-al-hi-ah	"	3 F.	Examined 30 July, 1844.
415	Oon-te-ka-ah	1	3 F.	Examined 12 Sept., 1844.
416	Sah-im-me-ho-ka	"	1 F.	Examined July 30, 1844.
417	Me-chubbee	"	2 F.	Examined Sept. 23d, 1844.
418	Eli-o-te-ka	"	3 F.	Examined 27th July, 1844.
419	Po-to-tubbee	"	"	
420	Ah-to-no-ham-bee	"	5 F.	Examined 27 July, 1844.
421	Ok-chah (for E-mal-le)	1	" F.	Examined 3 Sep., 1844.
422	Tah-pe-nah	"	" F.	Examined 10 Oct., 1844.
423	Nan-tin-ye	2	"	Examined 24 do., 1844.
424	Ho-tubbee	"	1	
425	Ah-pe-sah-ho-ka	2	" F.	Examined 24 Sept., 1844.
426	Oon-ah-ha-tubbee	2	" F.	Examined July 25, 1844.
427	Sho-nah	"	" F.	Examined Sept. 3d, 1844.
428	Ne-tock-oosh-tah	"	" F.	Examined July 30th, 1844.
429	Pis-ah-tam-bee	"	2 F.	Examined Sep. 5., 1844.
430	Kon-e-toon-tubbee	"	1 F.	Examined 12 July, 1844.
431	E-ah-ham-bee	"	1 F.	Examined 23 July, 1844.
432	Ok-lah-ho-tubbee	2	2 F.	Examined 12 July, 1844.
433	Min-te-ho-yo	2	" F.	Examined 31 Aug., 1844.
434	Mo-men-tubbee	"	2 F.	Examined July 23, 1844.
435	Ah-toke-ah-hon-ah	2	" F.	Examined 8th Aug., 1844.
436	Ah-unk-fa-lah	"	" F.	Examined 3 Sept., 1844.
437	Chum-pah	2	"	
438	Pul-ke-tubbee	"	1 F.	Examined 3 Sept., 1844.
439	Nu-po-le	"	1 F.	Examined Aug. 3d, 1844.
440	Tan-e-too-nah	"	1 F.	Examined July 25, 1844.
441	Ush-tah-uk-le	"	"	
442	Ok-lah-tubbee	1	2 F.	Examined Aug. 1st, 1844.
443	Ulth-le-ho-nah	1	" F.	Examined 13 Nov'r, 1844.
444	E-yah-tal-ah-ho-mah	2	"	
445	Phlo-pul-la	"	" F.	Examined 5 Sept., 1844.
446	Pel-le-sah-ho-nah	"	1 F.	Examined Aug. 6th, 1844.
447	E-le-no-ah-chubbee	"	1 F.	Examined Aug. 8, 1844.
448	Tush-hoo-nah-tah	4	" F.	Examined July 12, 1844.
449	Tik-bah-ah-o-ka	"	1 F.	Examined July 16, 1844.
450	Pis-ah-le-ho-ka	"	2 F.	Exd. by Kilpk. & Herbert.
451	Ah-no-le-ho-nah	1	1 F.	Examined 1 Aug., 1844.
452	E-ok-tam-bee	"	1 F.	Examined 6 Aug., 1844.
453	Po-sha-hon-ah	1	1	
454	Ish-tan-we-che	2	" F.	Examined 30th July, 1844.
455	Me-she-mah-tubbee	"	2 F.	Examined 25 July, 1844.
456	Ah-ho-le-che	1	2	
457	E-lah-ha-cubbee, or Il-ah-he-kah	"	3 F.	Examined July 27th, 1844.
458	No-wah-ho-ka	1	" F.	Examined 18 July, 1844.
459	Co-a-ho-mah	2	" F.	Examined 12 July, 1844.
460	Ah-che-ah-tubbee	2	3 F.	Examined 16 July, 1844.
461	Ah-che-bah	"	3 F.	Examined 16 July, 1844.
462	Tah-bo-kah	"	4 F.	Examined 18 July, 1844.
463	Cun-e-ubbee	2	3 F.	Examined 16 July, 1844.
464	Min-te-hubbee	"	1 F.	Examined 8 Aug., 1844.
465	Pe-le-ham-bee	2	2 F.	Examined 5th Aug., 1844.
466	Mah-le-le	3	" F.	Examined 31 Aug., 1844.
	Tuesday, 30th May.			
467	Pun-ah	3	1	
468	E-lah-pish-ti-ah	3	1 F.	Examined 1 Aug., 1844.
469	E-yah-tal-ah-ho-mah	1	1 F.	Examined July 25th, 1844.
470	Oc-chock-ah-tubbee	3	3 F.	Examined Aug. 6tn, 1844.
471	Ah-shal-in-tubbe	"	" F.	Examined 16 July, 1844.
472	Con-she-ho-ka	2	1 F.	Examined 6th Aug., 1844.
473	Cha-hub-bee (dead)	.....	F.	Examined 5 Sept., 1844.
474	Tith-le-le	2	" F.	Examined 27 July, 1844.
475	Pow-showe-sha-ubbee	.....	.....	
476	Me-ah-she-cubbee		F.	Examined 8 Aug., 1844.
477	Oon-nubbee (dead)	1	1 F.	Examined 1 Aug., 1844.
478	To-ni-ya (dead)	.....	F.	Examined 1 Aug., 1844.
479	Me-ah-che	2	1 F.	Examined 27 July, 1844.
480	Ah-sha-ho-ka	1	" F.	Examined July 18th, 1844.
481	Ah-hom-bah (dead)	1	1 F.	Examined Aug. 8th, 1844.
482	No-wah-ho-ka (dead)	2	" F.	Examined 5 Sept., 1844.
483	Wak-ah-che-ho-yo	"	2 F.	Examined Aug. 1, 1844.
484	Wak-a-tubbee	6	1 F.	Examined 27 July, 1844.
485	Mah-ton-ah	1	2 F.	Examined July 25th, 1844.
486	Un-tah-tubbee	"	3 F.	Examined 12 July, 1844.
487	Ko-sho-nah-hona (dead)	.....	.....	

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	
488	She-ko-pan-she-ubbe	1	4 F.	Examined 3 Aug., 1844.
489	Ah-cho-ah-ho-ka	"	1 F.	Examined 10 Aug., 1844.
490	Ish-pah-lah-te (dead)	.....	F.	Examined 1 Aug., 1844.
491	Pis-ah-che-tubbee	"	1 F.	Examined Aug. 1, 1844.
492	Ish-to-ni-ye (dead)	.....	F.	Examined Aug. 10, 1844.
493	E-lah-tam-bee	3	" F.	Examined 12 July, 1844.
494	Im-ah-ho-yo (dead)	"	" F.	Examined 10th Aug., 1844.
495	Ah-toke-ah-tema	"	" F.	Examined 6 Aug., 1844.
496	Ho-tan-yah	1	3 F.	Examined 30 July, 1844.
497	Koo-cha	"	1 F.	Examined 10 Aug., 1844.
498	Kom-pil-lah (dead)	"	2 F.	Examined 8th Aug., 1844.
499	Isht-tubbee-ho-ka	2	" F.	Examined 8th Aug., 1844.
500	E-laf-fe-ton-ah (dead)	1	" F.	Examined 1st Aug., 1844.
501	No-ah-che	"	" F.	Examined 23 Sept., 1844.
502	Yok-o-me-che-hon-nah	2	1 F.	Examined 23 Sept., 1844.
503	Ah-ka-ne-ah, or Nok-ha-ne-ah	"	" F.	Examined 27th July, 1844.
504	Ok-lu-han-tubbee	2	1 F.	Examined 5 Sept., 1844.
505	Ka-ka	"	" F.	Examined 3 Sept., 1844.
506	Min-go-ho-nah, *alias* Captain Bob	3	3 F.	Examined 18 July, 1844.
507	Ish-le-bah-ne	1	2 F.	Exd. by Kilpk. & Herbert.
508	E-ah-to-nah	1	1 F.	Examined 30 July, 1844.
509	Iath-le-pah	1	2 F.	Examined 27 July, 1844.
510	Im-am-bee	"	1 F.	Examined 30 July, 1844.
511	Me-hah-tah-tah	"	1 F.	Examined 18 July, 1844.
512	Me-ash-ah	2	1 F.	Examined 30 July, 1844.
513	Phe-line-tah	3	1 F.	Examined 30 July, 1844.
514	Ah-nuk-fil-le	"	" F.	Examined 27th July, 1844.
515	He-kah	"	" F.	Examined 3 Aug., 1844.
516	Ah-che-too-nah	"	" F.	Examined 6th Aug., 1844.
517	Push-ah-ho-mah	3	1	Examined 3rd of June, 1844.
518	Fil-e-mah-tubbee	1	2	Examined 1st June, 1844.
519	Pah-sha-co-no	1	.....	
520	Tah-she-co	"	4	
521	La-to-ka (or) Tom Billy	4	1	Examined 31st of May, 1844.
522	Nok-ish-ti-yah (dead)	.....	.....	Examined 31st of May, 1844.
523	Shan-ta-ho-kah	1	1	Examined June 4th, 1844.
524	Pon-shese-tubbee	3	3	Examined 31st of May, 1844.
525	Na-kon-sha	3	1 F.	Exd. by Claiborne & Graves.
526	Fil-e-mah	3	"	Examined 3rd of June, 1849.
527	Ish-ta-tubbee (or) Big Jacob	"	"	Examined 3rd of June, 1844.
528	Math-le-hi-o-jah	1	1	Examined 1st June, 1844.
529	Hock-e-lo-tubbee or James Ally	"	2	Examined 1st June, 1844.
530	Ock-li-yah-cubbee (or) Lewis Brown	.....	.....	
531	E-ah-tom-bee	1	"	
532	She-copom-ba (or) James Na-kon-sha	.....	.....	
533	No-wa-te-mah	.....	F.	Examined 10 July, 1844.
534	Ho-yubbee	.....	.....	Examined 3rd of June, 1844.
535	Ne-tock-ah-ubbee	.....	F.	Examined 10 July, 1844.
536	Ah-moi-ah	1	1	Examined 4th June, 1844.
537	Mol-la-to-he-kah	"	3	
538	Ok-la-ish-ti-yah	2	"	
	Wednesday, 31 *May*.			
539	Ful-le-ho-me	.....	M.	Examined 2d Dec'r, 1844.
540	Mah-le	2	" M.	Examined August 7th, 1844.
541	An-chock-to-nub-ba	2	" M.	Examined July 19th, 1844.
542	O-ho-nah	6	" M.	Examined July 26th, 1844.
543	Yok-a-to-nah	3	" M.	Examined July 29th, 1844.
544	Ona-ha-tubbee	1	" M.	Examined 16 Sept., 1844.
545	Ah-chuck-ma-ho-yo	3	" M.	Examined July 9th, 1844.
546	Tus-ok-cham-ba	"	1 M.	Examined July 11, 1844.
547	O-na-ho-ka	1	" M.	Examined 7 Aug't, 1844.
548	Ab-be-took-chi-ah	1	1 M.	Examined 1 July, 1844.
549	Te-nam-pish-te-ubbee	3	" M.	Examined 28th June, 1844.
550	E-yi-ho-yo (dead)	2	" M.	Examined 1 July, 1844.
551	Il-ah-ho-yo (dead)	4	2 M.	Examined 11 July, 1844.
552	Ho-bi-ti-yah	1	1 M.	Examined 29th July, 1844.
553	Muk-am-ba	1	1 M.	Examined 17 July, 1844.
554	Me-ha-te-kubbee	6	1 M.	Examined 9 Aug., 1844.
555	Tan-oon-i-o-cubbee	3	1 M.	Examined 29th July, 1844.
556	Phil-e mo-yah	6	1 M.	Examined 31 July, 1844.
557	Nook-ta-lubbee	"	2 M.	Examined July 5, 1844.
558	I-a-nah	1	" M.	Examined July 1st, 1844.
559	Ah-pa-sa-tam-ba	1	1 M.	Examined July 5, 1844.
560	Kush-oo-na-mues-tubbee	1	" M.	Examined Aug. 5, 1844.
561	Pis-sah-ho-nah	1	" M.	Examined Sept'r 16th, 1844.
562	Wash-co-make	3	" M.	Examined Sept. 16th, 1844.
563	Ta-pe-nan-che-ha-bee	6	M.	Examined 24th June, 1844.

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	
564	Nok-ho-ma	6	1 M.	Examined 16th Sept., 1844.
565	Koo-chi-ti-ya	2	" M.	Examined 7 August, 1844.
566	Ah-chi-ah	1	"	
567	Lo-ma	2	" M.	Examined 2d Aug't, 1844.
568	Kush-oon-an-cha-ha-bee	2	" M.	Examined 29 July, 1844.
569	Te-ho-me-stubbee	4	" M.	Examined July 26th, 1844.
570	Mo-min-che	"	3 M.	Examined 20th June, 1844.
571	Hush-shook-ho-ma (dead)	.....	1 M.	Examined 5th July, 1844.
572	Pansh-ok-chi-ah	1	" M.	Examined 26 July, 1844.
573	Kus-oo-na-mus-tubbee	2	" M.	Examined 27 June, 1844.
574	Fitch-ik-no-wah	2	" M.	Examined 24th June, 1844.
575	Ka-ni-yo hi-kabbee	"	" M.	Examined 1 July, 1844.
576	Eas-ta-abbee	2	" M.	Examined 18th Sep., 1844.
577	Phile-moon-tubbee	3	1 M.	Examined 19 July, 1844.
578	E-cha-po-tubbee	1	3 M.	Examined 25th June, 1844.
579	Cha-lan-tok	"	" M.	Examined 16th Sept., 1844.
580	Ne-tuk-ah-chik-e-ma	"	1 M.	Examined 8th July, 1844.
581	Ah-pa-sa-ho-ka	4	" M.	Examined 26th June, 1844.
582	Show-wa-am-pa	"	" M.	Examined 2d Dec'r, 1844.
583	Ste-mok-ka-yo	2	" M.	Examined 9 August, 1844.
	Thursday, 1 *June*, 1843.			
584	On-ti-o-mah	2	" M.	Examined 17th June, 1844.
585	To-kah-ho-nah	2	2 M.	Examined July 9th, 1844.
586	E-yah-ish-to-nah	2	" M.	Examined 18 June, 1844.
587	Nock-ish-ti-ah	2	"	
588	Chil-le-tam-bee	1	" M.	Examined 8 July, 1844.
589	Yok-no-la	5	1 M.	Examined 11 July, 1844.
590	Pa-sa-che-ho-yo	3	" M.	Examined 17th June, 1844.
591	Tish-a-mus-tubbee	1	"	
592	O-kah-no-wah	4	1	Examined 10th June, 1844.
593	Tik-bah-ha-kah	1	"	
594	Ho-she-no-wah	1	" M.	Examined 9 July, 1844.
595	Phil-e-moon-te-kah	9	"	Examined 10 June, 1844.
596	You-ah-tah	3	" M.	Examined 21 June, 1844.
597	Hi-yope-ah-hah-cho	"	1	
598	Hus-shook-ho-mah	5	" M.	Examined June 17th, 1844.
599	Oo-thah	2	" M.	Examined June 29, 1844.
600	You-ah	4	" M.	Examined June 19, 1844.
601	Pa-sah-ho-nah	2	1 M.	Examined July 19th, 1844.
602	Ah-fa-ko-ma	2	1 M.	Examined 16 Sept., 1844.
603	It-te-ok-chok-ko	4	" M.	Examined June 28th, 1844.
604	Okis-ti-ah	3	" M.	Examined June 19, 1844.
605	Es-ta-ho-yo	2	1 M.	Examined June 20, 1844.
606	E-lah-pe-kah	4	" M.	Examined June 18, 1844.
607	Sa-nah-che-hoo-nah	3	1 M.	Examined 9 Sep., 1844.
608	Chicka-a-sah-ho-ka	"	" M.	Examined 16 Sep., 1844.
609	Hus-ke-ah-hook-tah	2	" M.	Examined 19 June, 1844.
610	Tick-bi-ah	5	1 M.	Examined 17th June, 1844.
611	Okis-stille	2	" M.	Examined 31 July, 1844.
612	Te-ho-you	1	"	
613	No-sho-bah	2	1 M.	Examined 2d October, 1844.
614	Hi-en-e-chubbee	4	" M.	Examined 19 July, 1844.
615	Tan-ke-you	1	" M.	Examined 29 July, 1844.
616	To-tubbee	4	1 M.	Examined 22 June, 1844, & again resumed 26 June, 1844.
617	Ah-lo-mah	4	" M.	Examined 18 June, 1844.
618	Che-fubbee	1	" M.	Examined 19 June, 1844.
619	Me-sham-bee	1	"	
620	E-chah-pah	6	" M.	Examined 19 June, 1844.
621	Mo-sho-la-ka	6	" M.	Examined 18 June, 1844.
622	Mis-ti-bo-yea	3	3 M.	Examined 17 July, 1844.
623	Emah-le-ho-nah	2	" M.	Examined 1 July, 1844.
624	Ah-no-la	2	" M.	Examined 2 Aug., 1844.
625	It-te-lok-nah	2	" M.	Examined 29 June, 1844.
626	I-tu-nahe	2	" M.	Examined 14 June, 1844.
627	Ti-o-nah	2	"	
628	To-te-mus-tubbee	4	" M.	Examined 14 June, 1844.
629	Ah-pa-sa-ho-ka	2	1 M.	Examined 24 July, 1844.
630	Moon-tah	"	" M.	Examined 9 Aug., 1844.
631	Ho-yo-te-mah	4	" M.	Examined June 13, 1844.
632	Te-mi-yea	7	" M.	Examined July 11, 1844.
633	Ta-bo-kah	1	" M.	Examined July 8, 1844.
634	Me-ash-pul-lah	"	" M.	Examined Sept. 6th, 1844.
635	Oon-ti-o-mah	1	"	
636	E-li-che-tubbee	2	" M.	Examined Sept. 6th, 1844.
637	She-co-pa-ho-ma	2	" M.	Examined June 13th, 1844.
638	Yan-ish-lok-nah	5	" M.	Examined July 29th, 1844.

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	
639	E-ya-ki-ah	3	1	
640	Ho-tubbee	2	" M.	Examined 25th June, 1844.
641	Nu-wa-ho-ka	1	" M.	Examined 4th Sept., 1844.
642	Oath-la-cha	1	2 M.	Examined 5th July, 1844.
643	Soo-sa	1	2 M.	Examined 2d Sept., 1844.
644	Fun-ne-ho-ma	3	1 M.	Examined June 14th, 1844.
645	Im-mut-ti-ah	1	" M.	Examined Aug. 30th, 1844.
646	Posh-ish-te-ubbee	3	"	
647	Ok-li-ah	"	1 M.	Examined 30 Aug., 1844.
648	To-te-pi-yah	4	" M.	Examined Aug. 7th, 1844.
	Friday morning, 2 *June*, 1843.			
649	Im-mish-to-nah	1	" M.	Examined July 17, 1844.
650	Yok-ash-e-mah (for Sah-ma-ho-chubbe)	------	M.	Examined July 17th, 1844.
651	Ath-ka-la	2	" M.	Examined June 29, 1844.
652	I-bah-ash-tah	2	" M.	Examined Aug. 2d, 1844.
653	Tish-ok-chi-ah	3	1 M.	Examined 28 June, 1844.
654	Mo-min-tubbee (dead)	"	" M.	Examined 27 June, 1844.
655	Wak-i-o-tubbee	2	"	
656	Kush-oon-an-che-hubbee	5	" M.	Examined July 24th, 1844.
657	Sah-man-tah	"	1	
658	Falam-e-tubbee	"	" M.	Examined July 22d, 1844.
659	Ok-la-ho-nah	3	" M.	Examined July 31, 1844.
660	Nok-ne-en-tubbee	5	1 M.	Examined Aug. 5, 1844.
661	Chuff-fa-tubbee	3	2 M.	Examined 14 June, 1844.
662	Ok-e-lah-he-mah	1	2 M.	Examined 31 July, 1844.
663	Ah-che-ah (dead)	1	" M.	Examined August 2d, 1844.
664	Im-ah-ta-be	2	" M.	Examined August 5th, 1844.
665	Cha-tubbee	"	2	
666	Ah-koo-chum-tubbee	2	" M.	Examined 13th June, 1844.
667	Tik-e-be-ubbee	2	1 M.	Examined 11 July, 1844.
668	Mah-lah	5	1 M.	Examined 24 July, 1844.
669	Chick-oon-tubbee	"	2 M.	Examined 22 July, 1844.
670	To-pah-ho-mah	2	" M.	Examined 17 July, 1844.
671	Tim-e-tubbee	"	1 M.	Examined 11 July, 1844.
672	Nok-a-man-cha-ha-ba	3	1 M.	Examined 19 July, 1844.
673	Ish-la-ho-ka	2	2 M.	Examined 26 July, 1844.
674	Sal-lee	2	1 M.	Examined 17 July, 1844.
675	O-nah-che-tah	"	1	
	Monday, 5 *June*, 1843.			
676	Ab-il-ish-ti-ah	2	1 F.	Examined 12 Sep., 1844.
677	E-o-ta	2	2 F.	Examined 12 Sep., 1844.
678	E-ah-ha-tubbee	"	1 F.	Examined 15 Nov'r, 1844.
679	Mo-sho-le-tubbee	"	1 F.	Examined 12 Sep., 1844.
680	Con-she-ho-ka	2	1 F.	Examined 17th Sept., 1844.
681	Ish-tah-ham-me	"	2 F.	Examined 17 Sept., 1844.
682	Mik-ko-ah-ho-mah	"	" F.	Examined 12 Sept., 1844.
683	Tik-ah-bul-tah	"	" F.	Examined 14 Nov'r, 1844.
684	An-to-no-ho-mah	"	" F.	Examined 17th Sep'r., 1844.
685	Ah-ho-ka	1	" F.	Ex'd Sept. 23d, 1844.
686	Ah-pul-e-chubbee	"	1 F.	Ex'd Novr., 14th, 1844.
687	Im-ah-ho-ton-ah	"	4 F.	Examined 15 Nov'r, 1844.
688	Chan-e (dead)	"	1 F.	Ex'd Sept. 23d, 1844.
689	Fal-am-ah-ho-ka	"	2	
690	Im-il-le	"	" F.	Examined 12 Sep., 1844.
691	Ah-no-ah-tam-bee	"	1 F.	Examined 15 Nov., 1844.
692	Ah-nu-sku-nah	4	3 F.	Examined July 27, 1844.
693	Man-chubbee	"	4 F.	Examined 11 Sep'r, 1844.
694	I-tan-ubbee	1	" F.	Examined Sep. 17, 1844.
695	Hi-ak-ah-ton-ah	"	1	
696	Ah-sha-chim-ah	1	" F.	Examined 13 Nov'r, 1844.
697	An-uk-fil-e-tim-ah	1	" F.	Examined Sep. 17, 1844.
698	Fal-um-in-tubbee	"	"	
699	Ok-hah-che-tah	"	" F.	Examined 17 Sep., 1844.
700	Pis-am-bee	"	" F.	Examined 17 Sep., 1844.
701	O-nah-hubbee	"	" F.	Examined 15 Nov'r, 1844.
702	Min-te-chubbee	4	" F.	Examined 17 Sep., 1844.
703	Ho-te-an-ah	"	" F.	Examined 17 Sep., 1844.
704	Pe-he-tubbee	2	" F.	Examined 23d Sep., 1844.
705	He-chatte	2	4 F.	Examined 17 Sept., 1844.
706	Ah-yo-mah-tubbee	"	2 F.	Examined 23 Sep., 1844.
707	In-tah-hubbee	"	1	
	Wednesday, 6*th June*, 1843.			
708	Ca-to-nah	2	"	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	
709	Panth-la-chubbee	3	1	Hall. Examined, 3 Oct., 1844.
710	Pe-lubbee	"	"	Hall. Examined, 10th Oct., 1844.
711	To-hubbee	1	3	
712	Po-sha-ho-nah (dead)	"	"	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
713	Wa-ki-o-tubbee	"	2	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
714	Ta-ha-nah	"	"	Ex'd by do. do.
715	Own-ta-che-ah	"	"	Ex'd by Claiborne & Graves.
	Thursday, 8*th June*, 1843.			
	Monday, 3*d July*, 1843.			
716	Im-ah-oglah	"	"	
717	Ben-ah-tubbee	"	"	
718	Shan-nah-tah	2	1	
719	Oh-on-tubbee	3	3	
720	Tick-ah-but-ah	2	1	
721	Bon-chah (dead)	"	"	
722	Walk-ah-tim-ah (dead)	"	"	
723	Polla-chubbee "	"	"	
724	Billey Mackey, "	3	2	
725	Ok-lik-howich	"	1	
	Monday, 17*th July*, 1843.			
726	Ti-yea (dead)	3	1 M.	Examined 11 July, 1844.
727	Nock-ne-la	"	2 M.	Examined 18 June, 1844.
728	Po-tubby (or) Brandy	3	1 M.	Examined 25th June, 1844.
729	Ash-wa-tubbee	"	1 M.	Examined 24 July, 1844.
730	Ne-tuk-o-ka (dead)	"	" M.	Examined 5th October, 1844.
731	Na-wa-tom-bee "	1	" M.	Ex'd by Kilp'k & Herbert.
732	Kil-es-tah "	2	" M.	Examined 14th October, 1844.
733	Ho-tish-te-ah	"	" M.	Examined 4th October, 1844.
734	Sha-ka-ho-mah	"	" M.	Examined 4th October, 1844.
735	Kun-e-ah-tubbee	3	" M.	Examined June 29, 1844.
736	I-et-tu-lah	3	" M.	Examined June 25, 1844.
737	Pis-sah-cha-hubbee	"	3 M.	Examined 15 June, 1844.
738	Im-ah-tha-kah	2	" M.	Examined July 11th, 1844.
739	Han-tubbee	2	1 M.	Examined 14 June, 1844.
740	Kun-e-ah-ho-nah	4	1 M.	Examined 25 June, 1844.
741	E-lah-tah-to-nah	3	1 M.	Examined 15 June, 1844.
742	Pansh-ok-chi-ah	4	1 M.	Examined 29 June, 1844.
743	Pil-ah-tubbee	1	2 M.	Ex'd by Kilp'k & Herbert.
744	Phil-e-mah-tubbee	"	1 M.	Examined 19 July, 1844.
745	Wak-a-to-nah	3	2 M.	Examined 29 June, 1844.
746	Ish-ta-bo-lah	2	" M.	Examined June 15, 1844.
747	Ok-a-lah-an-cha-hubbee	4	3 M.	Examined 2d Sept., 1844.
748	Yem-e-tubbee	1	2 M.	Examined July 19, 1844.
749	She-mah	"	" M.	Examined 7 October, 1844.
750	Chuf-fa-ho-ka	.....	1 M.	Examined 7 October, 1844.
751	Me-ha-che (dead)	3	" M.	Examined 26 July, 1844.
752	Ish-te-mah-kah	2	1 M.	Examined June 27, 1844.
753	Kan-che-me-hah	2	" M.	Examined June 15, 1844.
754	Me-sham-bee	2	1 M.	Examined June 15, 1844.
755	Ma-ham-bee	2	1 M.	Examined June 27th, 1844.
756	E-she-ho-ka	2	" M.	Examined June 15th, 1844.
757	Ok-cha-tubbee	"	1 M.	Examined Sept. 4th, 1844.
758	Muk in-tubbee	1	" M.	Examined July 26, 1844.
759	Ne-nok-kom-ba	1	1 M.	Examined 2 Aug., 1844.
760	Ok-a-la-cha (or) Ish-to-pa-nubbee	2	3 M.	Examined 7 Aug., 1844.
761	Ah-cho-mah-kah	2	" M.	Examined 17 June, 1844.
762	Nock-ish-too-nah	3	" M.	Examined 7 Aug., 1844.
763	Me-ha-che-tubbee	2	" M.	Examined 17 July, 1844.
764	Ma-sho-la	2	"	
765	Ok-la-che-ko-ka	"	2	
766	E-yan-tah-ho-ka	3	" M.	Examined 29 July, 1844.
767	Sto-po-nubbee	5	1 M.	Examined 9 July, 1844.
768	Nok-ho-ma-ha-jo	2	1 M.	Examined 24th July, 1844.
769	Ok-lun-gee-hubbee	"	2 M.	Examined 24th July, 1844.
770	Tish-o-no-wa-tubbee	2	" M.	Examined July 9th, 1844.
771	Kim-e-an-che-hubbee	1	1 M.	Examined July 9th, 1844.
772	Suk-a-tubbee	"	" M.	Examined 16 Sep., 1844.
773	Tath-le-yo	"	"	
774	To-tam-bee	1	2 M.	Examined 24 July, 1844.
775	Phil-e-moon-tubbee	"	2 M.	Examined 29 July, 1844.
776	Hi-yope-e-ha-jo	3	2 M.	Examined 16th Sept., 1844.
777	A-man-che-hubbee	1	1 M.	Examined 8th October, 1844.
778	E-look-chi-ah	1	1 M.	Examined 4th October, 1844.

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	
779	Minte-ho-yo	3	1 M.	Examined July 29th, 1844.
780	Ah-che-la-ta	2	" M.	Examined Sept. 16th, 1844.
781	Na-ho-lo-mus-tubbee	1	" M.	Examined July 19th, 1844.
782	In-no-tubbee	1	" M.	Examined July 19th, 1844.
783	Ish-te-ha-hubbee	1	1 M.	Examined 16 Sep., 1844.
784	Sha-wa-i-yah	2	" M.	Examined Aug. 5, 1844.
785	Ah-na-bo-la	2	" M.	Examined 8th October, 1844.
786	E-mo-nubbee	"	1 M.	Examined 8th October, 1844.
787	Yim-me-chubbee	2	" M.	Examined 18 Sep., 1844.
	Tuesday, 18th July, 1843.			
788	Kush-oon-an-che-ubbee	1	"	
789	It-te-ho-mis-tubbee	1	" M.	Examined 9 October, 1844.
790	Onas-koo-nah	"	2	
791	Nook-chin-tubbee	"	1 M.	Examined July 9, 1844.
792	Posh-an-o-wabbee	2	1 M.	Examined July 22d, 1844.
793	Tus-ka-a-to-kah	"	" M.	Examined 16 Sep., 1844.
794	Pansh-ik-ish-o	2	" M.	Examined 18 Sep., do.
795	Take-ho-yo	1	" M.	Examined 16 Sep., 1844.
796	Mul-la-le-chubbee	3	" M.	Examined 4th October, 1844.
797	Kon-kah-noos-ko-bo	1	"	
798	Ho-lis-subbee	3	" M.	Examined 9 October, 1844.
799	Koo-tah	1	" M.	Examined 16 Sep., 1844.
800	Hoo-too-nah	3	" M.	Examined Aug. 9th, 1844.
801	Kush-oon-ok-chi-ah	"	2 M.	Examined 9 October, 1844.
802	Nok-e-hal-tah	2	2	
803	Sho-ma-ha-kah	"	2	
804	Mush-oo-le-kah	2	" M.	Examined 31st July, 1844.
805	Ho-ka	1	" M.	Examined 19 July, 1844.
806	Ne-cha-che-to	2	"	
807	Fil-e-cut-che	"	" M.	Examined 14th October, 1844.
808	Chu-wah-te-you	1	" M.	Examined 6 September, 1844.
809	E-mah-tall-ah	3	" M.	Examined 4 Sept., 1844.
810	Tom-e-hi-yo	2	" M.	Examined 2d September, 1844.
811	I-ha-me-ubbee	3	" M.	Examined 27 June, 1844.
812	I-ha-kah-tubbee	6	" M.	Examined 9 Sept., 1844.
813	Hin-che	1	" M.	Examined 24 July, 1844.
814	Tal-wah-ho-nah	2	2 M.	Examined 5 July, 1844.
815	Tan-oo-wah-ho-nah	"	1	
816	Ban-ah-tu-näh	"	1 M.	Examined Aug. 2d, 1844.
817	Tish-u (dead)	3	" M.	Examined July 29th, 1844.
818	Nok-e-ne-fa-nah	2	" M.	Examined Aug. 2d, 1844.
819	Ma-hubbee	"	2 M.	Examined June 28, 1844.
820	Nok-ish-ti-shubbee	2	"	
	Wednesday, July 19th, 1843.			
821	Ab-it-ik-ah-nó-wah	"	" M.	Examined 6th Sep., 1844.
822	Che-lok-kee	1	"	
823	E-as-ta-ubbee	2	1	
824	Abbe-chuf-fah	4	1 M.	Examined July 31st, 1844.
824*a*	To-kutch-ee (dead)	"	" M.	Examined Oct. 3, 1844.
825	Tish-u-no-wa-tubbee	1	" M.	Examined Sept. 4th, 1844.
826	Nok-e-sha	4	" M.	Examined July 17th, 1844.
827	Hi-tak-e-pa-ho-ma	2	" M.	Examined 9th July, 1844.
828	E-la-bo-ti-yah	2	"	
829	To-bah	"	1 M.	Examined 4 Sept., 1844.
830	Hah-nubbee	"	" M.	Examined 14 Octo., 1844.
831	Ish-tah-tubbee	"	" M.	Examined 4 Sept., 1844.
832	I-o-ka	"	2	
833	Tib-e-ho-mah	"	"	Examined 9 Sep., 1844.
834	Te-ok-ho-nah	4	1 M.	Examined 9 Sep., 1844.
835	She-co-pah-lok-nah	1	"	
836	I-a-che-ho-nah	3	" M.	Examined 19 July, 1844.
837	E-la-tubbee	"	"	
838	Oon-te-ah-tubbee	2	"	
839	Ah-wah-tu-nah	3	"	
840	Tik-e-bah	3	" M.	Examined 6th Sept., 1844.
841	Tus-kah-ha-kah	2	"	
842	Ah-nook-fil-e-ho-ka	1	" M.	Examined 9 Aug., 1844.
843	Ah-mook-lah	2	" M.	Examined 20 June, 1844.
844	Ah-lo-mah-tubbee	"	1 M.	Examined 20 June, 1844.
845	Wa-li (dead)	2	"	
846	Ah-fum-e-took-a-lo	2	"	
847	Pis-a-cha-tubbee	4	" M.	Examined July 19th, 1844.
848	Fa-lo-mah	1	1 M.	Examined 9 Sep., 1844.
849	Me-ho-te-ah	4	" M.	Examined July 24th, 1844.
850	Hoth-te-nubbee	1	" M.	Examined 26th July, 1844.

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	
851	Che-nah	1	1 M.	Examined 24th July, 1844.
852	Lush-pah	1	" M.	Examined 21 June, 1844.
853	Mam-ba	4	2 M.	Examined June 20th, 1844.
854	Ah-cha-fo-tubbee	2	" M.	Examined June 21, 1844.
855	Ah-cha-pa-ho-nah	1	" M.	Examined Aug't 30th, 1844.
856	Ok-le-mul-tah	2	1 M.	Examined June 22, 1844.
857	Oke-e-lish-ti-ah	2	" M.	Examined July 17th, 1844.
858	To-mah-hoke-chi-ah	4	" M.	Examined Aug't 7, 1844.
859	Pi-yah-hoe-ta	1	" M.	Examined 4th October, 1844.
860	Nah-ho-sa	3	1 M.	Examined July 19, 1844.
861	Tah-she-co	2	2 M.	Examined July 19, 1844.
862	Tim-ah-no-lah	6	" M.	Examined 2d September, 1844.
863	Tal-wah	2	"	
864	Ish-te-mah	3	" M.	Examined July 1st, 1844.
865	Nok-ne-o-ka-tubbee	1	" M.	Examined July 1st, 1844.
866	E-la-bo-tubbee	3	1 M.	Examined 2d Aug., 1844.
867	Ah-ho-nah	1	1	
868	She-mi-ah	2	" M.	Examined July 29th, 1844.
869	Mingo-ho-pi-a (or) Ne-tah-cubbee	2	" M.	Examined 4th October, 1844.
870	Chook-ab-tal-lee	1	2 M.	Examined July 19th, 1844.
871	Ish-te-hubbee	4	" M.	Examined July 8, 1844.
872	Ash-tubbee	2	1 M.	Examined July 31, 1844.
873	Ah-to-ba	1	" M.	Examined 21 June, 1844.
874	Ponsh-ish-to-nubbee	1	" M.	Examined 11 July, 1844.
875	Ok-le-mi-yah	2	"	Examined June 10th, 1844.
876	Ah-po-to-lah	1	" M.	Examined July 26, 1844.
877	Fal-la-mon-tubbee	"	2 M.	Examined 22 June, 1844.
878	Ah-cha-fah-ho	2	2 M.	Examined 7 August, 1844.
879	Hi-yok-hubbee	1	"	
880	Nok-a-chubbee	3	1 M.	Examined 7 August, 1844.
881	Ho-nah	3	"	
882	Choom-pah	3	"	
883	Pash-i-o-nah	3	"	
884	E-mah-min-che	4	1	
	Thursday, 20th July, 1843.			
885	Pah-she-ca-nah	1	"	
886	I-ha-gah-tubbee	2	" M.	Examined 21 June, 1844.
887	Mo-min-che	2	" M.	Examined 2 Sept., 1844.
888	Ah-chock-mul-a-tubbee	4	" M.	Ex'd by Kilptk. & Herbrt.
889	E-mis-tubbee	2	2	
890	Tik-bah-ho-nah	1	" M.	Examined 4 Sept. 1844.
891	Pis-to-pun-ne	"	" M.	Examined 16 Sep., 1844.
892	Pis-sah-che-hubbee	1	1 M.	Examined 6 Sept., 1844.
893	Tah-no-wah	1	" M.	Examined 9 Aug't, 1844.
894	In-too-lah	"	" M.	Examined 22 June, 1844.
895	E-look-cha	"	1	
896	E-mah-nu-wah	"	" M.	See No. 859. Ex'd 4th Oct., 1844.
897	Tol-wah	2	" M.	Examined 22 June, 1844.
898	E-mi-yah	2	"	
899	E-bah-took-e-lah	"	1 M.	Examined 9 Aug., 1844. See 913.
900	Ho-pa-kin-tubbee	"	" M.	Examined 9 Sep., 1844.
901	Fa-lam-o-tubbee	3	" M.	Examined 11th July, 1844.
902	Il-ah-no-la	3	" M.	Examined 19th June, 1844.
903	Im-o-nah-ho-ka	3	" M.	Examined 24th June, 1844.
904	Mo-sha-kah	2	" M.	Examined 2d October, 1844.
905	Pis-it-yah (or) Chock-tah-ho-mah	5	" M.	Examined 28th June, 1844.
906	Futch-us-ho-mah	1	"	
907	E-ma-sha	2	" M.	Examined 30 Aug., 1844.
908	Fil-e-ti-yah	3	1 M.	Examined 6 Sept., 1844.
909	An-tubbee	"	1 M.	Examined 29 June, 1844.
910	She-ma-ho-yo	2	" M.	Examined 1st October, 1844.
911	Ah-nook-we-ubbee	3	"	
912	Nok-cha-tu-nah	2	"	
913	E-bah-took-lah	"	1 M.	Examined 9th Aug., 1844. See 899.
914	I-hik-e-tubbee	4	"	
915	Wah-tubbee	6	" M.	Examined July 9th, 1844.
916	E-mah-tom-bee	"	" M.	See No. 642. Ex'd 5 July, 1844.
917	Eli-che-tubbee	1	1	
918	Ah-pa-le-hon-ah	"	1	
919	Cham-ne	"	1	
920	Mi-ah-tubbee	"	1 F.	Examined Aug. 3d, 1844.
	Wednesday, 26th July, 1843.			
921	E-o-nah	"	2	
922	Ish-ah-hok-ta	"	" F.	Examined 10 Aug., 1844.
923	Hah-tock-bil-ah	"	" F.	Examined 10 Aug., 1844.

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.		
924	Ish-mi-ah-ho-ka	1	1	F.	Examined 8 Aug., 1844.
925	Ah-hook-li-n-tubbee	"	1	F.	Examined July 16th, 1844.
926	Ho-kah-tubbee	"	"	F.	Examined 6 Aug't, 1844.
927	Ah-sho-me-ho-nah	"	2	F.	Examined 10 Aug't, 1844.
928	E-ah-to-nah	2	"	F.	Examined 10 Aug., 1844.
929	Ah-thleep-poke-chiah	"	1	F.	Examined 31st Aug., 1844.
930	Mah-ah-to-hon-ah	"	2	F.	Examined Aug't 3d, 1844.
931	Ish-te-ah-hon-ah	"	"	F.	Exd. by Kilp'k & Herbert.
932	Ish-tal-ah-hon-ah	"	3	F.	Examined Aug't 8th, 1844.
933	Ah-hook-lin-tubbee	1	"	F.	Examined Aug't 10th, 1844.
934	Cho-cle-ho-mo	"	"		
935	Susan Colbert	"	"		
936	A-no-wah-tah	"	2		
937	E-muth-tah-hah	"	"		
	Saturday, August 19th, 1843.				
938	E-bah-pa-lubbee	2	"		
939	To-na-tim-ah	4	"	F.	Examined 12 Nov'r, 1844.
940	Fele-mah-hon-ah	5	"	F.	Examined 12 October, 1844.
941	Nan-no-ma-ho-nah	2	"	F.	Examined 14 Nov'r, 1844.
942	Lo-mah-ho-shubbee	3	"		
943	Con-che-ton-nah	2	"		
944	No-le-ham-bee	2	"	F.	Examined 15 Nov'r, 1844.
945	Ap-pah-la-ho-nah	"	"	F.	Examined 14 Nov'r, 1844,
946	Ho-yo-ubbee	3	1	F.	Examined 15 Nov'r, 1844.
947	Elik-hon-nah	2	"		
948	Ah-see-tah-honnah	"	2		
949	Mi-ah-tubbee	"	"		
950	An-un-tubbee	2	"	F.	Examined 1 Aug't, 1844.
951	Il-e-ho-yubbee	2	1	F.	Examined 5 Sept., 1844.
952	Ah-ish-tim-ah	4	3	F.	Examined July 23d, 1844.
953	Ish-talah-hoonah	"	3		
954	Al-a-ho-ka	2	1	F.	Examined July 25th, 1844.
955	Ho-tim-ah-che	1	"	F.	Examined 12 Sep., 1844.
956	I-ush-kam-ah	"	"	F.	Examined Sept. 5th, 1844.
957	Elap-ish-to-nah	"	1		
958	Teo-nah	"	2		
959	Ish-e-ha-to-nah	2	2	F.	Examined 3 Aug., 1844—the widow of Tih-bah-no-tubbee.
960	Ah-le-ho-ka	2	1		
961	Elah-nook-fil-le-ho-you	1	"		
962	Ho-tubbee	"	1	F.	Examined 31 Aug., 1844.
963	Un-e-po-le-chubbee	"	"		
964	Po-shon-chubbee	"	"	F.	Examined 3 Sept., 1844.
965	Oth-te-yea (or) Ho-tan-yah	1	"		
966	Fa-nan-chee	"	"	F	Examined August 8, 1844.
967	Ah-to-ka-hoo-mah	"	"		
968	Ah-pa-lah-ton-ah	1	"		
969	Is-tah-oke-leahamah	"	1	F.	Examined August 1st, 1844.
970	E-la-ho-te-ka	"	1		
971	Fil-e-at-tah	2	"		
972	Pis-i-to-cubbee	"	2	M.	Examined 14 October, 1844.
973	Stub-ba-hat-tah	4	"		
974	Oglish-ti-yah	"	"	M.	Exd. by Kilp'k & Herbert.
975	Ah-po-la-chubbee	1	"	M.	Examined 6 Sept., 1844.
976	I-yem-e-tubbee	4	2	M.	Examined July 22d, 1844.
977	Kush-ah-hooe-ta	1	"	M.	Examined 9 Aug., 1844.
978	Nok-nin-che	"	"	M.	Examined 9 Aug., 1844.
979	Oo-nah-ho-nah	"	1	M.	Examined July 31st, 1844.
980	Pis-sah-ham-ba	"	2	M.	Examined 30 Aug., 1844.
981	Abbe-ti-yah	"	"	M.	Examined July 29th, 1844.
982	Po-to-tubbee	1	"	M.	Examined 22d July, 1844.
983	E-mah-cha-tubbee	"	"	M.	Examined 2d October, 1844.
984	E-lak-cha-tubbee	"	"	M.	Examined 9 Sep., 1844.
985	Ah-to-ne (or) Sto-na	"	"	M.	Examined July 22d, '44.
986	To-kah	3	2	M.	Examined July 31, 1844.
987	E-li-chin-tubbee	4	1	M.	Examined July 22d, 1844.
988	I-an-ta-tubbee	4	1	M.	Examined Sep. 25th, 1844.
989	Yok-a-tubbee	4	1	M.	Examined 22 July, 1844.
990	Ah-pe-lah	1	"	M.	Examined 2d August, 1844.
991	Ish-te-ah-ho-yo	"	1	M.	Examined 9 Sep., 1844.
992	Mi-yah-chubbee	2	1	M.	Examined July 17, 1844.
993	E-lah-pish-ti-yah	2	"	M.	Examined 28 June, 1844.
994	E-yah-tu-nah	"	2	M.	Examined 12 Sep., 1844.
995	Sarah Booth	"	"	M.	Examined 12 October, 1844.
996	Silas D. Johnson	"	"	M.	Examined 13 Sep., 1844.
997	Ish-to-kubbee	4	"		
998	Ah-ho-nah	1	1	M.	Exd. by Kilp'k & Herb't.
999	Hool-bah-tubbee	"	2		

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	
1000	Ho-le-to-pah	2	3	Hall. Examined 28th Sep., 1844.
1001	Hopiah-Iske-tina	6	2	Hall. Examined 28th Sep., 1844.
1002	Ogla-ho-to-nah	"	"	
1003	Oak-ish-tal-la-wah-ho-nah	1	1	J. B. F. Examined 24 Sep., 1844.
1004	Co-chubbee	"	"	J. B. F. Examined 24 Sept., 1844.
1005	I-o-mah	1	"	J. B. F. Examined 18 Sept., 1844.
1006	Ah-chock-a-lin-tubbee	"	1	J. B. F. Examined 24 Sep., 1844.
1007	Ish-te-mah	1	"	J. B. F. Examined 18 Sep., 1844.
1008	Cah-sho-nah	"	"	J. B. F. Examined 24 Sept., 1844.
1009	Wa-to-nah	"	"	J. B. F. Examined 8th October, 1844.
1010	Emuth-tah-ho-nah	"	"	J. B. F. Examined 24 Sep., 1844.
1011	Wa-hah-ne-yo	"	"	J. B. F. Examined 24 Sep., 1844.
1012	Ho-tah	"	"	J. B. F. Examined 19 Sep., 1844.
1013	Pock-in-ambee	"	2	J. B. F. Examined 19 Sep., 1844.
1014	Tah-no-wah	2	1	Hall. Examined 10th October, 1844.
1015	Ith-co-tubbee	"	"	
	Monday, 21st August, 1843.			
1016	E-mah-ho-ka	2	1 F.	Examined 26 Nov'r, 1844.
1017	Be-nah	"	"	
1018	E-o-cutch-ah	"	3	(J. B. F. Hall.) Examined 5th Octo., 1844.
1019	Alzira Dibrell	"	2	
1020	Jacob Thompson	3	"	
1021	Mary Johnson	"	2	
1022	Ah-be-coo-chah	"	3 F.	Examined July 18th, 1844.
	Tuesday, 22 August, 1843.			
1023	To-nubbee	"	2	J. B. F. Exd. 27 Sept., 1844,
1024	O-na-ham-bee	2	6	J. B. F. Examined Sep. 24th, 1844.
1025	Im-mah-ho-to-nah	2	"	J. B. F. Examined Sep. 24th, 1844.
1026	O-na-ta-cha	"	"	J. B. F. Examined Sep. 24th, 1844.
1027	Im-me-cha	"	"	J. B. F. Examined Sept. 24th, 1844.
1028	Wah-ki-o-nah	2	2	
1029	Panth-la-chubbee	1	"	Hall. See case No. 709. Exd. 3d Oct., 1844.
1030	Tho-po-tubbee	"	"	Hall. See case 1033. Exd. 3d Oct., 1844.
1031	Palm-tam-be	1	1	
1032	Oon-wack-ah-tubbee	2	1	
1033	Ish-tah-ho-we-cha	5	"	Hall. Examined 3d Oct'r, 1844.
1034	Ah-chin-tubbee	"	1	
1035	Ah-ti-ye	------	------	
1036	Chaffa-to-ka-cheia	------	------	
1037	Take-un-i-ye	"	"	
1038	Ah-hi-o-tubbee	"	" F.	Examined 13 Nov'r, 1844.
1039	Oun-nah-ta	"	"	
1040	Mo-nah-ho-ka	"	"	
1041	Sho-nah-ho-ka	"	" F.	Examined 25 May, 1844.
1042	Nuk-ham-e and heirs of his child (dead)	------	------	
1043	Po-shah-tah	------	------	
1044	Ah-fa-moon-tubbee	3	2	
1045	Ah-chuk-mah	------	------	Examined 20th May, 1844.
1046	Mock-ah-ho-yo	"	"	
1047	E-lah-ho-ta-ka	------	F.	Examined 10th October, 1844.
1048	Ah-no-ah-ha-cubbee	------	F.	Examined 7 October, 1844.
1049	Sham-pi-e	------	F.	Examined 25th Sept., 1844.
1050	E-o-kah-to-nah	"	" F.	Examined 22d May, 1844.
1051	Us-ta-he-ah	------	------	
1052	Ah-fum-me	------	F.	Examined 12 Nov'r, 1844.
1053	Mo-wam-bee	"	"	
1054	Ish-tem-bo-la	"	" F.	Examined Aug. 10th, 1844.
1055	Cum-e-ah	"	"	
1056	Ah-palah-hoonah	------	F.	Examined 5 Sept., 1844.
1057	Tan-amp-o-tubbee	------	F.	Examined Sept. 5th, 1844.
1058	Tink-ta-homah	------	M.	Examined Dec'r 2d, 1844.
1059	Ah-pis-sah-lah	------	------	Examined 31st May, 1844.
1060	E-lia-subbee	------	------	Examined 1 June, 1844.
1061	Me-o-tubbee	------	------	Examined 31st May, 1844.
1062	Nin-te-hubbee	------	F.	Examined 10 July, 1844.
1063	Kan-sho-non-che-hubbee	------	------	Examined 3rd of June, 1844.
1064	Ah-nook-chin-to	------	F.	Examined 12 July, 1844.
1065	Ish-ho-te-mah	------	------	
1066	Ah-po-la	------	------	Examined 2nd of June, 1844.
1067	Ah-ka-ne-yubbee	"	"	Examined 1 June, 1844.
1068	Noon-chubbee	------	F.	Examined 10 July, 1844.
1069	Tank-ah-ha-jo	------	------	
1070	Fo-lubbee-chubbee	------	F.	Examined 4 June, 1844.
1071	E-ne-cun-e-ubbee	"	"	Examined June 4th, 1844.

Docket of claims filed in the office of the Choctaw Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Children over 10.	Children under 10.	
1072	I-um-pah	.....	F.	Examined Sep. 23d, 1844.
1073	I-ha-ne-ah	.....	.....	
1074	Jessee Clements	.....	.....	Under 14 article.
1075	John M. Nail	.....	.....	" 19 "
1076	John M. Nail	.....	.....	" 14 & 19 "
1077	Mo-me-tam-bee	.....	.....	Examined 1st June, 1844.
	August 23*d*, 1843.			
1078	Wah-tubbee	.....	.....	
1079	Ah-pok-hah-mah	3	2 F.	Examined July 10, 1844.
1080	Oun-wak-hubbee	"	" F.	Examined 10 July, 1844.
1081	Ho-pe-na-ho-yo	.....	.....	
1082	In-cun-e-yah	"	"	
1083	Tah-she-co	.....	.....	
1084	Oon-ah-hook-tah	.....	F.	Examined 25th Sep., 1844.
1085	Pon-shese-tubbee	.....	.....	Ed. See claim 524.
1086	Ah-ho-yo	"	"	Examined 1 June, 1844.
1087	Lah-he-cubbee	.....	F.	Examined 17 Sep., 1844.
1088	E-til-ah-wah	"	" F.	Examined 10 July, 1844.
1089	Cut-ah-po-la	"	"	
1090	E-man-che-a-tubbee	.....	F.	Examined 6 Aug., 1844.
1091	Ish-te-mah	.....	F.	Examined 10 May, 1844.
1092	Swany Fraser	.....	F.	Examined 17 Sep., 1844.
1094	Ok-foo-chis-ho-mah	.....	.....	Examined 1 June, 1844.
1095	Ah-to-kah	.....	F.	Examined 10 July, 1844.
1099	Paunch-e-ko-no	.....	F.	Exd. 23d Sep., 1844.
	Lucy McGilbry—31 Aug., 1844.			

A tabular statement of the cases arising under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, adjudicated by the board of commissioners constituted by the act of Congress of 23rd August, 1842.

YAZOO OLD VILLAGE, NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, 8 JULY, 1843.

No. of the case.	Name of claimant.	Names of children over ten at date of treaty.	Names of children under ten at date of treaty.	Residence at date of treaty.			No. acres allowed.
1	Tah-nin-tubbee			19	11	5 E.	640
		Lo-mah-ka					320
		I-o-ka-chubbee					320
		Po-sis-ti-yah					320
2	Ish-to-nan-che			20	11	5 E.	640
		Way-la-ho-nah					320
		Cun-na-te-mah					320
3	Ish-pah-na			17	11	5 E.	640
		Way-te-mah					320
		Ah-ho-yo-tubbee					320
5	Pis-took-cha			29	11	5 E.	640
6	Pom-fillah			18	11	5 E.	640
		Oglah-ho-nubbee					320
			E-lah-ho-te-mah				160
			Me-ah-te-ubbee				160
14	Pis-sah-hoke-a-tubbee			20	11	5 E.	640
			Ho-te-o-a				160
16	So-kin-nah			18	11	5 E.	640
		Im-mish-to-nah					320
		Me-hi-o-tubbee					320
		I-a-mah					320
17	Yim-ma			18	11	5 E.	640
		Nicholas Ward					320
23	To-bin-cha			14	14	7 E.	640
		Oou-tun-i-o-ka					320
		Allah-ho-te-mah					320
		Ah-fah-mo-ah					320
31	Te-ah-e-nin-tubbee			18	11	5 E.	640
		Te-yah					320
		O-nah-ha-chubbee					320
			Ah-te-ubbee				160
			E-bah-fo-quah				160

A tabular statement of the cases arising under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, &c.—Continued.

No. of the case.	Name of claimant.	Names of children over ten at date of treaty.	Names of children under ten at date of treaty.	Residence at date of treaty.			No. acres allowed.
32	I-a-tubbee			18	11	5 E.	640
		Betsy Gowin					320
			I-sum				160
			John				160
36	Che-hom-bee			17	11	5 E.	640
			Nah-na-e-mah				160
			E-yock-a-ma-tubbee				160
38	Ho-let-tah-ho-nah			18	11	5 E.	640
		Mo-le-ah					320
41	Ho-te-nah-chubbee			23	11	6 E.	640
		He-ock-co-nubbee					320
		Ah-tah-chubbee					320
			Oglah-non-nah				160
			Yim-min-tah				160
			Shock-ko-yea				160
			Nah-sah				160
88	Pis-sa-la-ha-ma			11	11	9 E.	640
			Carson				160
4	Illa-ho-chubbee			33	11	9 E.	640
		Ho-che-mah					320
			Pis-sah-hoke-a-te-mah				160
			E-ah-la-ho-nah				160
			Ogle-o-nah				160
11	Lah-fa-tah			33	13	7 E.	640
		Me-hi-a-tubbee					320
			Yock-ma-chubbee				160
			Onah-chubbee				160
			Si-a-na				160
7	Tah-fah-mah			3	10	11 E.	640
		Ba-nubbee					320
		Ani-a					320
			Is-ti-mi-ah-ho-nah				160
			Ho-ca				160
			Bi-a-la-tubbee				160
8	Cun-na-cha			28	11	8 E.	640
		Ogli-ha-lah					320
		E-mock-mahn-tubbee					320
		Cah-to-nah					320

			Po-lum-a-chubbee				160
9	Pah-na		Stim-e-ah				160
				27	11	6 E.	640
10	Ah-pock-ah-na-tubbee		Hi-a-la				160
				21	11	8 E.	640
12	Lo-mah-ka		Si-na				160
				6	10	8 E.	640
		Molle-ti-ah					320
13	Fa nubbee		Ah-te-ah-la-ho-ka				160
				10	10	11 E.	640
18	Pis-sah-hoke-ta		Nock-a-la-ho-te-mah				160
				15	10	11 E.	640
		Charles					320
		Tick-but-tah					320
19	May Tubbee		I-sim				160
				26	11	11 E.	640
22	Pah-hah-cho		Eliza				160
				4	11	5 E.	640
		John					320
20	Ah-ta-hubbee		Ish-a-tubbee				160
				2	19	7 E.	640
		Nah-nim-ah-ho-ka					320
		Illa-con-ah-tubbee					320
		Ish-tim-mo-na-chubbee					320
			Yim-min-tubbee				160
			Oon-tah-hah-yo-tubbee				160
21	O-na-chubbee			28	11	8 E.	640
24	E-lam-bee		I-sum				160
				15	11	6 E.	640
		Sock-kia					320
		Min-ta-hubbee					320
			Nah-ne-mah-to-nah				160
			Pis-sah-to-mah				160
26	Co-cha-tubbee			22	11	6 E.	640
		Cun-ne-chubbee					320
		Hick-a-tom-bee					320
			Nock-a-way-chubbee				160
			E-ah-la-ho-nah				160
27	Ish-a-ho-nah			10	15	5 E.	640
		To-nubbee					320
		Ho-ba-tubbee					320
			Te-cum-see				160
			Mon-ta				160
28	Ish-tim-ma-ho-ya			15	11	6 E.	640
			Yim-ma-ho-nah				160
29	Bo-la			24	11	6 E.	640
			Pu-lah				160
			Io-se				160
37	O-nubbee			26	11	6 E.	640
			Mi-na				160
			Charles				160

A tabular statement of the cases arising under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, &c.—Continued.

No. of the case.	Name of claimant.	Names of children over ten at date of treaty.	Names of children under ten at date of treaty.	Residence at date of treaty.			No. acres allowed.
30	Oon-nah-tone-tubbee			6	14	8 E.	640
			E-lau-o-nubbee				160
34	Tic-but-tah			36	12	11 E.	640
		Un-tah					320
		Cha-mis					320
		Sutte					320
		Tith-lah-ho-nah					320
			I-a-mah				160
			Low-ah-te-mah				160
39	Yock-ah-tim-ah			17	11	8 E.	640
		Tun-am-po-tubbee					320
46	Phil-le-mah			20	11	5 E.	640
		Cun-ne-ish-to-nah					320
			Pah-ha-mah				160
47	Oon-nah			28	11	8 E.	640
		Lo-ma					320
		Hith-ah					320
		I-o-glah-tubbee, or Hustep					320
49	A-bah-ka-tubbee			17	11	5 E.	640
		La-sho-mah					320
		E-mo-nah-ho-ka					320
		Quish-tub-tah					320
			Ah-la-mah-ho-nah				160
52	Cah-la-ho-nah			27	11	6 E.	640
		Tal-wah-chubbee					320
54	Him-mock-am-bee			32	14	6 E.	640
		Ma-ha-lo-ma-tubbee					320
		Pa-sah-ho-nah					320
		Min-ta-ho-ka					320
		Sah-chah-ho-nah					320
57	Ah-no-ha			17	11	8 E.	640
		Chin-sah					320
25	Im-mubbee			14	14	7 E.	640
			Stah-nah-to-nah, or Stam-mah-han-to-nah.				160
55	Cun-ne-cha-na			17	11	5 E.	640
		Ah-no-ah-ka					320
			I-o-gla				160
			Him-mock-ah-bee				160

56	To-no-mah			17	11	8 E.	640	
		Ti-ee-nah					320	
		Tah-ho-yo					320	
60	E-lah-no-hubbee						320	Claims under Sock-a-tubbee tried by former board.
62	Cah-po-la			24	11	6 E.	640	
			Salla				160	
64	To-nah			4	11	8 E.	640	
		Cun-na-l-ah-to-nah					320	
			Cun-ne-me-ubbee				160	
			Ah-no-la-che-mah				160	
65	Be-lin-go-nah			28	10	12 E.	640	
		Hocubbee					320	
			Hi-ah-la-ho-nah				160	
			Ho-te-nah-chubbee				160	
			Ah-nu-sa				160	
			Montah				160	
			Illa-ho-nah				160	
67	Yock-a-tubbee			35	11	11 E.	640	
		Cun-ne-mo-nubbee					320	
			Ah-pock-ah-nau-tubbee				160	
71	Me-mock-a-mah			18	10	12 E.	640	
		Oon-tah-ho-yo					320	
		Yock-ki-oh-chah-ho-nah					320	
			Oon-ta-mah-chubbee				160	
			Ah-no-la				160	
			E-ah-ho-nubbee				160	
69	Ah-fah-mo-ah			27	11	6 E.	640	
			Ce-lia				160	
70	Ah-pa-sah			28	11	8 E.	640	
		Ta-cubbee					320	
73	To-cha			20	11	5 E.	640	
74	Om-mah-te-ah			27	11	6 E.	640	
		Cun-ne-ubbee					320	
			Becka				160	
75	O-glah-ham-bee			20	11	5 E.	640	
			E-maunte-ah-ho-ka				160	
94	Fisher Durant			25	15	5 E.	640	Said sec. 25, T. 15, R 5 E. located for claimants.
95	Lo-mah-tubbee			27	11	6 E.	640	
		Ah-ho-nah					320	
		Ah-fah-mah					320	
96	Ish-tah-ka			32	10	6 E.	640	
		I-oos-ta					320	
		Ish-tillonah					320	
		Ish-sham-ba					320	
98	Ha-cha			27	11	6 E.	640	
102	I-oth-la			17	11	8 E.	640	
		E-lam-bee					320	
		Ho-pa-nah					320	
		Moon-tubbee					320	
		Liza					320	
			Cun-noon-ta-mah-ho-nah				160	
			Jackson				160	

A tabular statement of the cases arising under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, &c.—Continued.

No. of the case.	Name of claimant.	Names of children over ten at date of treaty.	Names of children under ten at date of treaty.	Residence at date of treaty.			No. acres allowed.	
103	Co-chubbee			21	10	12 E.	640	
		Te-mi-yah-tubbee					320	
		Ah-la-chubbee					320	
			Ah-min-tubbee				160	
105	Tah-ho-nah			21	10	12 E.	640	
		To-nah-ho-yo					320	
		E-ah-tubbee					320	
			Ah-pa-lah-ho-nah				160	
72	To-nah			29	10	10 E.	640	
		Yoke-o-to-nah					320	
		Ho-te-mah					320	
		Nock-a-ne-lah					320	
		Cuh-tah-ho-chubbee					320	
		Che-ah					320	
100	Tock-ah-lah-to-nah			18	9	8 E.	640	
		O-quan-tah					320	
		Pis-tick-e-ah					320	
		Me-hah-to-nubbee					320	
		E-ah-ho-nah					320	
		Cun-na-see					320	
101	Cun-ne-ho-chubbee			27	11	6 E.	640	
		Illah-ho-ka					320	
		Illug-lah-to-nak					320	
			Im-min-ta-hubbee				160	
106	Lu-nah			21	10	12 E.	640	
		Ah-to-sho-ubbee					320	
107	Ah-lock-ka-cha			27	11	6 E.	640	
		E-o-tubbee					320	
110	Ah-be-chunk-tah			35	10	11 E.	640	
			Chubbee				160	
			E-lah-ho-yo-ho-nah				160	
113	I-co-nah			26	10	11 E.	640	
		Chuf-fah-tam-bee					320	
		Pennis-sah					320	
		Hi-a-to-nah					320	
112	Ah-lo-ko-tubbee			27	11	8 E.	160	Claims under Te-mah gone West.

116	E-ah-chubbee			8	11	6 E.	640	
			I-a-mah				160	
			Stah-na				160	
119	Ish-ho-yo			11	11	6 E.	640	
		Ah-to-nubbee					320	
120	O-gla-ubbee			4	11	8 E.	640	
		Ish-til-la-mah					320	
			Ho-tan-te-mah				160	
			Bun-nah-chubbee				160	
121	No-la			21	11	8 E.	640	
		Um-ah					320	
		Ah-took-ba					320	
122	Ow-we-cha			22	11	6 E.	640	
124	Pah-lam-ma			28	10	12 E.	640	
		Ha-cho-nah					320	
		O-tubbee-to-nah					320	
		Ah-pah-tubbee					320	
			Sham-to-nah				160	
			Chuf-fa-tubbee				160	
125	Ho-gla			28	10	12 E.	640	
		Fah-lah-mah					320	
		Po-tah					320	
		Ath-tubbee					320	
128	Ick-glen-ahn-cha			18	10	8 E.	640	
		Ish-wah-ki-yah					320	
		Olah-la					320	
		Hick-a-te-mah					320	
131	E-lah-nubbee, or Chick-a-saw			17	11	8 E.	640	
137	Lu-ock-ho-mah			20	11	8 E.	640	Said sec. 20, T. 11, R. 8 E., located for the heirs of deceased claimant, conflicts with award to Ha-cubbee, which has been app.
140	Nock-a-na-chubbee			35	12	11 E.	640	
		Po-nubbee					320	
		Ah-nu-sa-cubbee					320	
			Mah-lah-ho-nah				160	
			Sah-ho-nah				160	
			Tah-ho-ba-tubbee				160	
141	Im-ubbee			31	13	7 E.	640	
		Ho-tam-bee					320	
		Phille-ah					320	
			Charley				160	
			William				160	
142	Tah-ho-ka			28	10	7 E.	640	
		Im-mah-no-wah-ho-nah					320	
143	Ish-te-mah-ka			10	11	6 E.	640	
		E-low-e-te-mah					320	
		Im-mock-ah-ho-nah					320	
			Ah-pa-sah-te-mah				160	
			Cun-noon-tah-cubbee				160	
138	Pis-subbee			12	11	11 E.	640	
			Op-pa-sah-he-mah				160	
			Low-in-tubbee				160	

A tabular statement of the cases arising under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, &c.—Continued.

No. of the case.	Name of claimant.	Names of children over ten at date of treaty.	Names of children under ten at date of treaty.	Residence at date of treaty.			No. acres allowed.	
148	I-con-nah			31	13	7 E.	640	
149	O-nah-cha-tubbee, or Ick-sa-nam-pulli.			2	13	5 E.	640	
			Ho-tah-lah-ha-mah				160	
			Rowle				160	
			Jim				160	
154	Charles Kearney			29	9	7 E.	640	
			Creesey				160	
			Wilson				160	
			Josephus				160	
152	Hi-o-tah			29	9	7 E.	640	
		Pah-sho-nah					320	
		Tus-cah-nin-tubbee					320	
153	Yock-a-ma-tubbee			32	13	5 E.	640	
			I-o-pun-a-chubbee				160	
			Lah-sa				160	
155	Po-tho-tah			8	11	6 E.	640	
		Cun-ne-tubbee					320	
158	Ah-mo-gla-tubbee			32	10	12 E.	640	
		Nock-a-mubbee					320	
		Tah-ho-ka					320	
		Ah-che-ah-tubbee					320	
		Nock-e-ah-chubbee					320	
		Con-che-te-mah					320	
		No-wah-chubbee					320	
		Ah-be-hah-tah					320	
			Cun-no-ma-tubbee				160	
			A-hu-tah				160	
160	Ho-yubbee			31	10	12 E.	640	
162	Cun-ne-tam-bee			34	14	5 E.	640	
		Hock-a-lo-tubbee					320	
			I-o-ka-to-nah				160	
			Maryann				160	
			David				160	
164	To-ki-ah Carnes			28	13	7 E.	640	
			Ah-ho-la-to-nah				160	
134	No-que-ah			12	10	11 E.	640	Said sec. 12, T. 10, R. 11 E. located for heirs of dec'd claimant.

			Min-te-ham-bee	SW. 1	10	11 E.	160	Said ¼ sec. 1, T. 10, R. 11 E., located for Min-te-ham-bee, conflicts with award to Ona-hago, which has been approved by the President.
170	Oglio			28	10	12 E.	640	
		Mah-la					320	
171	Lah-po-ka			32	13	5 E.	640	
		Ah-shah-la-tubbee					320	
		Charley					320	
			Haley				160	
			Bah-sa				160	
			Sofa				160	
172	Bah-na-tubbee			17	12	7 E.	640	
		Shah-nah					320	
		Ho-yo					320	
			Mon-ta				160	
			O-pe-ah-tubbee				160	
174	Tish-ah-ho-nubbee			11	11	6 E.	640	
		Me-ah-sho-nah					320	
175	Im-moon-tubbee			18	11	5 E.	640	
		Ick-ko-nah-ho-nah					320	
			Hol-bah-chubbee				160	
			Nah-ho-te-mah				160	
176	Shah-la-tah			6	11	8 E.	640	
		Pish-tan-ta-tubbee					320	
			Ish-tah-shubbee				160	
177	Tal-wah to-nah			20	10	8 E.	640	
		Yok-ko-mah					320	
178	Tick-bam-bee			11	11	6 E.	640	
			George				160	
180	O-kah-che-ah			21	11	6 E.	640	
		Ho-yo-pah					320	
179	Mah-ho-nah			20	10	8 E.	640	
		Im-mah-la-chubbee					320	
			Moon-tubbee				160	
			Wack-kin				160	
			Joses				160	
181	Im-mish-ti-yah			35	10	11 E.	640	
184	Ah-chah-pa-tubbee			13	9	6 E.	640	
		Oglah-ho-te-mah					320	
		To-mah-ko-nubbee					320	
186	Sho-mo-lah-ka			3	10	10 E.	640	
		Holla					320	
187	Ko-tah			19	10	12 E.	640	
			Cun-na-tam-bee				160	
189	E-ah-sha-tubbee			10	9	13 E.	640	
		Ma-ha-cha					320	
		Yock-a-to-nah					320	
		Illa-mo-to-nah					320	
190	Te-mah-lah			25	11	6 E.	640	
		Take-ubbee					320	

A tabular statement of the cases arising under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, &c.—Continued.

No. of the case.	Name of claimant.	Names of children over ten at date of treaty.	Names of children under ten at date of treaty.	Residence at date of treaty.			No. acres allowed.	
193	Nock-a-na-chubbee			16	12	7 E.	640	
		Ah-to-ma-tubbee					320	
			Ho-nah-hah-tubbee				160	
			Ish-tah-nubbee				160	
			Tick-ban-tubbee				160	
197	Lo-mah-ta-ka			27	11	6	640	
			Ta-ba-cha				160	
196	To-pah			26	12	11 E.	640	
		Ish-tah-lah					320	
		Ah-no-fa-nubbee					320	
		Me-ah-sho-tubbee					320	
			Yoko, or Tiyah				160	
195	Ah-na-chubbee			1	13	4 E.	640	
		Mock-ah-to-nah					320	
		Abba-ho-nah					320	
		Yock-o-tah-nubbee					320	
		Ho-te-nubbee					320	
			Dixon				160	
			Jessee				160	
200	Yock-a-ma-tubbee			17	11	5 E.	640	
			Ah-nook-tah-lubbee				160	
201	Tus-cah-tick-lah, or Yock-a-na-ho-mah.			17	12	7 E.	640	
		Pah-shah-ho-te-mah					320	
			Jackson				160	
206	Ah-noon-cha			8	13	7 E.	640	Said sec. 8, T. 13, R. 7 E., located for heirs of dec'd claimant.
208	Me-ah-shane-tubbee			28	10	12 E.	640	
		Im-me-ho-ba-tubbee					320	
209	Chille-tah			27	11	6 E.	640	
		Ish-to-mah-bone-chubbee					320	
		To-no-te-mah					320	
			Tille-mah				160	
			Min-tubbee				160	
210	Ta-kah						320	Claims under Lo-mah-tubbee, Case 95.
212	Ish-ta-mincha-tubee, or Mincha			19	9	7 E.	640	
		Ah-to-man-ka					320	
		Im-mah-lah-te-mah					320	

		Cunna-mam-bee					320
			Cun-noon-tah-chubbee				160
194	Ah-noon-pis-ah-cha, or He-tock-loo-ah.		Lah-pa-te-mah				160
				11	11	6 E.	640
		Oon-tah-yubbee					320
		Sah-la					320
213	Ah-to-bah			33	13	5 E.	640
			Jess				160
215	Yow-wah-to-nah			19	9	7 E.	640
		Illa-con-a-tubbee					320
219	Otim-po-nubbee			6	12	6 E.	640
			Sarah				160
			Jimsey				160
220	Ah-pa-sam-ba			18	9	8	640
			Yeahn, or Istean				160
221	Thock-o-fa-tubbee, or Thock-o-tubbee.			31	13	7 E.	640
		Im-mi-e ah-ho-to-nah					320
			Billy				160
229	Bah-na-tubbee			2	12	9 E.	640
		Alis					320
			Own-nubbee				160
231	E-ah-hok-ta			3	14	5 E.	640
		Pash-co-chubbee					320
233	Fah-lam-bee			32	16	5 E.	640
		Ma-la					320
			Ho-te-miah				160
			Chim-mah-la-tubbee				160
235	To-che-ah			1	13	4 E.	640
238	Pis-sah-mock-in-tubbee			14, 15	15	1 E.	640
		Wa-la-ho-nah					320
		Po-shah-tubbee					320
			Ah-pa-san-tubbee				160
241	Im-mah-lah-hubbee			25	10	8 E.	640
		I-ah-min-tubbee					320
15	Mon-tah, or Mon-tubbee			6	10	8 E.	640
		Te-ock-he-me-lubbee					320
		Ogle-mi-a					320
		One-ho-te-mah					320
43	Illa-hi-ah			30	12	7 E.	640
			Polla				160
			Silis				160
			Halla				160
66	Tish-oh-ham-bee			14	10	11 E.	640
		Lila					320
		Chuf-fa-to-no-la					320
			Stilla-chubbee				160
			Alow-a-ho-nah				160

A tabular statement of the cases arising under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, &c.—Continued.

No. of the case.	Name of claimant.	Names of children over ten at date of treaty.	Names of children under ten at date of treaty.	Residence at date of treaty.			No. acres allowed.	
59	Phille-ti-ah			26	12	8 E.	640	
		Stim-ah-ha-lubbee					320	
		Lismah					320	
		Stah-lubbee					320	
			Oo-nah-tubbee				160	
61	I-a-tah			26	12	8 E.	640	
			Pusley				160	
			Colick				160	
97	Ho-che-fo			27	11	8 E.	640	
			Ash-wah-chubbee				160	Ash-wah-chubbee's case, No. 255, consoli-
			I-to-chubbee				160	
			Cah-la-tubbee				160	
			Ish-to-mah-ho-nah				160	
242	O-nah-te-ah			11	10	11 E.	640	
243	E-mah-ho-ka			28	10	12 E.	640	
		Me-hi-a-to-nah					320	
77 and 68	Sha-ho-ka			26	15	7 E.	640	
		Tal-wah-hoke-ta					320	
			O-nah-tubbee				160	
168	Cun-ne-chubbee			33	13	5 E.	640	
			Sho-mah-hoke-ta				160	
			Tah-hock-a-ma-tubbee				160	
169	O-he-lane-tubbee			33	13	5 E.	640	
			Sam				160	
48	Chu-no-la			12	10	11 E.	640	
		No-se-ho-nah					320	
		E-ho-yo					320	
			Sta-ah-nubbee				160	
			A-o-na-ho-mah				160	
			Ish-te-ne-ahu-a-chubbee				160	
151	Wah-ki-ah			31	13	7 E.	640	
		Bi-o-glah					320	
239	Ahn-to-nah			32	14	7 E.	640	
			Tubbee				160	
256	Ho-te-ock-a			13	9	6 E.	640	

247	Lah-ma						320	Claims under John Belingonah.
252	Rachael Pickens			6	11	8 E.	640	
199	Im-mah-sah-cha			21	11	9 E.	320	Claims under Ho-cha.
53	Pa-subbee			17	11	5 E.	640	
253	Jeremiah Carney			4	9	5 E.	640	Said sec. 4, T. 9, R. 5 E. located for claimant.
		Harris					320	West half sec. 10, T. 9, R. 5 E. do. " child Harris.
		Martha					320	East half " 9 " 9 " 5 " do. " " Martha.
		Mima					320	East half " 10 " 9 " 5 " do. " " Mima.
			Daniel				160	S. east quar. " 3 " 9 " 5 " do. " " Daniel.
			Lila				160	S.W. ¼ of frac. sec. 9 of frac. S. E. ¼, S. 5, same T. & R., child Lila.
			Jonas				160	N.W. ¼ of frac. sec. 9 of frac. N. E. ¼. S. 5, same T. & R., child Jonas.
204	Nock-a-che-tubbee			4	11	8 E.	640	
			Ho-tam-bee				160	
136	Yock-ah			33	10	8 E.	640	
		Com-pa-lubbee					320	
		Me-ah-sho-nocka					320	
		Pus-sah-hah					320	
198	Quah-na			35	12	11 E.	640	
		Mi-yah					320	
		Mo-min-tubbee					320	
			No-la				160	
237	Ah-ho-gla-cha			32	14	7 E.	640	
		Ah-chah-fou-tubbee					320	
		Che-mi-o-ka					320	
			Peggy				160	
115	Ta-cubbee			25	11	6 E.	640	
		He-ne-ah-honah					320	
		Im-mock-fo-quah-tubbee					320	
			Ish-ton-te-mah				160	
129	Cun-ne-ah			21	11	13 E.	640	
		Ho-ta					320	
		Yi-o-ka					320	
111	Sho-ni-yah			34	14	5 E.	640	
		Vicey					320	
			Tahu-te-mah				160	
133	Wah-ha-chah						320	Claims under Yock-au-tubbee.
188	Hock-lah-to-nah			21	10	13 E.	640	
		Jessee					320	
234	Ho-te-nan-cha			32	13	5 E.	640	
		Ho-tah-ho-nah					320	
		I-a-hubbee					320	
			Sucky				160	

A tabular statement of the cases arising under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, &c.—Continued.

No. of the case.	Name of claimant.	Names of children over ten at date of treaty.	Names of children under ten at date of treaty.	Residence at date of treaty.			No. acres allowed.
236	Tom Wilson			7	12	9 E.	640
		Po-sha-to-nubbee					320
		Chuf-fa-tubbee					320
			Carson				160
			Ish-tim-a-so-ya				160
217	Che-cah-tah			35	9	7 E.	640
		Chick-e-sha					320
246	Ah-ta-hah			19	10	12 E.	640
		Mock-aiu-tubbee					320
		Illah-payn-to-nah					320
251	Ick-neth-lo			28	11	10 E.	640
250	Ho-to-nah			5	11	8 E.	640
			Pickens Cobb				160
			Amy Cobb				160
			Molly Cobb				160
78	Phil-le-ka-jah			34	21	3 W.	640
			Cun-ne-o-nah				160
			Oon-a-tam-bee				160
79	Cun-ne-ubbee			34	21	3 W.	640
		Ah-chah-fah-tubbee					320
			E-lah-noon-tubbee				160
			Um-me-hah-to-nah				160
81	Oon-nah-ho-ka			34	21	3 W.	640
		Cah-la-tubbee					320
		E-o-tah					320
83	Cun-ne-ah-tubbee			5	20	1 W.	640
			Anno-sa-tubbee				160
			A-bow-wa-to-nah				160
84	A-pock-ah-mah			5	20	1 W.	640
85	Bah-fo-cubbee			31	21	1 W.	640
		Ho-to-mah					320
		To-ma					320
		No-ah-ho-tubbee					320
			Sila				160
			Me-ah-tubbee				160
			Lila				160
86	To-mah-la-cha			4	21	3 W.	640
		Hoppah-lah-tubbee					320
			Pis-sah-ha-mah				160

88	Is-cum-mah			31	21	1 W.	640
89	Bah-pis-sah			31	21	1 W.	640
		Peggy					320
		John					320
232	A-he-ah-tubbee			3	14	6 E.	640
		Cun-ah-he-mah					320
			Lah-sa				160
			Yock-o-tah-lubbee				160
132	E-no-wah			10	10	11 E.	640
		Ke-ah-na-chubbee					320
			Ma-hin-to-nah				160
214	Im-mar-thla-chubbee			4	12	7 E.	640
		Tick-a-lin-tubbee					320
		Lah-pah-ho-nah					320
		Me-ah-tim-ah					320
			Com-pah-lubbee				160
			Cun-noon-tambee				160
87	Oon-nah-ho-ka			31	21	2 W.	640
		Ho-pah-cubbee					320
		Lucy					320
			Tennessee				160
			Jimmy				160
			Peter				160
225	Nock-a-na-ho-nubbee			18	9	8 E.	640
			Ogle-mi-o-nah				160
157	Pa-sa-tubbee			27	10	7 E.	640
		I-o-nubbee					320
		Ah-che-ah-ho-nah					320
			Amos				160
109	Ah-po-to-tubbee			27	11	8 E.	640
		Ah-chah-fah-te-mah					320
224	Ah-no-la-ho-yo			31	13	7 E.	640
		Tish-o-ham-bee					320
		Tal-wah-ham-bee					320
		Tus-ke-ah-lick-ah					320
		Ah-no-yo-ka					320
			Me-hah-to-nah				160
			Onah-hubbee				160
130	Ah-chu-nau-tubbee			26	10	7 E.	640
		Ho-tah-ho-nah					320
		Im-mah-ho-nah					320
		Cun-ne-o-to-nah					320
		Olah-lin-tubbee					320
			Nock-ish-to-nubbee				160
			Lewis				160
108	Cah-to-nah			24	11	6	640
123	Ah-took-ko			18	9	8	640
			William				160
			Mason				160

A tabular statement of the cases arising under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, &c.—Continued.

No. of the case.	Name of claimant.	Names of children over ten at date of treaty.	Names of children under ten at date of treaty.	Residence at date of treaty.			No. acres allowed.
92	Salla-ho-yo			16	21	1 W.	640
		E-ah-mock-in-tubbee					320
		Ogla-no-wah-cha					320
			Polla				160
51	No-ah-to-nubbee			26	12	8 E.	640
			Thompson				160
159	Peggy Taylor			8	15	2 E.	640
		Thomas W. Foster					320
		George W. Foster					320
		Elijah G. Foster					320
			Pirena Taylor				160
			Hester A. Taylor				160
			David F. Taylor				160
115	Me-lin-ge-li-ah			29	13	12	640
			Eliza				160
112	Ho-bah-tish-ubbee			33	13	11 E.	640
		Pa-sa-chubbee					320
		E-lo-na-chubbee					320
		E-took-la-ha-nah					320
		Jackson					320
		Lah-pa-nubbee					320
			E-ma-la-ho-nah				160
107	A-pa-li-ah-o-ka			4	12	12	640
		Rachael					320
		Martha					320
		Alexander, or Alick					320
111	Ha-to-na			33	13	11 E.	640
		Tish-a-ho-nubbee					320
		Hoke-ta					320
		Chuf-fa-ta-no-la					320
		Hock-a-lo-tubbee					320
		Filla-moon-tubbee					320
47	Ona-cha			11	11	6 E.	640
		E-cha-pat-ubbee					320
		E-o-ka					320
		A-cha					320
		No-a-ho-na					320
		Sally					320
			Allison				160

56	Oon-tau-tubbee			21	11	9 E.	640	
			Betsy				160	
98	David Bell			10	12	12 E.	640	
			Winney				160	
			Lila				160	
144	Ho-bah-tubbee			3	10	6 E.	640	
		Hannah					320	
		Sto-mah-chubbee					320	
		Wah-kio-nubbee					320	
			Ah-lah-ho-te-mah				160	
82	Pierre Durant			26	15	5 E.	640	Said sec. 26, T. 15, R. 5 E. located for claimant.
		George Durant					320	East half sec. 35, T. 15, R. 5 E. located for child George.
		Viney Durant					320	West half sec. 35, T. 15, R. 5 E. located for child Viney.
		Silvester Durant					320	South half sec. 36, T. 15, R. 5 E. located for child Silvester.
		Jefferson Durant					320	South half sec. 34, T. 15, R. 5 E. located for child Jefferson.
			Isham Durant				160	N. West quar. sec. 36, T. 15, R. 5 E. located for child Isham.
			Sophia Durant				160	N. East quar. sec. 34, T. 15, R. 5 E. located for child Sophia.
68	Tal-wah-hoke-ta							Rejected.
202	I-a-mah							Consolidated.
80	Vicey							Rejected.
63	E-a-ho-ka							Rejected.
45	Ah-che-ah							Rejected.
211	Ha-lah							Rejected.
104	To-nah-ho-yo							Rejected.
90	Lucey							Dismissed.
223	No-wah-to-nah							Rejected.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1st. As to the customs and usages of the Choctaws in relation to marriages, heads of families, adoption, &c., see Greenwood Lefloore's general deposition before the present board.

2nd. As to the signification at Lefloore's at the annuity, see Wilson's, Cobb's, Pickens', Pah-lubbee, and Socka-tubbee's, deposition before the former board, and Ellis', Crowder's, Kelly's, Chas. Durant's, We-shock-she-ho-mah's, and Pish-o-piah's before the present board.

3rd. As to signification of the Durants, see general deposition of Pierre Durant and Vicey before the former board.

4th. As to taking 19th article reservations on failure to secure the benefits of 14th article, see I. D. Boyd's deposition taken before the present board.

5th. As to the return of Indians from the West, see Lefloore's, Parker's, Harper's, and Grove's deposition before the present board, and Crosse's before the former board.

6th. As to the circumstances attending the execution of the treaty and the importance of the 14th article, see Greenwood Lefloore's general deposition taken before present board.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *August 18th*, 1843.

Messrs. CLAIBORNE, GRAVES & TYLER,

Herbert's P. O., Neshoba County, Missi.:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of —— July, 1843, has been received, and with it the proof in 190 claims, adjudicated by you, and 8 of the cases returned by Messrs. Murray and Vroom, which were referred for your action—the papers in No. 165, which you state is suspended, not being transmitted—also the judgments in 198 cases, including that in No. 165, suspended as above stated; also a list of cases adjudicated; a list of depositions, and the depositions mentioned in that list; a tabular statement of the cases; minutes of evidence taken by Commissioner Claiborne, and the copy of the evidence taken by Commissioner Graves. The eight cases of Murray & Vroom, above mentioned, are No. 82, Jeremiah Carney; No. 115, Melingeliah; 98, David Bell; 56, Oon-tan-tubbee; 47, Achain; 111, Ho-to-na; 107, Afalia-hoka, and 112, Hoba-tish-ubbee. No. 82 does not appear to be included in your report. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of cases No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 14, 17, 16, 23, 25, 31, & 32; a list of those cases and the judgments on them, with your letter of 12th of May last, accompanied by the general depositions mentioned in a list herewith; also your two letters of 15th May last, with the papers mentioned as therein inclosed. I have also received by the hands of Gen'l A. Anderson, of Tenn., the evidence and your decisions on the claim of Ema-lubbee, No. 48, and Ho-tikoh, No. 114, reported by Messrs. Murray & Vroom, and thereafter referred for your consideration. The list of locations made for the claims allowed by Messrs. Murray & Vroom, and confirmed by the decision of this department is now in hands and as soon as made out will be sent to you.

I am, &c.,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.
Commissioner.

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
HILLSBOROUGH, SCOTT CO., MISSISSIPPI,
Nov. 7th, 1843.

SIR: It is currently reported here that certain interested persons are endeavoring to induce the department to believe that the Hopahka cases do not fall within the provisions of the 9th section of the act of 1842, as all the contracts have been made subsequent to the expiration of the five years; and upon this shewing that they are asking for the scrip.

It is my duty, as an officer of the government appointed to investigate these claims, to notify you that this representation, if any such has been made, is false. All those Indians contracted *within* the five years ensuing the ratification of the last treaty, with Wm. M. Gwin, Charles Fisher & Co., who represented themselves as the agents of Gen'l. Jackson, as I am credibly informed. It is true, in order to evade the aforesaid 9th section, new instruments have been executed by those Indians to John B. Forester, and others to Hugh McDunold & Jesse Clemens, but the original contracts are still in existence; Gwin, Fisher & Co., are claiming under them, and Forester is pledged to enforce those old contracts in the division of the spoils. This understanding has been had with Forester. He has made the same agreement with Col. Alexander Young, one of the original partners, as Young informed me this day. Judge Wright & others who have not had, as yet, the same understanding with Forester, are threatening to get out an injunction to stay the

payment of the scrip, if it shall have been paid out on these Hopahka cases.

These are facts, sir, susceptible of proof in a court of justice. They are facts I propose to shew in our forthcoming investigation. Forester boasts that he has already secured 30,000 acres of the land patented to the Indians, and if the department authorizes the payment of scrip, the Indians are so drilled, so deceived, and so frightened, they will immediately endorse the whole of it over to Forester, a heavy portion of which is to be paid out to Gwin & Co. under the old contracts.

I urge it upon the department to recommend a revision of the law as to land & scrip. The contracts made with the Indians are all fraudulent. No court of equity will enforce them. Land is of little use to the Indian. It is not convertible into cash, & it fixes him to the soil, when the policy is to emigrate him. He cannot cultivate it. The moment he receives his patent some cormorant speculator claims one-half of it under these fraudulent contracts, & the residue is soon lost by improvidence or sold for taxes. If you issue scrip, payable to him & assignable by him, you still leave him in the power of the speculator. He will endorse it over the instant it is paid into his hands, & thus be robbed of one-half, or the whole, of his indemnity. Why not have the law so altered as to fund the amount due to those Indians whose claims shall be allowed by the board and sanctioned by the department, paying them only the interest after they shall have been emigrated, nothing while they remain? This would induce them all to emigrate; indeed many are anxious now to go. They have been frightened into it with threats of prosecution for bigamy, Sabbath-breaking, exercising tribal jurisdictions, &c., contrary to our statute of 1829; threats made by Forester, who opposed their emigration until your instructions to Mr. McRae (prohibiting payment of scrip until they emigrated) came out. These Indians are all improvident; habitually intemperate & incapable of managing their affairs. The mode I suggest you know how to consider or appreciate; but I assure you under the present plan those unfortunate beings will be stripped without remorse & without a shadow of justice.

A most stupendous fraud is on foot. I affirm it on my personal & official responsibility. I am capable of demonstrating it. If the scrip is authorized to be paid, previous to the contemplated investigation by the board, an investigation prompted by yourself when you enclosed the charges made by Gen'l. Grant, these speculators, fattened upon the spoils of the ignorant and impoverished Indian, will have achieved all they desire, & our future proceedings will be a farce. We have appointed an agent to collect testimony; testimony has been collected; numerous witnesses have been summoned; the public has been notified of our proposed investigation, and I must most respectfully *protest* against the covert attempt of men (who contrived to have their cases passed by perjured witnesses, & to deceive the board) to procure the payment of the scrip upon a false statement of facts at the department. If these be frauds, *here* they were perpetrated; *here* are the parties; *here* the witnesses; *here* a tribunal appointed to detect them.

I know, sir, your anxious desire to protect the interests of the government, and at the same time do justice to the unfortunate Indian, & this must be my excuse for writing you again. I admit that I have been deceived. The Hopahka cases should never have been sent on. When I discovered my error, I advised the department to suspend them all. I took this step, and have since the adjournment of the board continued my investigations in the face of a bitter opposition, in defiance of powerful men, at the risk of reputation, it may be at the hazard of

life, but I am discharging a solemn duty and atoning for an official error. My deliberate opinion is that not one dollar of scrip should be now issued or paid out.

My colleagues have probably been detained by inclement weather, or this letter should be presented to them.

I have the honor to be, with profound respect, yr mo. ob. sert.,

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.

The Hon'ble T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, *C. I. Aff's.*

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.
Dec'r 1, '43.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Answers of Samuel Cobb to interrogatories propounded to him 12th November, 1843, by John Johnston, through Elias, an interpreter.

Answer to 1st interg. I did inform Col. Claiborne that I had allotted to my first wife and children by her a fair portion of my property, and desired him to secure the residue to the children of my present wife.

Answer 2nd. I frequently requested him to have the residue of my property secured to the children of my second wife, and to become the trustee, as I had confidence in him as he had always given me good advice.

Answer 3rd. I did give him a list of the property I wished secured to those children, at my house, and went to Colonel Forrester's, with my wife, at Col. Claiborne's request, who told me that he would get Col. Forrester's aid in drawing up the papers.

Answer 4th. Col. Forrester was present when Col. Claiborne made the paper; it was read over and interpreted by Jno. Ellis. Col. Forrester said it was all right; I then signed it and Col. Forrester also signed it.

Answer 5th. Col. Forrester was my lawyer and adviser at that time.

Answer 6th Col. Claiborne never did abuse Col. Forrester to me at any time, or try in any way to prejudice me against him.

Answer 7th. Col. Claiborne did frequently tell me that it would have been better if none of my people had ever signed a paper; that it was the gift of the bad not of the good spirit; that he had nothing to do with what me and my people had done, but advised me to make no more papers, and to keep in my own hands whatever the government might give me.

Answer 8th. Col. Claiborne did often tell me he had no interest in my claims; that he wanted none; that his office would prevent his having any, and that he advised me as a friend of my people and as an officer of the government.

Answer 9th. Col. Claiborne did frequently tell me that my people one day had to leave; that they were making nothing in Leake, and that if I staid in the country I had better settle down on the bay than stay where I was, and where the whites were so thick.

Ans'r 10th. Col. Forrester did often promise me & my people that he would buy a large tract of land in Leake or some other county, and that me and my people should stay in the county, and that I should be principal chief.

Answer 11th. Doctor Gwin, when he came to my house some years ago to make contracts, said that Gen'l Jackson had sent him as agent, and that we should not emigrate west; that he would give us one-half of all the lands we were entitled to.

Answer 12th. I sent We-shock-she-ho-ma privately from Col. Forrester's council, on Pearl River, to Col. Claiborne, at Yazoo Old Town, and when he returned he told me that Col. Claiborne said myself and headmen must all come up to the big council at Yazoo to hear McRae talk, and if I could not come that he and McRae would meet us all at another place and talk to us.

Answer 13th. When we got to Yazoo Old Town Col. Claiborne told me and my warriors to go and hear McRae talk; that he was my friend and the son of my Great Father; that we must listen well to what he said, and then shake him by the hand, which we done.

Answer 14th. Col. Forrester had a long talk written for me to deliver to McRae when he first came to Hopahka, refusing to listen to the talk of the government, and telling how badly we had been treated. That talk was read over to me and would have been made but for Col. Claiborne. He told me to get my headmen together that night at my house; we met, and Col. Claiborne met and gave us a long talk, through John Ellis, in which he told us not to oppose the wishes of the government or our Great Father; after which I refused to give the talk Col. Forrester had prepared, and delivered the talk Col. Clairborne advised me to give.

An. 15th. I asked Col. Claiborne the last time I saw him to loan me twenty-five dollars to buy provisions; he told me he had loaned two hundred dollars to Col. Forrester and had no more; he sent an order to Col. Forrester for twenty-five dollars. I got the order and Colonel Forrester paid me the amount.

An. 16th. Col. Claiborne always told me that he never would accept of any land, money, or scrip from an Indian.

An. 17th. I desired Col. Claiborne, when he was drawing my deed, that I wanted him to secure part of my land in the same way. He stated that he could not do so, because he was a commissioner & could have nothing to do with Indian lands, but that Colonel Forrester could do it for me if I wished it.

These are the answers given by Col. Samuel Cobb to the interrogatories herewith filed propounded by the undersigned through Elias, an Indian interpreter, familiar with both English and Choctaw. Cobb stated, moreover, that he went to Yazoo Town to hear McRae expressly at Claiborne's request; that after shaking hands with McRae and Claiborne he returned to his camp intending to return next morning to see Claiborne, in whom he had much confidence, but the next morning Forrester would not allow him to return, saying "that Claiborne *would not act;* that Claiborne would not do their business," and hurried and rushed them home. In a day or two after he got home, Cobb said that one Bill Gordon and one Parker came to his house, and enquired for Claiborne and wished to stay all night. He declined to let them stay. They said they wanted to kill Claiborne, and had come there to kill him expecting he would be there. They then went off and fired off their guns, alarming him and his family, telling one of them that she would have to be taken to jail if she refused to make a certain statement. "Shortly afterwards," said Cobb, "these same two men came back to my house. Gordon said he was a justice of the peace & was bound to see the law enforced. He told me I was charged with stealing a yearling, with bigamy, with working on Sunday, and with lending a gun to kill an Indian on a charge of witchcraft; that they would send me to the penitentiary unless I would agree to go west, and, if I would, he would suspend the warrant against me for twelve months, which would give me time to get away." "I then," says Cobb, "applied to my counsel, Col. Forrester, for relief against these threats," but he said it was the

law & there was no relief, and he could do nothing. Thus alarmed for liberty and property, I consented to hold a council and stated to the people my situation, and we all agreed to go if they would pay the scrip or money into our hands and settle our land claims. My agent, Forrester, never told me the nature of the scrip. I know nothing of our rights. They never told me of the danger of our signing away our scrip. I am harassed with these men. I am tired of them. My heart hurts me. I want to get away from them. I have a great deal more to say to you, but you have not time to hear me. Tell my son (Col. Claiborne) I love him, that I have been mightily scared, but that I shall go to see him. Forrester wants me to sign another paper about my property.

JOHN JOHNSTON, SENR.
his
ELIAS, + *Interpreter.*
mark.

Personally appeared before the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Scott and State of Mississippi, John Johnston, senr., and Elias, a Choctaw, and made oath that they of their own free will visited Saml. Cobb, in Leake County, on the 12th instant, and put to him the seventeen interrogatories hereunto attached, the said Johnston being familliar with the Choctaw language. and the said Elias speaking it perfectly, and being also familiar with the English tongue, and that the said Cobb gave substantially and in effect, and as they verily believe, the foregoing answers to the interrogatories, one after the other, and then made substantially, but in stronger terms, the above statement. And further that he seemed greatly distressed.

JOHN JOHNSTON, SENR.
his
ELIAS, + *Interpreter.*
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th November, 1843.

ABNER LACK, *J. P.*

A true copy from the original.

P. BAYLY, *Secretary.*

HILLSBOROUGH, 14*th Nov.*, 1843.

To the Hon. T. H. CRAWFORD, *Com. Ind. Affairs:*

SIR: On the 8th May last I informed you that with the view of carrying out your views & the policy of my State in emigrating the Indians, I had set about acquiring a personal influence over the leading men, & had caused myself to be adopted as the son of Capt. Cobb, the most influential man in the Nation. I explained to you that it was necessary to do so, in order to counteract successfully the selfish views of agents who have always promised that they should not be emigrated, and who, even in their contracts made as far back as 1837, bound themselves to locate these Indians *all in a body*, promising Cobb that he should resume his former powers & jurisdiction. My influence over the Indians became very great, & but for me they would never have attended the council at Yazoo village. For the aid I rendered towards the emigration of the Indians I refer to the correspondence of J. J. McRae, emigrating agent, with you from Hopahka, Vicksburg, & Yazoo village.

It was my intention at the Yazoo village, at the council aforesaid, to have exhorted the Indians to immediate emigration, but I discovered there that there was a project on foot to make them endorse over their scrip prior to emigration, or to sign an instrument to deliver one-half of

it when they went west, & to pay any charges certain speculators might have against them out of the other half, and also to reap a profit from the government out of the emigration itself; and I refused to talk to the Indians, & avowed my intention to warn them not to endorse over a dollar of their scrip to any one; that Congress intended it for them, & not for the white man.

When Gwin & Forester learned this they ran off their Indians to Hopahka; told them I would not do their business for them, and endeavored to pursuade Cobb that I had sought to defraud him. The board adjourned about this time, and it was previously understood that I would go by Cobb's on my route home. The night I was expected at Cobb's, as you will see by Cobb's statement, two white men, Gordon and Parker, the former a partner & agent of Gwin's, in a small way, & the latter a tool of Forester's, and who were disappointed in not getting scrip, went to Cobb's, armed, with the view of taking my life. I fortunately changed my route. Gwin stated at the Yazoo council, to Col. Alex. Young and others interested, "that they would get their scrip in three hours but for Col. Claiborne." Yes, sir; I prevented this most nefarious design. I incurred all the responsibility, and for this have been traduced & even my life threatened.

Several months ago Col. Cobb applied to me to secure four small negroes & some other property to his children, & insisted on my being his trustee, as he was the old friend of my father. He insisted on this, & I became his trustee, the deed being of record, & Forester, an attorney-at-law, & his counsel, & the U. S. interpreter, being witnesses. Even this matter these cormorant speculators have seized upon.

You will perceive that these men resorted to the most infamous steps to intimidate this honest but ignorant man, and to induce him to force his people to indorse over their scrip, or to sign papers binding themselves to do so after they went west. Have even threatened him with the penitentiary! You have no idea, sir, of the gross corruption that is at work. I am resolved to expose it, if I have to lay all the facts before Congress & attend there in person. Unless the law is changed & the indemnity allowed to the Indian funded, he will be stripped of everything. If this be done, the agents of the gov't can emigrate them without difficulty.

I am prepared with the documentary proof to show all I have communicated to you. If any scrip has been issued upon the cases tried by this board, I entreat you, sir, in the name of justice & of humanity, to order your agent here to suspend it. Those cases have been decided on perjured testimony. I have communicated these views to several members of Congress, for at the hazard of my life this fraud shall not be consummated. I intend to furnish my documents to the members from this State. I believe, sir, it would greatly comport with the public interests to direct me to attend in person at the department & on the Com. of Ind. Aff's.

I have the honor to be, mo. resp. y'r ob. s't.

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE,
U. S. Comm.

P. S.—Since the 27th Aug., when the board adjourned, I have rec'd no communication from the Dep't. My colleagues are still detained on the way, I presume, by low water.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.
Nov. 28, '43.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

The general deposition of Joseph Hodges, of Leake County, Mississippi, taken before the commissioners the 2d day of January, 1843, to be used in all cases when applicable.

The said JOSEPH HODGES, being duly sworn, says that he is acquainted with the manner of taking numbers of land according to the survey, of tracing the lines, & examining corners; that he has frequently been engaged in such business; that he lately went, in company with Pom-fil-lah & Te-ahe-nin-tubbee, to ascertain the residences at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek of the Choctaw heads of families residing at that time on Kin-took-tah Creek, in the county of Madison; that said Pom-fil-lah & Te-ahe-nin-tubbee went with him to show him the places where the houses of the Choctaws stood at the date of said treaty, & did, in every instance when deponent took the numbers, go with him to the spots where they said the houses stood, or point out to him the cabins still standing; that at every place from which the cabin of the Indian had been removed there were signs still remaining of the place having formerly been occupied by a dwelling, such as fruit trees, china trees, & embankments, foundations of chimneys, &c.; that the two Choctaws accompanying him appeared to be perfectly well acquainted with the corners of the different sections embracing the former settlement of their people on said creek, & in every instance but one went with deponent directly to the corner he wished to find; in that instance they were compelled to hunt about & trace the lines before they could find it. This was the southwest corner of sec. No. 4, township 11, range 5, near the former residence of Cun-ne-moon-tubbee. Deponent used no interpreter, as he is sufficiently acquainted with the Choctaw language to understand their meaning in common matters of business, the said Choctaws who accompanied him being also somewhat acquainted with the English language; that in all cases the two Choctaws with him agreed as to the places of residence of the heads of families at the dates of the treaty; that the following numbers placed opposite to the names of heads of families are the proper numbers designating the quarter section in each case upon which the dwelling of the head of the family stood at the date of the treaty agreeably to the places shown to said deponent by the two Choctaws with him, viz:

The place of	Tah-nin-tubbee	was upon the	N. E. ¼	of	sec. 19,	towns.	11,	range	5	east.
"	Ish-to-nan-chi	"	S. E. ¼	"	20,	"	11,	"	5	"
"	Ish-pah-na	"	S. W. ¼	"	17,	"	11,	"	5	"
"	Pis-took-cha	"	N. E. ¼	"	29,	"	11,	"	5	"
"	Pom-fil-lah	"	S. W. ¼	"	18,	"	11,	"	5	"
"	Pis-sah-hoke-a-tubbee	"	N. W. ¼	"	20,	"	11,	"	5	"
"	So-kin-nah	"	S. W. ¼	"	18,	"	11,	"	5	"
"	Yim-ma	"	S. W. ¼	"	18,	"	11,	"	5	"
"	Pah-hah-cho	"	S. W. ¼	"	4,	"	11,	"	5	"

This deponent says that in examining the foregoing lands for the purpose of taking the numbers, he observed that there was extensive improvements upon them, & that a part of every one of the above-mentioned sections was in cultivation except section 29, which section, as the former residence of the Indians, was said to be near the corner. He did not examine any further than to ascertain the number of the quarter upon which said residence was situated. Deponent was informed that the Indian family living on this last-mentioned quarter section was driven off by a white man. This information was given by another white man living in the neighborhood. The house of the Indian residing on this sec. 29 was near the line of section 20, which embraced about half of his field. A white man is now living on sec. 20, about three hundred yards

from the former residence of the Indian on sec. 29; that said deponent in every instance went & examined the corners of this section & traced the lines of survey; that said deponent has no interest in any manner or shape in the above lands or in the claims of the above-specified Indians.

JOSEPH HODGES.

Sworn to & subscribed before us, at Hopahkah, this 2d January, 1843.

J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

Pom-fil-lah & Te-ahe-nin-tubbee, full-blood Choctaws, being duly sworn before the commissioners, say that they accompanied Joseph Hodges on his recent tour to take numbers of land on Kin-took-tah Creek; that they went with him to show him the places where the Choctaws lived at the date of the treaty; that they were at that time well acquainted with the Choctaws settled on said creek, & with their several improvements, the cabins they occupied, &c.; that they both resided in the immediate neighborhood of the other Choctaws on said creek; that they remained there until after the country was surveyed, & knew then the corners of the sections were within the bounds of the Choctaw settlements; that they designated & pointed out to said Hodges the particular spots upon which the houses of the Choctaws stood at the date of the treaty, & told him the name of each head of a family who resided at each particular place at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that among the number of those whose former residences were pointed out are the following names of heads of families, viz: Tah-nin-tubbee, Ish-to-nan-chi, Ish-pah-na, Pis-took-cha, Pom-fil-lah, Pis-sah-hoke-a-tubbee, So-kin-nah, Yim-ma, Pah-hah-cho, who all resided at the date of the treaty at the several places pointed out by us to said Hodges. And the deponents say that they have no interest in any manner or shape in the above lands, or in the claims of the above-specified Indians, except as to deponent, Pom-fil-lah, in his own case.

POM-FIL-LAH, his + mark.
TEAHE-NIN-TUBBEE, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed 2 Ja'ry, 1843, before us.

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

The general deposition of John D. Boyd, of Leake County, Mississippi taken before the commissioners, to be read in evidence in all cases when it maybe applicable.

The said JOHN D. BOYD, being duly sworn, says that he has for a long time been acquainted with Ah-sho-le-tah, Tus-ca-ho-mah, Ho-te-mi-ah, Levi Jones, Tobias Ward, Tish-a-ho-mit-tah, Shotah or Shoto, Stim-mul-le-ha-chah, and Ho-pi-ah-ho-mah, Choctaws, of whom three, viz, Ho te-mi-ah, Tish-a-ho-mit-tah, and Ho-pi-ah-ho-mah, are now dead; that he became acquainted with them shortly after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, having about that time commenced trading among them, and that his acquaintance with them & the survivors of them has been kept up ever since; that deponent soon after the treaty, & about the time he first became acquainted with them, understood that they had applied for the five years' stay undor the 14th article of said treaty; that upon the arrival of the agent for locating Choctaw reservations, about three years after the treaty, it was ascertained that the names of the Choctaws above mentioned were not on either of the lists of 14th

article reserves returned by the registering agent, W. Ward, to the War Department and to the locating agent, Martin, & that no locations could be made for them under that article; that this deponent, aware of these facts, & having a desire to protect as far as he could the interests of the ignorant Choctaws of his acquaintance, advised them, as they were likely to lose their reservations under the 14th article of the treaty through the negligence of the registering agent, Ward, to apply for land under the 19th article, so as to save their homes before the lands upon which they resided should be sold by government; that the persons above named all acted in accordance with the advice of deponent, and that deponent himself made applications to the locating agent, Martin, for reservations under the 19th article of the treaty for all of them except Ho-pi-ah-ho-mah and Stim-mul-le-ha-chah; that these reservations were made by said locating agent agreeably to the applications of deponent, the quantity of land reserved in each case having been determined by a reference to Armstrong's register, showing how much land every Choctaw citizen had in cultivation at the time of the treaty; that deponent does not recollect whether he had a reservation made for Ho-pi-ah-ho-mah, but knows that his cousin, Gordon D. Boyd, procured one to be made for Stim-mul-le-ha-chah in the same manner in which he procured reservations for all the others named in this deposition; that these reservations obtained by deponent were made, as appears from the date of the certificates of location, on the 18th day of November, 1835. Deponent further saith, that on stating to the locating agent at the time these reservations were applied for the circumstances of these cases of 14th article claimants whose names had not been preserved & properly returned to the War Department, said agent requested deponent to advise all the Indians of his acquaintance in similar circumstances to apply for lands under the 19th article of the treaty.

This deponent further saith that he is confident that if the names of the above-mentioned Choctaws had been duly returned as applicants for land under the 14th article of the treaty they would never have applied for the benefit of the 19th article, & that they were driven to this alternative solely by the faithless & careless conduct of the registering agent in not returning them as applicants for land under the 14th article of the treaty. And deponent further saith that he has no interest whatever in any claim made, or to be made, by any of the Choctaws named in this deposition for lands, scrip, or other compensation under the said treaty.

J. D. BOYD.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 7th Ja'ry, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

The general deposition of Onubbee, full-blooded Choctaw, taken before the commissioners at Hopahka, to be read in evidence in all cases to which it may be applicable.

Said ONUBBEE, being sworn, says that in the summer after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, & a short time before the annuity at Leflore's, he attended a council at Hopiahhomah's, which had been called by him; that there was a considerable number of the Indians residing in the neighborhood at said council; that Hopiahhomah made a speech to them explaining the provisions of the 14th article; that Trihopiah responded to the speech that he had made up his mind to remain the 5 years & take the benefit of the 14th article; that all who were present

seemed to be of the same mind. The following heads of families, as well as he can recollect, were present at said council:

Ish pah nee.	Cah lahonah.
Poshishtiyah.	Chilletah.
Ish tim me hoya.	Lomahtubbee.
Ha chah.	Tishhomah.
Icon nah.	Elambee.
Wah kiah.	Minchubbee.
Ith cotubbee.	Enowah.
Nasakah.	Imubbee.
Tak ah.	Phillemah.
Hochefo.	Temi yola.
Ah lock ka cha or Kachah.	Ahfah mo ah.
Min cha.	Yowah tonah.
Cochah tubbee.	Im mahobah chubbee.
Im moontubbee.	Hoti mi ya.
Lomah tubbee.	Pahna.
Hopiahhomah.	Akah che ah.
Hotenanchubbee.	Eahchubbee.
Cunnehochubbee or Tom chito.	Tah nin tubbee.
Tishopiah.	Ish tam ahah.
Emah lubbee.	Ow wah teah.
Ow we cha.	Hotambee or Ick bush ko.
Lomah takah.	Onubbee.

That a number of persons were selected at said council to assist Trihopia in giving their names & the number of their children to the agent Ward correctly; that deponent, among others, was selected for this purpose, and set out with the rest to go to Ward's house, but his horse having been taken sick a short distance from this place, he returned home and the others went on. He afterwards learned that they applied to Ward to have the names of all registered, but that he refused to register them. He said, at the same time, that if they would meet him at Leflore's at the time of the annuity, he would then see about it. They all, accordingly, went to the annuity at Leflore's for that purpose, and were all collected in a body trying to get in to see Ward to have their names put down, when they were met by those coming out of the house, who said that he would register no more names.

The deponent states the foregoing facts are true so far as he states as of his own knowledge, and so far as they depend upon the information of others, he believes to be true.

ONUBBEE, his + mark.

Taken & sworn to before us this 18th January, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES,
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

The general deposition of Tishopia, a full-blood Choctaw, taken before the commissioners, to be read in evidence in all cases in which it is applicable.

The said TISHOPIA, being sworn, says: That in the summer after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and a few days after the council of Cobb's people at Turnbull's, and a short time before the annuity at Ben Leflore's in that year, Ho-pi-ah-ho-mah called a council at his own house for the purpose of ascertaining the persons who wished to take the five years' stay under the 14th article of the treaty; that when the people

met at said council, said Hopiahhomah made a speech to them, and told them that all who wished to stay five years & take the benefit of the 14th art. must give in their names with the numbers of their children over ten years of age living with them & not married, & the numbers of their children under ten years, to be taken to the agent, Ward, to be registered. The following heads of families were present & all gave in their names, with the numbers of their children, to be carried to Ward to be registered. Whether there were any more present he does not now recollect, but remembers that all who were present gave in their names, & that all the persons whose names follow were present, viz:

1. Ho pi-ah-ho-mah.
2. Tish-o-pi-ah.
3. Tish-ho-mah.
4. Hote-nah-chubbee.
5. Lomah-tubbee.
6. Cunne-ho-chubbee or Tom-chito.
7. Im-moon-tubbee.
8. E-lam-bee.
9. Co-chah-tubbee.
10. E-no-wah.
11. Min-cha.
12. Min-chubbee.
13. Pah-na.
14. Tah-nin-tubbee.
15. Onubbee.
16. Ow-wah-teah.
17. Emah-lubbee.
18. Lomah-ta-kah.
19. Ish-tam-a-hah.
20. Ho-tam-bee or Ick-bush-ko.
21. Ow-we-cha.
22. Cah-la-ho-nah.
23. Chi-le-tah.
24. O-kah-che-ah.
25. Ish-pah-nee.
26. Na-sa-kah.
27. Po-shish-ti-yah.
28. Ta-kah.
29. Ish-tim-mi-ho-ya.
30. Ah-lock-ka-cha or Ka-chah.
31. Ha-chach.
32. Ho-che-fo.
33. I-con-nah.
34. Im-ubbee.
35. Wah-ki-ah.
36. Ah-fah-mo-ah.
37. Ith-co-tubbee.
38. Phil-le-mah.
39. Ho-te-mi-ya.
40. Te-mi-yo-la.
41. Yow-ah-to-nah.
42. E-ah-chubbee.
43. Im-mah-ho-bah-chubbee.

That deponent acted as the light horseman of Hopiahhomah, his captain, and it was his duty to attend to the business of the people. The above names were, therefore, confided to him to carry to Ward, & if there were any other persons at the council whose names he has omitted they were also confided to him. Deponent says that persons besides Hopiahhomah & himself were selected out of the different neighborhoods & connections of the people who attended the council to aid & assist him in giving in the names of the heads of families & numbers of children over & under 10 y's of age to the agent, Ward, correctly; that these persons accompanied Hopiahahhomah & himself to the agency, and deponent believes from the manner in which they were selected, on account of their connection & residence, that they could have enabled him to give a correct list of all the heads of families who attended said council, as well as the number of children over & under ten years of age belonging to each family to the agent, Ward; that he carried the names of these heads of families and all the others who were present at the council, & presented each one of them to Ward at the same time & place & under the same circumstances as he did the name of Tahnintubbee (see Case No. 1), & refers to his deposition given in that case, & adopts it as a part of this deposition; that deponent was specially authorized by each & every head of a family present at said council to have their names registered for the 5 y's' stay under the 14th art. of the treaty; & that the following persons selected by said council did accom-

pany Hopiahhomah & himself to the agency, viz: Tish homah, dead; Hotenah-chubbee, dead; Im-moon-tubbee, dead; Istammahah; Im mubbee, dead; I-con-nah, dead; Chilletah; Ith cotubbee, dead; Elambee, dead; Enowah.

The deponent that all the facts stated above he knows to be true, & further says not.

TESHOPIAH, his × mark.

Taken & sworn to before us this 18th January, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.

General deposition of Joseph Hodges, of Leake County, Miss., taken before the commissioners the day of January, 1843, to be used in all cases to which it may be applicable.

Said JOSEPH HODGES, being sworn, says that he lately went in company with Tishopiah to take the numbers of the lands on Yorkenookana, now embracing the improvements of Choctaws who resided there at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. Deponent states that the following numbers placed opposite to the names of heads of families are the proper numbers designating the quarter section in each case upon which the dwelling of the head of the family stood at the date of the treaty, agreeably to the places shown to deponent by said Tishopiah, viz:

	The dwelling of	Tishopiah	was in	S. W. ¼	of Sec.	21,	T. 11,	R. 6	E.
45.	"	Ahchiah	"	N. W. ¼	"	11,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	Albintah	"	S. E. ¼	"	24,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	Bola	"	S. E. ¼	"	24,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	Ben ah	"	N. W. ¼	"	11,	" 11,	" 6	"
209.	"	Chilletah	"	N. W. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6	"
62.	"	Cah pola	"	S. E. ¼	"	24,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	Patsey Colt	"	N. W. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6	"
52.	"	Cah la honah	"	N. W. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6	"
108.	"	Cah tonah	"	S. W. ¼	"	24,	" 11,	" 6	"
101.	"	Cun ne ho chubbee	"	N. E. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6	"
132.	"	Eno wah	"	S. E. ¼	"	22,	" 11,	" 6	"
35.	"	Em ahlubbee	"	S. E. ¼	"	22,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	E bah ho lettah	"	N. W. ¼	"	26,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	Fall am in cha	"	N. W. ¼	"	11,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	H oth tonah	"	N. W. ¼	"	11,	" 11,	" 6	"
41.	"	Hoten ah chubbee	"	S. E. ¼	"	23,	" 11,	" 6	"
76.	"	Hopiah homah	"	N. E. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6	"
98.	"	Ha chah	"	N. E. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	Ish tam mi hah	"	N. W. ¼	"	26,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	Ith co tubbee	"	N. W. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	Ick bush co	"	N. E. ¼	"	15,	" 11,	" 6	"
143.	"	Ish tem ah ka	"	S. E. ¼	"	10,	" 11,	" 6	"
119.	"	Ish hoyo	"	N. W. ¼	"	11,	" 11,	" 6	"
107.	"	Ahlock kacha	"	N. W. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	Lookfauchehah	"	S. E. ¼	"	10,	" 11,	" 6	"
95.	"	Loma tubbee	"	N. W. ¼	"	33,	" 11,	" 6	"
197.	"	Lomah takah	"	N. W. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	Massah la	"	N. W. ¼	"	11,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	Me lah tonah	"	N. W. ¼	"	26,	" 11,	" 6	"
212.	"	Min cha	"	N. E. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	Nat	"	N. W. ¼	"	11,	" 11,	" 6	"
122.	"	Owa che	"	S. E. ¼	"	22,	" 11,	" 6	"
180.	"	Oka che ah	"	S. W. ¼	"	21,	" 11,	" 6	"
37.	"	On ubbee	"	S. W. ¼	"	26,	" 11,	" 6	"
74.	"	Owahte ah	"	N. W. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	On oh hoyo	"	N. W. ¼	"	26,	" 11,	" 6	"
46.	"	Phillemoh	"	N. E. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6	"
9.	"	Pah nee	"	N. W. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6	"
	"	Posishteah	"	N. W. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6	"

210.	The dwelling of	Tak ah	was in	N. W. ¼	of Sec.	26,	T. 11,	R. 6 E.
	"	Temi yola	"	N. W. ¼	"	26,	" 11,	" 6 "
174.	"	Tish ah hon ubbee	"	N. W. ¼	"	11,	" 11,	" 6 "
	"	Tish homah	"	N. W. ¼	"	26,	" 11,	" 6 "
	"	Tahombe	"	S. W. ¼	"	24,	" 11,	" 6 "
	"	Ya chubbee	"	N. E. ¼	"	15,	" 11,	" 6 "
	"	Ishtam mi hah	"	N. W. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6 "
	"	Fah la min cha	"	S. E. ¼	"	24,	" 11,	" 6 "
	"	Cun ne ich tonah	"	N. W. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6 "
	"	Min chubbee	"	N. E. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 6 "
24.	"	Elam bee	"	N. E. ¼	"	15,	" 11,	" 6 "
	"	Pis sah cha	"	N. W. ¼	"	11,	" 11,	" 6 "

Joseph Hodges, the witness, has no claim or interest in any one of the foregoing claims, nor never had any.

JOSEPH HODGES.

Sworn to & subscribed before us at Hopahka, this 19th Jan'y, 1843.

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

General deposition of Joseph Hodges, of Leake County, Miss., taken before the commissioners the day of January, 1843, to be used in all cases where it may be applicable:

Said JOSEPH HODGES, being sworn, says that he lately went, in company with Ash o le tah, to take the numbers of the lands in Buckschenockabee Creek, embracing the improvements of Choctaws who resided there at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. Deponent states that the following numbers, placed opposite to the names of heads of families, are the proper numbers designating the quarter section in each case upon which the dwelling of the head of the family stood at the date of the treaty, agreeably to the places shown to deponent by said Ash o le tah, to wit:

	Ash o le tah's	dwelling was in	N. E. ¼	of S.	33,	T. 11,	R. 9 E.
44.	Ah-hog-techee	"	N. E. ¼	"	32,	" 11,	" 9 "
	Ah nook chi to	"	S. W. ¼	"	34,	" 11,	" 9 "
	Cun ne ho yo	"	N. W. ¼	"	33,	" 11,	" 9 "
40.	Ah hio chubbee	"	N. W. ¼	"	34,	" 11,	" 9 "
	Kong ki yo	"	N. W. ¼	"	34,	" 11,	" 9 "
4.	Illa aho chubbee	"	N. E. ¼	"	33,	" 11,	" 9 "
	I a nin tah	"	N. W. ¼	"	34,	" 11,	" 9 "
	Cun nun tubbee	"	N. W. ¼	"	34,	" 11,	" 9 "
	Mish ah moon tubbee	"	N. W. ¼	"	34,	" 11,	" 9 "
179.	Maho nah	"	S. W. ¼	"	34,	" 11,	" 9 "
42.	Tu scah ho mah	"	N. E. ¼	"	32,	" 11,	" 9 "
	Ta nan bonubee	"	N. E. ¼	"	33,	" 11,	" 9 "
	Nah no mahon ah	"	S. W. ¼	"	34,	" 11,	" 9 "

Witness has no claim or interest in any one of the foregoing claims, nor never had any.

JOSEPH HODGES.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 19th Ja'ry, 1843, at Hopahka.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

The general deposition of Joseph Hodges, of Leake County, Miss., taken before the commissioners the day of , 1843, to be used in all cases where it may be applicable.

JOSEPH HODGES, being duly sworn, says that he lately went in company with Pom fil lah & Te ahe nin tubbee to take the numbers of the lands on Kin-took-tah Creek, embracing the improvements of the Choc-

taws who resided there at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. Deponent refers to his first general deposition taken before the commissioners on 2d January, 1843, in which the numbers embracing the improvements of nine persons are proved, for an account of the manner in which he proceeded, and adopts it as a part of this deposition, and states that at the same time he took the following numbers which, being placed opposite to the names of heads of families, designate the quarter section in each case upon which the dwelling of the head of the family stood at the date of the treaty, agreeably to the places shown to said deponent by the two Choctaws with him, viz:

	The dwelling of	Te-ahe-nin-tubbee	stood upon the	SW. ¼	of sec.	18,	township	11,	range	5 east
	"	I-a-tubbee	"	SW. ¼	"	18,	"	11,	"	5 "
	"	Ches-hom-bee	"	NW. ¼	"	17,	"	11,	"	5 "
	"	Ho-let-tah-ho-nah	"	SW. ¼	"	18,	"	11,	"	5 "
	"	Fil-e-mah	"	NW. ¼	"	20,	"	11,	"	5 "
	"	Cunne moon tubbee	"	SW. ¼	"	4,	"	11,	"	5 "
	"	Chick ah shamo	"	SW. ¼	"	17,	"	11,	"	5 "
	"	E moon tubbee	"	NE. ¼	"	18,	"	11,	"	5 "
	"	Hochefo	"	NW. ¼	"	20,	"	11,	"	5 "
	"	Monubbee	"	SW. ¼	"	4,	"	11,	"	5 "
	"	Nasakah	"	NW. ¼	"	20,	"	11,	"	5 "
75.	"	O gla ham bee	"	SE. ¼	"	20,	"	11,	"	5 "
53.	"	Pa subbee	"	SW. ¼	"	17,	"	11,	"	5 "
	"	To cha	"	SE. ¼	"	20,	"	11,	"	5 "
153.	"	Yo kamatubbee	"	SW. ¼	"	17,	"	11,	"	5 "
	"	Pah hoke ta	"	SE. ¼	"	20,	"	11,	"	5 "
	"	Au wa che	"	NE. ¼	"	17,	"	11,	"	5 "
35.	"	E mah lubbee	"	NE. ¼	"	17,	"	11,	"	5 "
	"	E moon ubbee	"	SW. ¼	"	4,	"	11,	"	5 "

Witness has no claim or interest in any one of the foregoing claims, nor never had any.

JOSEPH HODGES.

Sworn to and subscribed before us at Hopahka, this 19th Jan., 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Pom fil lah & Te ahe nin tubbee, full-blood Choctaws, being duly sworn before the commissioners, say that they accompanied Joseph Hodges on his recent tour to take numbers of land on Kin took tah Creek, refer to that deposition and adopt it as a part of this for explanation of the manner of doing it. Deponents, referring to their deposition taken the 2d day of January, 1843, state that among the number of those whose residences were pointed out are the following names of heads of families, viz: Te ahe nin tubbee, I-a-tubbee, Che hom bee, Ho let-tah-ho nah, Fil-e-mah.

General deposition of Hugh McDonald, of Neshoba County, taken before the commissioners the 20th day of January, 1843, to be used in all cases to which it may be applicable.

The said HUGH MCDONALD, being sworn, says that he is acquainted with the manner of taking numbers of land according to the survey—of tracing lines & examining corners, having frequently been engaged in such business; that he lately went in company with John Belingonah, Ogle tubbee, and Pis salle tubbee, to take the numbers of the lands lying upon Kin tank ka Creek & its tributary branches, upon which a number of claimants under the 14th art. of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek resided at the date of the treaty; that the above-named persons went with deponent to show him the places where the dwellings of said claimants were situated at the date of the treaty; & that upon their designating the spot where the dwelling in each particular case had stood, deponent took the numbers of the quarter section embracing said spot; that the following numbers placed opposite to the names of

heads of families are the proper numbers designating the quarter section in each case upon which the dwelling of the head of the family stood at the date of the treaty, agreeably to the places shown to said deponent by the persons above named, to wit:

65.	The dwelling of	John Belingonah	was on the	SE. ¼	of sec.	28,	T. 10,	R. 12	E.
	"	Yoh hun nubbee	"	SE. ¼	"	28,	" 10,	" 12	"
124.	"	Pah lum ma	"	SE. ¼	"	28,	" 10,	" 12	"
	"	Nash in tubbee	"	SE. ¼	"	28,	" 10,	" 12	"
	"	Ish tim mehayo	"	SW. ¼	"	21,	" 10,	" 12	"
	"	Loom ma tonah	"	SW. ¼	"	21,	" 10,	" 12	"
	"	Tohonah	"	SW. ¼	"	21,	" 10,	" 12	"
103.	"	Co chubbee	"	SW. ¼	"	21,	" 10,	" 12	"
	"	Ogle tubbee	"	NE. ¼	"	32,	" 10,	" 12	"
	"	Toon nah	"	NE. ¼	"	32,	" 10,	" 12	"
170.	"	Oglio	"	SE. ¼	"	28,	" 10,	" 12	"
15.	"	Moritah	"	SE. ¼	"	28,	" 10,	" 12	"
	"	Shomantah	"	SW. ¼	"	18,	" 10,	" 12	"
	"	Ishtiah	"	SE. ¼	"	26,	" 10,	" 11	"
	"	Hiah comah	"	SE. ¼	"	26,	" 10,	" 11	"
110.	"	Ahbechunktah	"	NE. ¼	"	35,	" 10,	" 11	"
	"	Pissalletubbee	"	NW. ¼	"	15,	" 10,	" 11	"
13.	"	Fanubbee	"	NE. ¼	"	10,	" 10,	" 11	"
	"	Nockpalasah	"	SW. ¼	"	11,	" 10,	" 11	"
	"	Emambee	"	NW. ¼	"	15,	" 10,	" 11	"
	"	Ah sahcha	"	NW. ¼	"	12,	" 10,	" 11	"
	"	Ishtubbeehahtah	"	SE. ¼	"	25,	" 10,	" 11	"
	"	Cah tah polah	"	SE. ¼	"	25,	" 10,	" 11	"
	"	Bah tuk lo	"	NW. ¼	"	15,	" 10,	" 11	"
26.	"	Con cha tubbee	"	NW. ¼	"	11,	" 10,	" 11	"
	"	Ishtahpasah	"	NW. ¼	"	11,	" 10,	" 11	"
132.	"	Enowah	"	NE. ¼	"	10,	" 10,	" 11	"
18.	"	Pis sah ho ke ta	"	NW. ¼	"	15,	" 10,	" 11	"
	"	Im min tah	"	SE. ¼	"	25,	" 10,	" 11	"

Deponent further saith that the following numbers placed opposite the names of heads of families are the numbers of the land upon which the dwellings of those heads of families stood at the date of the treaty as shown to deponent by Lewis Durant, viz:

80.	The dwelling of	Vicey Durant	was on the	SW. ¼	of sec.	34,	T. 14,	R. 5	E.
	"	Chas. Durant	"	SW. ¼	"	34,	" 14,	" 5	"

The following are the numbers embracing the dwellings of those named at the date of the treaty as shown by Charles Durant, viz:

163.	The dwelling of	Tickbambee	was on	SW. ¼	of sec.	14,	T. 14,	R. 4	E.
	"	Francois	"	SW. ¼	"	14,	" 14,	" 4	"

The following as shown by Pierre Durant, viz:

	The dwelling of	Cahtubbee	was on	NE. ¼	sec.	10,	T. 15,	R. 5	E.
27.	"	Ishahhonah	"	NE. ¼	"	10,	" 15,	" 5	"

The following as shown by Oontim mi hoka, viz:

20. The dwelling of Onah tom tubbee was on SW. ¼ sec. 6, T. 14, R. 8 E.

The following as shown by An no latah, viz:

94.	The dwelling of	Fisher Durant	was on	NW. ¼	sec.	25,	T. 15,	R. 5	E.
82.	"	Pierre Durant	"	SE. ¼	"	26,	" 15,	" 5	"

Deponent further saith that the following are the numbers embracing the improvements of the heads of families named, as shown to deponent by Onah tom tubbee, viz:

	The dwelling of	Oontim mi hoka	was on	SW. ¼	of sec.	14,	T. 14,	R. 7	E.
No. 23.	"	Tobincha	"	SW. ¼	"	14,	" 14,	" 7	"
	"	Jima bubbee or Imubbee	"	SE. ¼	"	14,	" 14,	" 7	"
	"	Tah hah kah	"	SW. ½	"	36,	" 15,	" 7	"
68.	"	Talowah hoketa	"	NE. ¼	"	26,	" 15,	" 7	"

Deponent further saith that the different persons who went with him to show him the places where the houses of the Choctaws stood at the date of said treaty did, in every instance where deponent took the numbers, go with him to the spot where they said the houses had stood or pointed out to him the cabins still standing or the shade trees around where they had formerly stood, except in one instance, of the dwelling of Toon-nah, where the spot was pointed out without any remains of buildings or trees to designate the spot, so far as deponent recollects; that in all other cases there were monuments of some kind, such as cabins, trees, or embankments, to mark the place of the former dwelling; that deponent in every instance went to the corners of the sections embracing the former dwellings of the Indians & traced the lines so as to satisfy himself as to the quarter of the section upon which they had him situated, and that the persons with him appeared to be well acquainted with the locations. Deponent says he is sufficiently acquainted with the Choctaw language to understand its meaning in common matters of business, such as that described in this deposition—most of the Choctaws who went with him were also somewhat acquainted with the English language. Deponent says that there were extensive plantations, embracing some of the places of which he took the numbers. Nehemiah Page is in possession of O gle tubbee's place; Baldwin Delk is in possession of Sho man tohr's place; James Savell is in possession of He oh comoh, Ah be chunk ta and Ish tioh. Muscle is in possession of Fa nublee & Eno wah's places. There are plantations on all the Big Blacks and Yokanookenys, except the Durant's and O on noh toon tubbee, that were examined and taken by deponent at those places, but the white men who live on them are strangers to witness. Deponent has no interest in any one of the above claims, nor never had any.

HUGH McDONALD.

Sworn to & subscribed before us at Hopahka, this 20th Jan., 1843.

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

General deposition of James Wilkinson, of Neshoba County, taken before the commissioners the 21st day of January, 1843, to be read in evidence in all cases to which it may be applicable.

Said JAMES WILKINSON, being sworn, says that he lately went in company with Jim Tom and Boffacubbee to take the numbers of the lands, embracing Choctaw improvements at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, situated on or near the Tombigbee River on the west side of the river & between & to the west of Gainesville & Jones' Bluff; that said deponent is acquainted with the manner of taking numbers, examining corners, & tracing lines of survey, having been engaged in such business; that one of the said persons accompanying deponent, viz, Jim Tom, is a half-breed Choctaw, & understands both the English & Choctaw language, & the other, Boffacubbee, appeared to understand a little English, & would frequently answer an inquiry made by deponent of Jim Tom, by signs, before the other could reply; that these persons went with deponent in every case to the spot where the dwelling of the Choctaw claimant had stood, or pointed it out to deponent so near that he could not be mistaken as to its locality; that they were with him in the examination of all the places occupied at the date of the treaty by the persons whose names are appended to this deposition, except the place of Cun neah lubbee & Ah pok ah mo, which

was shown to dep't by said Jim Tom & Ah he ne ah—all the other places was shown by said Jim Tom & Boffacubbee. At every place of which deponent took the numbers there were monuments of some kind standing to designate the spot where the dwelling had stood, such as old cabins, peach trees, ruins of chimnies, &c., although many of the places were embraced in enclosed plantations; that in every instance deponent went to the corners of the sections embracing these places, & traced the lines so as to satisfy himself as to the quarter section on which the former dwelling was situated; that the persons accompanying deponent appeared to be well acquainted with the residences of the claimants whose places were examined at the date of the treaty, & deponent believes that the number he has taken are the true numbers of the several quarter sections embracing said dwellings. The following number set opposite the names of the several claimants designate the quarter sections upon which they respectively resided at the date of the treaty as the spots upon which their former dwellings were situated were shown to deponent by the said persons accompanying him, viz:

78.	The dwelling of	Phil le kah ja	was on the	NW. ¼ of	S. 34,	Town'p	21, R. 3 W.	
79.	"	Cun-ne-ubbee	"	NW. ¼ of	S. 34,	T.	21, R. 3 W.	
	"	Im pun nah	"	NW. ¼ of	S. 34,	T.	21, R. 3 W.	
80.	"	Oon nah ho ka	"	NW. ¼ of	S. 34,	T.	21, R. 3 "	
	"	Sal la	"	NW. ¼ of	S. 16, f. 3,	T.	21, R. 1 W.	
87.	"	Oon nah ho ka	"	NE. ¼	S. 31,	T.	21, R. 2 W.	Cap't Ramsey now lives on it.
70.	"	Lucy	"	NE. ¼	S. 31,	T.	21, R. 2 W.	Do.
	"	Is su sa	"	NE. ¼	S. 31,	T.	21, R. 2 "	
86.	"	To mah la chah	"	SW. ¼	S. 4,	T.	21, R. 3 "	
85.	"	Bah fo cubbee	"	SW. ¼	S. 31,	T.	21, R. 1 "	Moses Torris' widow, Indian, lives on it.
83.	"	Cun ne ah tubbee	"	NW. ¼	S. 5,	T.	20, R. 1 "	
84.	"	Ah-pock-ah mo	"	NW. ¼	S. 5,	T.	20, R. 1 "	Owned by a white man.
89.	"	Bah pis sah	"	NE. ¼	S. 31,	T.	21, R. 1 "	Moses Torris' widow.
	"	Me sham bee	"	NW. ¼	S. 31,	T.	21, R. 1 "	Do.
88.	"	Is cum mah	"	NW. ¼	S. 31,	T.	21, R. 1 "	Do.

Deponent states he has no interest in the above claims, or either of them, nor did he ever have any.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Taken before us at Hopahka this 21st Jan'y, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Jim Tom, a half-breed Choctaw; Boffacubbee, a full-blood Choctaw, & , being sworn, state as follows, viz: The said Jim Tom & state that they went with James Wilkinson a short time since & showed him the place where the dwelling of where each a Choctaw claimant stood at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. The said Jim Tom & Boffatubbee state that about the same time they went with said James Wilkinson & showed him the places where the dwellings of the Choctaw claimants, whose names are appended to this deposition, stood at the date of said treaty. Deponents state that they were well acquainted with the residences at the date of said treaty of all the persons whose former places were shown by them to said Wilkinson.

JIM TOM, his + mark.

Taken before us this 26th Jan'y, 1843, at Hopahka.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

The general deposition of Pierre Durant and Vicey, taken before the commissioners, at Hopahka, January the 25th, 1843, to be read in all cases to which it may be applicable.

The said PIERRE DURANT and VICEY, being sworn, say that in the summer next after the treaty and before the amnesty at Leflor's the deponents, in company with Rasease Durant, Ne-tock-in-ja, Jimmie or James Carn, Billy Taylor, & Leroy P. Greggs, went to the agency for the purpose of signifying to the agent, Ward, their intention to remain, become citizens of the State, and take lands under the 14th article of the treaty; they went before Ward, the agent, and gave in their names and the names and ages of their children; he registered each of the above persons as heads of families in his book under the 14th article of the treaty.

PIERRE DURANT, his + mark.
VICEY, her + mark.

Taken before us this 25th Jan'y, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

The deposition of CHARLES DURANT, taken before the commissioners, at Hopahka, to be read in evidence in all cases to which it may apply.

Deponent, being first sworn, deposes and says that a few days ago he went, in company with Hugh McDonald, and pointed out to him the places where the houses stood (at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek) in which the following Choctaw heads of families then resided, to wit; Tick-bam-bee, Francois. He was present, and heard his father, Lewis Durant, point out the house where Vicey lived at the date of said treaty. Deponent states that he pointed out the true residence of the above-named persons at the date of said treaty to the said McDonald, and that his father pointed out the true residence of the said Vicey at that time.

CHARLES DURANT, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us, at Hopahka, this 27th Jan., 1843.

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

The general deposition of Eli W. Crowder, taken before the commissioners, at Hopahka, the 22d day of February, 1843, to be read in evidence in all cases to which it may be applicable.

The said ELI W. CROWDER, being sworn, says that for a long time previous to the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, the 27th day of September, 1830, he was a resident of the Choctaw country, in Mississippi, & had at that time a family consisting of his wife, a half-blood Choctaw woman, & eight children. That he then resided on Seneasha Creek, about six miles east of Big Black River, and had a general acquaintance among the Choctaw people residing on the waters of Big Black and Yockenockana Rivers; that he understood their language and could speak it with tolerable accuracy; and that he still resides on the same place which he occupied at the date of the treaty & had occupied for some time previous to that event.

Deponent states that about the 1st of July, 1831, in the summer after the treaty, having determined to become a citizen of the State & take lands under the 14th article, he started to go to the agency for the pur

pose of getting the names of himself & children registered under that article of the treaty; that when he had proceeded about fifty miles, & was within about thirty miles of the agency, he met Col. Ward, the agent, on his way to visit his daughter, then living on the Yazoo River; that he communicated his business to said Ward, who informed him that he could not then attend to it, but that he would attend to it at the annuity shortly to take place at Leflore's. Deponent turned back & rode for some distance with said Ward. Before they parted Ward told deponent that the annuity would be given out at Leflore's about seventeen days before the time for registering for the 5 y's' stay would expire; that if those who wished to stay were registered one day before the time expired it would do as well as at any time, & that he would be then prepared to register applicants for the 5 y's' stay. Ward then requested deponent to notify the people in the section of country where he resided to come to the annuity & make their applications if they wished to stay five years; that as he would be absent from the agency a good part of the time between that & the annuity they might be disappointed in seeing him if they should go to his house; that he would be at Leflore's the Sunday evening previous to the day appointed for giving out the annuity, which was Monday, and that all who wished to stay five years would certainly find him at the annuity prepared to receive & register their names.

Deponent states that he returned home & circulated as speedily & as extensively as possible through the section of country where he resided the information communicated by the agent, & his request that the people who wished to stay five years should attend the annuity at Leflore's to make their application; that he started from home, about 20 miles west of Leflore's, with his family, on Monday morning, the day assigned for giving out the annuity, which he thinks was in the fore part & before the middle of August, 1831, for the express purpose of presenting himself & family before the agent at Leflore's, & to get the names of himself & children registered for the 5 y's' stay; that he encamped about 2 miles from Leflore's house on Monday night, with the design of going to the house early the next morning, supposing that the business of the agent there would detain him so that he could not fail to see him; that he accordingly went to the house the next morning, when having ascertained that the annuity had not been distributed on Monday, & could not be until it ceased raining, he returned to a vacant cabin about two miles from Leflore's house as the only place of shelter he could find for his family; that the rain which commenced on Monday night continued without abatement all day on Tuesday, & produced what has ever since been called the agent's freshet, the highest stage of water known by the present inhabitants of the country to have occurred at that season of the year; that on Wednesday morning deponent, in company with Charles Durant & Levi Wilson, went to Leflore's house & found the agent, Ward, in a small room in the back part of the house, which appeared to be his office; that they all then applied to him to be registered for the 5 y's' stay; that their names were accordingly taken down by Ward on a sheet of paper upon which there appeared to be a good many names previously written, and deponent considered that they were all duly registered.

Deponent states that he thinks it was between 9 & 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when his party entered Leflore's house, at which time there were a number of Choctaws standing about the house, but very few within it; that after their names were registered, & before deponent left Ward's room, Capt. Weshocshehomah, with whom he was

well acquainted, presented himself before the agent with a paper which deponent understood contained the names of a number of his warriors; that deponent saw said Weshocshehoma deliver said paper to the agent, & heard him say to Ward that he wanted the five years' stay. Ward looked at the paper & appeared soon to be very angry. Deponent heard him say to said Weshocshehoma that he could not live under the laws of Mississippi on account of his having two wives; that he would not register him, & he could not get land; that he & his warriors, after their country had been sold, wanted to get it all back again by taking the 5 y's' stay; that he would not register them, and that if they wanted land they must go west.

Deponent states that while said Weshocshehoma's application was before the agent, he left Ward's room, & stepped into the larger room, which was then very much crowded; that the impression soon appeared to become general through the crowd that the agents would register no more names. This impression was not long afterwards confirmed by persons coming out of Ward's room; that the crowd commenced leaving the house; that Ward soon followed them, who had left his room, & as it was generally understood among the people, closed the door against all further applications for the five y's' stay under the 14th article of the treaty; that deponent then left the house, which was surrounded by a large concourse of people, filling the gallery & yard in front of the house.

Deponent states that on the afternoon of the same day, which was Wednesday, probably about 5 o'clock, deponent fell in with Capt. Hoxager, who lived in his neighborhood, & Turner Ward, a half-breed Choctaw, who could speak both the Choctaw & English languages very well; they all proceeded together towards Leflore's house, the said T. Ward remarking by the way that as Col. Ward, the agent, had refused the applications of the Choctaws through white interpreters, he was going to interpret for Hoxager himself; they met the agent a short distance from the house, when T. Ward presented Hoxager to him, and told him that he wanted to register for the 5 y's' stay; the said Hoxager at the same time presenting to the agent a paper, which he took from his clothes, & which deponent understood was a list of his warriors, the said Hoxager being the head man of the village & vicinity where he resided. The agent took the paper, looked at it, & handed it back to Hoxager, & then apparently in anger, remarked that he thought from the number of applications he had rejected, it was sufficiently understood that he would register no more. The agent further remarked that there were too many registered already, & that he was determined not to receive any more applications for the 5 y's' stay; that the people must not bother him any more, but if they wanted land they must go west to get it. Hoxager appeared intimidated by the violent language of the agent, turned & went away, leaving T. Ward and deponent with the agent. The agent then remarked that he had been exceedingly annoyed & would not endure it any longer. Deponent & T. Ward left him, and as they were walking to the camp, T. Ward told deponent that he had that same afternoon been to see the agent in company with Iksonumfulli, who had also failed to get registered.

Deponent states that Leflore's house, where the annuity was distributed, is about 80 miles west of south from the agency where Ward then resided; that it was a central point for many neighborhoods of Choctaws, & far more convenient for those settled on the waters of Big Black & Yallobusha north of west from it to make their applications than the agency; that on the day deponent was registered, as above stated, it

was computed as deponent was informed by Joseph Frihu, a white man present, that from the number of rations issued, there were about 4,000 Choctaws, of all ages, on the ground, which computation deponent believes from his own observation could not have been too large.

Deponent states that the annuity was distributed on Thursday, owing, as deponent understood, to the sickness of the chiefs who had purchased it, & was unable to attend to the distribution on the day assigned, or earlier than Thursday; that he thinks some of the people left the ground on Wednesday evening, & is confident that many left on Thursday morning, before the annuity was given out; that about the time the annuity was to be distributed on Thursday, deponent observing a large concourse of people collecting in an old field, near where the goods were lying in bales, went to witness their proceedings. He found the assembly to consist of persons who were desirous of remaining five years, & heard two of their principal men, Captains George W. Harkins & Leflore, address the people, advising them not to receive any portion of the annuity. Deponent thinks there were about 500 persons present at this meeting, arranged in double file, & extending about 300 y'ds in length. Deponent understood that the friends of the chief Leflore, who had determined to emigrate, received the whole of the annuity.

Deponent states that about the middle of July, 1832, Lewis Durant, Charles Durant, Hoxager, & deponent went in company to the agency to see the agent about their reservations. The first to inquire about the lands of his step-daughter Vicey, & the others about their own. In reply to said Charles Durant & deponent, whose names had been duly registered, the agent remarked that he had somehow lost their names, which he had taken at the annuity at Leflore, & that they would, of course, be prevented from getting lands under the 14th art.; but that as each of them were entitled to a quarter section of cultivation, reservation should be made of that quantity to each. This was the first intimation that either said Durant or deponent had rec'd of the loss of their registrations, & the first suggestion that they could obtain reservations under the 19th art. Deponent immediately requested a young man who was present & heard the conversation of the agent, but with whom deponent had no acquaintance, to write a letter for him to the Sec'y of War, representing the facts in his case & asking advice. This letter was written & forwarded, and an answer to it was rec'd from the Sec'y of War by deponent, stating that if the facts stated of an actual registration loss of the name by the agent, &c., could be established deponent's case should receive due consideration. That at the time of the first land sales in Columbus, which deponent thinks was in the fall of 1833, deponent went before the locating agent, Geo. W. Martin, & proved by Col. Ward, the agent, who was duly sworn by a justice of the peace before said Martin, that deponent & his family were properly registered by said agent within the time prescribed by the treaty, for the benefit of the 14th article as heretofore detailed in this deposition, but that the registry of said names had been lost in some way for which he could not account.

Deponent states that during this visit to the agency the agent, Ward, remarked to Hoxager, whose name he had refused to register at the annuity, that he was allowed by the chief an eighth of land under the 19th art. by cultivation, which was the reason he had refused to register him for the 5 y's' stay under the 14th art. Hoxager replied that he did not want an eighth of land; that he had a large family of children, & he wanted a section of land for himself & his small children, & that this was the reason he had applied under the 14th article. Ward remarked

that it then too late to get more than an eighth, & he must be satisfied with that. Deponent thinks the reply of the agent & the inquiries of Lewe Durant about the reservation of Vicy was that his name had been returned & he would get his land; & further says not.

ELI W. CROWDER.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 22d Feb'y, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

BOARD OF CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Hopahka, Feb. 24, 1843.

Direct interrogatories to be propounded to Greenwood Leflore, a witness on the part of the U. States, summoned at the instance of Mess. Poindexter & Kirksey, on their suggestion that many of the claims presented by Choctaws for the consideration of this board are fraudulent & void, to be used as evidence in the investigation of said claims.

1st interrogatory. Have you any interest whatever, either as claimant, agent of claimants, or otherwise, in any claims under the 14th & 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek which were presented before the former board of commissioners or which have been presented or are to be presented for the consideration of this board?

2d interrogatory. Do you know of any frauds committed or attempted to be committed upon the Government of the U. States by any Indian or class of Indians or their agents in cases of such claims?

3d interrogatory. Do you know, or have you heard, of any Indian who has ever removed to the Choctaw country west of Mississippi & has since returned to the country ceded by the treaty of 1830 & is now residing here? If you do, give us his name, & describe him so particularly, if you can, that this board may be able to recognize him should he come before them in person; and if any such person be dead, give us his name & the names of his family & relations, so that a claim in behalf of his heirs may be detected.

4th interrogatory. Do you know how many Indians or heads of families there were who applied or offered to apply for the benefit of the 14th article of the treaty?

5th interrogatory. Were you not one of the chiefs who negotiated this treaty on the part of the Choctaws, and did you not make yourself acquainted with the extent of the benefits realized by your people from most of its provisions?

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE,
RALPH GRAVES,
Comrs.

The answers of Greenwood Leflore to the interrogations propounded on his direct-examination before the board of commissioners, sitting at Hopahker, as a witness on the part of the U. States, summoned at the instance of Mess. Poindexter & Kirksey, on a suggestion that many of the claims presented by Choctaws for the consideration of this board are fraudulent and void, to be used as evidence in the investigation of said claims:

To the 1st interrogatory, I answer that I have no interest whatever in any claims under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, which were presented before the former board of commis-

sioners, or which have been presented or are to be presented for the consideration of this board. I was provided for by the supplement of the treaty, and have rec'd from government a patent for my land. I was also the purchaser of two or three small reservations under the 19th article, about which there has never been any difficulty. I have never had anything to do with any claims under the 14th article, nor with any under the 19th article, which could come before this board.

To the 2d interrogatory, I answer that I do not know of any frauds committed or attempted to be committed upon the government of the U. States by any Indian or class of Indians or their agents in cases of such claims.

To the 3d interrogatory, I answer that I do not know, nor have I ever heard, so far as I can now recollect, of any persons who ever removed to the Choctaw country west of Mississippi and have since returned to the country ceded by the treaty of 1830, and are now residing here, except John F. Price, William Leflore, and Anthony Turnbull. The first is a white man, who had a Choctaw family; the second is my brother, and the third is a mixed-blood Choctaw. The first never made a claim for land, not being entitled to a reservation under any provision of the treaty, and the other two were provided for, one by the supplement, and the other by the 19th article, had their lands reserved, and sold them before their emigration west. I can recollect no others, and do not believe I ever heard of any others, and none of them can be claimants before the present board.

To the 4th interrogatory, I answer that I do not know how many Indians or heads of families there were who applied or offered to apply for the benefit of the 14th article of the treaty.

To the 5th interrogatory, I answer that I was one of the chiefs who negotiated this treaty on the part of the Choctaws, and am sorry to say that the benefits realized from it by my people were by no means equal to what I had a right to expect, nor to what they were justly entitled by the stipulations of the treaty on the part of government. The treaty was made at the urgent solicitations of the commissioners of government, and upon their abundant assurances that its stipulations would be faithfully carried out. Confiding in these assurances and in the honor of government to comply with the treaty, if it should be ratified at Washington, and conceiving it, under the circumstances, a measure of policy, if not of necessity, so far as the Choctaws were concerned, I urged it upon my people, in the face of a strong opposition, which I finally determined, if possible, to remove by suggesting the insertion of the 14th article. This article was accordingly inserted, and believing it removed the principal objection to the treaty, I signed it myself, and procured for it the support of many who were previously hesitating and undetermined. After the treaty was ratified I was active in urging forward the emigration of the people, and induced most of those in the part of my district where I resided to remove west. I think there were very few in the vicinity of my residence who applied for the benefit of the 14th article, and the most of them, I think, were duly registered and got their lands reserved. This article was inserted to satisfy those in the southern part of my district and other parts of the Choctaw country who were opposed to the treaty and were inimical to me, from an impression which prevailed among them that I wished to sell their country and force them to go west. After the treaty I did not consider myself any longer chief, and as I was engaged in preparing the people for the first emigration, and actually accompanied it, my intercourse with the Indians was confined to those in my part of the country who

sustained me in my course & were preparing to remove west, & I never troubled myself about the course pursued by those who had been opposed to my measures—had rejected my advice—and were determined to remain in the ceded country. I do not, of course, know how many of them applied for the benefit of the 14th article. Before closing my answer to this interrogatory I think it proper to state that about three years after the treaty I was present at Columbus during the excitement which arose there at the time of the land sales about the contingent locations of the 14th article claimants & hearing a remark made by one of the agents of these claimants in a public speech to a large assembly of people charging the chiefs who had made this treaty with bribery & corruption. I rose after he sat down & retorted the charge of fraud in as severe language as I could command. I was excited, & might have said more than was proper, but I felt, in the absence of any positive knowledge on the subject, that I had a right to impute any motives to one who could make such a serious & unfounded charge affecting my character as one of the chiefs who had been mainly instrumental in making the treaty. I knew that the locating agent who lived in my section of country had been furnished with a list containing but few names of persons registered under the 14th art. of the treaty, but did not at that time know that many had applied to the registering agent for the benefit of this article whose applications had been rejected. I have never since then taken any pains to inform myself particularly about their claims, & do not know how many received the benefit of this article or being entitled to the benefit of it failed to realize it. I would also add that the *the* commissioners on the part of the United States went to the ground, at Dancing Rabbit Creek, much prejudiced against me, & would have no intercourse with me. They believed they could make a treaty with the other chiefs, without my aid, and attempted to do so. After ten or twelve days of fruitless negotiations with them failed entirely to make any treaty. The commissioners then came to me, & made many apologies for their neglect of me, saying they had been deceived and misled in regard to me, by many misrepresentations, & then solicited me to enter into negotiations with them. I then told them if they would embrace in the treaty such provisions and articles which I suggested, the fourteenth article being one of them, I would undertake to make a treaty in two days. They agreed to the articles I suggested, and in twenty-four hours I had the treaty made.

GREENWOOD LEFLORE.

Sworn to & sub'd before us at Hopahka this 24th Feb., 1843.

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

The general deposition of Charles Durant, a half-blood Choctaw, taken before the commissioners, at Hopahka, the 23d day of February, 1843, to be read in evidence in all cases where it may be applicable:

The said CHARLES DURANT being sworn, says that he attended the annuity at Leflore's, in the summer after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, for the purpose of getting the names of himself & children registered for the 5 years' stay under the 14th art. of said treaty; that having a large family & being averse to removing west he had determined upon applying for the benefit of the 14th article on account of his not having been provided for in the supplements of the treaty, which he thought should have been done.

Deponent states that he arrived at his brother's, 3 miles from Leflore's,

the evening of the day upon which the annuity was to have been given out; that he went to Leflore's the next morning; that it rained very hard that day & nothing was done; that on the evening of that day, by which time he had got a very comfortable camp fixed within a quarter of a mile of Leflore's house, Eli W. Crowder, who had married deponent's sister, brought his family to his camp, having left an old cabin where they had been staying during the day; that the next morning deponent & Crowder went together to Leflore's house to see the agent, Ward, & get the names of themselves & their children registered; that they found Ward in a small back room, where he had a table with papers on it, & appeared to be taking down names; that Lewe Wilson was with them when they entered the room; that there were many Choctaws around the house, a considerable number in the large room & some in Ward's room; that Crowder's name was given to Col. Ward first & deponent's next, after they entered the room; they were both put down, & deponent understood they were duly registered. After a short time Crowder left Ward's room & deponent followed him; that on leaving Ward's room & entering the large room they found themselves in a pressing crowd; they remained here a short time, when deponent saw the persons he had left in Ward's room coming out; they said Ward was angry, & had declared he would register no more names; that the crowd immediately commenced leaving the large room upon this intelligence, and deponent, among the rest, went out of the house. There were a great many persons on the gallery & in the yard before the house as deponent came out. Deponent then went to his camp. The next morning, deponent saw a large assembly of people, in a field between the house & where the annuity goods were deposited, & went to them. They were addressed by Captain George W. Harkins & Capt. Thomas Leflore, who told them that if they intended not to remove but wished to stay in the country, they must not take any part of the annuity. Deponent understood they were all averse to removing west. Deponent soon after started for home, & did not wait to see the annuity given out.

Deponent states that about the time he was leaving Ward's room & entering the large room, by which time both rooms had become crowded with Choctaws, he understood Ward to say that he would register no more, but that the people who wanted land must go west. This impression was circulating through the crowd near the door of his room, and was shortly after confirmed by those coming out of Ward's room after deponent left it, when the crowd in the large room, being fully notified that Ward had declared he would register no more, immediately commenced leaving the house. It was thus generally understood by all within & around the house that the agent would register no more for the 5 y'rs' stay, & that the door was closed against any further applications.

Deponent states that in the summer of 1832, about a year after the annuity—he does not recollect the month—he went, in company with Eli W. Crowder, Hoxaga, and his father, Lewe Durant, to the agency to see Col. Ward about their reservations. They all went for this purpose except Lewe Durant, who went to see about the reservation of his step-daughter, *Vicey*, & deponent thinks also to enquire about the reservation of his son, Rosseau, who had no horse to go himself; that deponent then learned for the first time that the registry of his name for the 5 y'rs' stay had been lost; that Ward could give no satisfactory reason for this loss, but told deponent that it had occurred in some way for which he could not account, & that deponent could not get his land under the 14th article. Deponent made no further enquiries or efforts

about his reservation. He never applied for land under the 19th article of the treaty, & does not know how or why any reservation was made for him under the article. The deponent states that there were some white persons present in the room with the agent when witness called on him at Leflore's, whose names he does not recollect; but there were some Choctaws also present among them. He recollects the name of Capt. Weshocshehoma, Turner Ward, now dead, and Tobias Ward, Capt. Hoxaga, now living, & also John Ellis, then interpreting for Ward & now the interpreter to this board; & farther says not.

CHARLES DURANT, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us, at Hopahka, Feb'y 23d, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

BOARD OF CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Hopahka, Mississippi, March 22d, 1843.

Personally appeared before said commissioners this day Joseph Hodges, a justice of peace for Leake County, who was deputed by them to summon Messrs. Kirksey & Poindexter to appear & testify on behalf of the United States in the matter of the claims under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, who made oath that on Friday last, the 10th instant, he had a conversation with E. B. W. Kirksey, one of the men who heretofore filed a protest before this board against their proceeding to examine the claims presented for their investigation; that in said conversation he, said Kirksey, declared that he had endeavored to make contracts with the Choctaw Indians for their land claims, & had spent much time in riding about & making contracts with them, but had been defeated in his speculations by other persons, who had stolen his Indians from him, & that he had determined to give the agents of the Indians as much trouble as he could, & make the establishment of these claims as expensive as possible; that it was his opinion "Uncle Sam" would be skinned, & while he could have a share of what could be made out of the government he was perfectly willing to see it defrauded, but he was satisfied that he could not be benefitted, & he was determined to defeat the claims if he could; that in opposing the establishment of the Choctaw claims he was not actuated by motives of patriotism & justice to the government, but by a spirit of revenge towards those who had thwarted his speculations with the Indians, & he would as long as he lived do everything in his power to injure them.

JOSEPH HODGES.

Sworn to & subscribed before us at Hopahka, March 15th, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Personally appeared, at the same time & place, Norman Nelson Daniels, who made oath that in a conversation which he had with said Kirksey, on or about the 20th of January 1843, he, said Kirksey, made statements to this affiant in substance the same as those stated by Mr. Hodges in the foregoing deposition, with the additional statement that certain persons, & particularly a certain Colonel Stone, had agreed to contribute money to enable the said Kirksey & one James Poindexter to oppose the claims of the Indians, & if they succeeded in their opposition to the claims they expected to be rewarded by the government, but if J. B. Forrester & Charles Fisher, two of the agents of the Choctaws interested in prosecuting said claims, would give them an interest

in the claims which they represent, they would fold their arms & withdraw their opposition.

N. N. DANIELS.

Sworn to & subs'd before us at Hopahka, 15th March, 1843.

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

The deposition of JUBAL B. HANCOCK, a citizen of the county of Lauderdale & State of Mississippi, taken before the commissioners appointed under an act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th & 19th articles of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, 1830," at their office at Hopahka, in Leake County in the State aforesaid.

The said deponent being first duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposes & says that he was at the old factory on or about the 13th or 14th August, 1831, and that Mr. Ward, the agent of the United States for the Choctaws, was there on or about that time for the purpose of receiving the applications of such Choctaw citizens as desired there to signify their intention to take the five years' stay under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. Deponent further states that he saw Cunneubbee, Tomalachi, & Imponah go up stairs in the old factory house, as he supposed to be registered for the five years' stay, & that about a month afterwards Ward stated to him that he had registered their names; and deponent further states that according to the best of his recollection the annuity was paid out at the old factory aforesaid on or about the 12th day of August, 1831.

J. B. HANCOCK.

Taken before us at Hopahka, this 15th March, 1843.

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

The general deposition of Weshockshehomah, a full-blood Choctaw, taken before the commissioners at Hopahka, the 20th day of March, 1843, to be used in evidence in all cases to which it may be applicable:

The said WESHOCKSHEHOMAH, being sworn, says that in the spring or summer after the treaty, & before the annuity at Ben. Leflore's, he had an interview with Samuel Cobb, who was a captain & leading man among the Choctaws at the date of the treaty; that during this interview said Cobb informed deponent that he had lately been to the agency, & had got himself & family registered by the agent, Col. Ward, for the 5 y's' stay under the 14th art. of the treaty; that while at the agency he had asked Ward if all his peeple who wished to remain & become citizens of the State could do the same; that Ward replied they could, & had instructed him to notify the people in his section of country that, as there might be some who had not horses, & could not procure them to ride to the agency, they might all give in their names to George Turnbull, who would take them down & send them to him, when he would place them on his register; that this would do as well as to give their names to him, and that if they could not get through with their business at Turnbull's, they might meet him at Leflore's at the time of the annuity, when he would finish it; that in pursuance of this information a council of Choctaws was held at the house of Turnbull, who was an educated half-breed possessing the confidence of the

people, for the purpose of consulting on the propriety of taking the 5 y's' stay; that deponent being the captain of a company adjoining the company of Capt. Cobb, he & many of his warriors attended said council; that there were many Choctaws besides deponent's warriors present at the council; that after consultation, all the heads of families present determined to remain & take lands under the 14th article of the treaty, & that Turnbull took down their names & the numbers of their children to be presented to Ward & registered under that article; that Turnbull handed to deponent a list of his company embracing all his warriors present at said council, who separately gave in their names to him, which list deponent kept until the annuity at Leflore's, which he attended for the purpose of presenting said list to the agent in person; that he saw Ward, the agent, at said annuity & presented said list to him as the list of his warriors present at said council who wished to remain 5 years & take the benefit of the 14th article of the treaty; that when he handed the paper to Ward he took it & laid it on his table & asked him his name, which the interpreter, Mr. John Ellis, who was acquainted with deponent, told him. Ward asked him if he wished to come under the laws of Mississippi. Deponent replied that he did. Ward asked him how many children he had over 10 years of age. Deponent replied a good many, as he had two wives & they both had children. Ward then said it was contrary to the laws of the white people to have two wives, & that he could not live under their laws; that he knew the white man's laws so well that he was sure they would not suit him, & that he must either throw away one of his wives or go west; that he had land there & had better go to it; that if he staid here & did not throw away one of his wives, ill-disposed white men would take him to a high hill, tie his hands & feet together, & roll him over & over to the bottom of it; that four men would each take him by a limb, raise him up, & then let him fall, and that they would take him & lock him up in a small house, & keep him away from his wives several days; that for these reasons he would not register the names he had presented upon his book, but that they must go west. Ward then asked deponent if he & his warriors were at the treaty. He told him he had better go & get a reservation of 1½ sections of good land on the Mississippi, sell it, and go west. Ward then told deponent & others preesnt that he would register no more names for the 5 y'rs' stay, & that they must all go out of his room. They all went out, & after they were out Ward also came out & shut the door. He did not pretend to register any of the names on the list presented by deponent. Deponent does not now recollect all the names on his list of warriors made out for him at the council at Turnbull's, but remembers the following names of persons who were present at said council & had their names put upon said list, viz:

1. Ahno le tah.
2. Ho chah.
3. Tuscanola.
4. Ho te ock a.
5. Oon tan tubbu.
6. Lo mah.
7. Nock e chick ema.
8. Low way.
9. Ache bah.
10. Pah ua.
11. Ish mi yah.
12. Ho tick kah.
13. Stim mi yah.
14. Attah tam bee.

The foregoing were all heads of families at the date of the treaty, and are all the names he can now recollect as being on said list. There were more names on the list, as he believes, but he cannot recollect them. Deponent states that there were many persons present at the annuity

at Leflore's, at the time he made his application to Ward, who were not at the council at Turnbull's, but who were seeking to get their names registered for the 5 y'rs' stay at the time Ward ordered them all out of his room, & said he would register no more.

WESHOCKSHEHOMAH, his + mark.

Sworn to before us, at Hopahka, March 20th, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

General deposition of Hugh McDonald, of Neshoba County, taken before the commissioners the 16th day of March, 1843, to be used in all cases to which it may be applicable.

The said HUGH MCDONALD, being sworn, says that he is acquainted with the manner of tracing lines of survey, taking numbers, &c.; that he lately went in company with John Belingonah, Ogletubbee, and Pissallitubbee, to take the numbers of some lands on Kintaukka Creek & its branches, upon which a number of claimants under the 14th art. of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek resided at the date of said treaty; that the above named persons went with deponent to show him the places where the dwellings of said claimants were situated at the date of the treaty, and that upon their designating the particular places where said claimants resided, deponent took the numbers of the quarter sections, embracing the dwellings in the several cases; that the following numbers placed opposite the names of heads of families are the numbers designating the quarter sections in the several cases upon which the heads of families resided at the date of the treaty, as shown to deponent by the above named persons, viz:

The dwelling of	Chunola	was on the	N. W. ¼	of Sec.	12,	T. 10,	R. 11	East.
"	Elahholah	"	N. W. ¼	"	15,	" 10,	" 11	"
"	Congeah	"	N. W. ¼	"	11,	" 10,	" 11	"

The following numbers set opposite to heads of families designate the quarter sections embracing the dwellings of said families at the date of said treaty, as shown to deponent by Pissallatubbee, viz:

The dwelling of	Tahfahmah	was on the	N. E. ¼	of Sec.	3,	T. 10,	R. 11	East.
"	Memockahmah	"	S. W. ¼	"	18,	" 10,	" 12	"
McDonald " 134	Noke we ah	"	N. E. ¼	"	12,	" 10,	" 11	"
"	O nat ho ka	"	N. W. ¼	"	11,	" 10,	" 11	"
"	Tith le la	"	N. W. ¼	"	11,	" 10,	" 11	"
"	Ishokambu	"	N. W. ¼	"	15,	" 10,	" 11	"

The following numbers set opposite to heads of families designate the quarter sections embracing the dwellings of said families at the date of said treaty, as shown to deponent by Anoleta, viz:

The dwelling of	Shetah	was on the	S. W. ¼	of Sec.	6,	T. 10,	R. 10	East.
"	Ishmiah	"	S. W. ¼	"	6,	" 10,	" 10	"
"	Amich tonah	"	S. W. ¼	"	6,	" 10,	" 10	"
"	Attetam bee	"	S. W. ¼	"	6,	" 10,	" 10	"
"	Hotick kah	"	N. W. ¼	"	7,	" 10,	" 10	"
"	Shem i ah	"	N. W. ¼	"	7,	" 10,	" 10	"
"	Low win che	"	S. W. ¼	"	7,	" 10,	" 10	"
"	Ah po le tubbee	"	S. W. ¼	"	7,	" 10,	" 10	"
"	Ah che bah	"	S. W. ¼	"	7,	" 10,	" 10	"
"	Fah cha	"	N. E. ¼	"	7,	" 10,	" 10	"
"	Lo mah	"	N. W. ¼	"	7,	" 10,	" 10	"
"	Me ah tonah	"	N. E. ¼	"	29,	" 10,	" 10	"
"	Tick e ah	"	S. E. ¼	"	6,	" 10,	" 10	"
58. "	Me mah tubbee	"	S. W. ¼	"	34,	" 11,	" 9	"
"	Bush pah homah	"	S. E. ¼	"	3,	" 10,	" 10	"
"	Shu mah lock ka	"	S. E. ¼	"	3,	" 10,	" 10	"

The dwelling of	Holla	was on the	S. E. ¼	of Sec.	3,	T. 10,	R. 10	East.
"	Him mock ah tunah	"	S. E. ¼	"	33,	" 11,	" 10	"
"	Co chabbee	"	S. E. ¼	"	33,	" 11,	" 10	"
"	Span ha cha	"	N. W. ¼	"	33,	" 11,	" 10	"
"	Hoya	"	N. W. ¼	"	33,	" 11,	" 10	"
"	Jah wa cha	"	N. W. ¼	"	33,	" 11,	" 10	"
"	Sham pi ya	"	N. W. ¼	"	33,	" 11,	" 10	"
"	Pah lubbee	"	N. W. ¼	"	29,	" 11,	" 10	"
"	Hotanah	"	S. E. ¼	"	29,	" 11,	" 10	"
"	Hi ahkah	"	N. W. ¼	"	29,	" 11,	" 10	"
"	Hole bi cha	"	N. E. ¼	"	32,	" 11,	" 10	"

Deponent states that the persons who went with him to show him the places where the dwellings of the above named claimants stood at the time of the treaty appeared to be well acquainted with the localities, and in every instance pointed out to him the particular spots where said dwellings stood; that in all the cases there were cabins, fruit or ornamental trees, chimnies, walls, &c., to designate the former location of the dwelling, and that deponent in every instance, by examining the corners of the sections embracing said locations, and tracing the lines, satisfied himself fully as to the quarter section upon which the dwelling was situated, except in two instances; the cases of Lomah & Holebicha. In the case of Lomah the dwelling was so near the center of the section that deponent could not without the aid of a surveyor ascertain with certainty the quarter upon which it stood, but believes it to be the one designated in this deposition. In the case of Holebicha the line between sections 32 & 33 ran through the improvement, leaving, as deponent believes, the dwelling in section 32 as stated in his deposition, but not having a compass could not with certainty say in which of said sections; he supposes the line runs through the yard or perhaps through the spot where the dwelling stood; in all the other cases deponent was fully satisfied as to the quarter section embracing the dwelling of the claimant.

HUGH McDONALD.

Subscribed and sworn to the 16th day of March, 1843, before me.

JOSEPH HODGES,
Justice of the Peace.

Gen. deposition of John Ellis, taken before the commissioners at Hapahka the twentieth day of March, 1843, to be used as evidence in all cases to which it may be applicable.

The said JOHN ELLIS, being sworn, says that in the summer next after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, he attended the annuity at Ben. Leflore's which took place he thinks early in the month of August—sometime between the first & twelfth of that month. He arrived there he thinks on Sunday evening. Deponent states that soon after his arrival he had an interview with Col. Ward, agent for the Choctaws, and was employed by said Ward to interpret for him during his stay at that place. That on the day after his arrival, which deponent thinks was a rainy day, there was very little if any business done by the agent. The principal business done by the agent through deponent as interpreter was done in the next two days. On the first of these two days, which deponent thinks was Tuesday, soon after breakfast, he rode out with Ward, the agent, to the place, a short distance from the house, where the people were encamped. Ward then notified the Indians that he was prepared to register the names of such as wished to take the 5 y's' stay, and requested them to present themselves at the house for that purpose. On the return of deponent & agent to the house there

were a number of applications made for registration, & through the course of that day Ward received & registered in a book made of several sheets of paper stiched together the names of a good many Indians who applied for the 5 y's' stay. The next day the business of registering applicants for the 5 y's' stay was resumed, and in the early part of the day the room occupied by Ward, which was a small room in the back part of the house, was crowded with Indians. The large room adjoining it was also crowded. A number of applications were made for registration. Among others deponent recollects that Sockatubbee, Pahlubbee, & Weshocshehomah applied, each presenting a list containing a number of names to be registered for the 5 y's' stay. Deponent also recollects that Nat Jones presented a list of heads of families to be registered for the 5 y's' stay, but whether on this or the previous day he cannot remember.

Deponent states that the lists presented by Sockatubbee & Pahlubbee were rec'd by Ward who said he would put them on his register. That there arose some dispute between the agent & Nat Jones upon the presentation of his list, but whether the agent returned it to Jones or not deponent does not recollect, nor does he recollect whether it was presented before or after the lists of Sockatubbee & Pahlubbee were presented. He thinks, however, it was presented after, & that the agent refused to register the names upon it, alledging there were too many. Deponent recollects that the list of Weshochshehomah was the last one presented; that Ward utterly refused to register the names upon it, assigning as a reason that Weshocshehomah had two wives. He told him he could not live under the laws of Mississippi; that the people would put him in jail, and made a good many remarks, as deponent thought, for the purpose of ridiculing or frightening him out of the determination of remaining in Mississippi.

Deponent states that after Ward had talked for some time to Weshocshehomah he remarked to those present that he was going to leave his room & close the business of registering applicants for the 5 yr's' stay; that the people thereupon retired; that Ward soon after came out himself. Deponont understood from what Ward said that he had determined to register no more names at that place. This appeared to be the general understanding, and deponent does not recollect that any more names were registered at that place after this announcement. Deponent thinks that up to that time there had been from one hundred & fifty to two hundred names registered on that & the previous day.

Deponent states that it was the general practice of Ward while receiving applications for registration at that place to endeavour to dissuade the applicants from insisting on being registered & remaining in Mississippi, and used various arguments to induce them to remove west.

Deponent states that he was Ward's interpreter through the whole time he was at the place; that the annuity was distributed the day after the registration was discontinued as above stated, and that deponent did not leave the place until the day after the distribution of the annuity.

JOHN ELLIS.

Taken & sworn to before us, at Hopahka, March 20, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Case No. 20.

Deposition of Robert J. Hall, proving the numbers of the land occupied by Ah ta hubbee at the date of the treaty, taken before the commissioners at Hopahka, the 21 day of March, 1843.

The said ROBERT J. HALL, being sworn, says that he went a short time since, in company with Ano-le-tah, a Choctaw, to take the numbers of the land upon which the dwelling of Ahtahubbee, a Choctaw claimant under the 14th art. of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, was situated at the date of said treaty. The said Ano-le-tah accompanied deponent to show him the place where said claimant then resided. Deponent states that said Ano-le-tah appeared to be well acquainted with the locality of the dwelling, & pointed out to him the spot where he said the dwelling of said Ahtahubbee stood at the date of the treaty. Deponent states that this spot was within an inclosed field, and that there were ruins of a cabin, the remains of a chimney, &c., to mark the place where the dwelling had stood; that he went to the corner of the section & traced the lines so as to satisfy himself that the spot designated by said Ahnoleta as being the place where the dwelling of said Ah-ta-hubbee stood at the date of the treaty was embraced in the S. W. ¼ of sec. No.2 in township No. 19, range 7 east; deponent did not ascertain what white man occupied said place.

R. J. HALL.

Sworn to & subscribed before us, at Hopahka, March 21st, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Gen. deposition of Joseph Hodges, taken the 27th day of March, 1843, before the commissioners, at Hopahka, to be read in evidence in all cases where it may be applicable.

Said JOSEPH HODGES, being sworn, says that he is acquainted with the manner of tracing lines of survey, examining corners, & taking numbers of lands; that he lately went, in company with Cunnache & Ah-pock-ah-na-tubbee, to take the numbers of the lands upon which the following-named Choctaw heads of families resided at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that said Cunnache & Ah-pock-ah-na-tubbee went with deponent to show him the places where said Choctaws then lived; that they appeared to be well acquainted with the localities, & pointed out to deponent the spots upon which the dwellings of said Choctaws then stood, which were identified by cabins, fruit or ornamental trees, or remains of buildings marking the particular spots; that deponent in every instance examined the corners & traced the lines of the several sections embracing the former dwellings of the Indians, so as to satisfy himself fully as to the quarter sections upon which said improvements had formerly stood; and that the following numbers placed opposite the names of the heads of families designate the said quarter sections embracing the places where the dwellings of said heads of families stood at the date of said treaty, viz:

	The dwelling of	Cun na che	was on the	N. E. ¼	of Sec.	28,	T. 11,	R. 8	East.
	"	Ah pock ah na tubbee	"	S. E. ¼	"	21,	" 11,	" 8	"
	"	Nola	"	S. E. ¼	"	21,	" 11,	" 8	"
47.	"	Oon nah	"	N. E. ¼	"	28,	" 11,	" 8	"
	"	Pah na	"	N. W. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 8	"
	"	Hochefo	"	S. W. ¼	"	27,	" 11,	" 8	"
50.	"	Im ma ho to nah	"	N. E. ¼	"	21,	" 11,	" 8	"
	"	Ish tim mi ya	"	N. E. ¼	"	21,	" 11,	" 8	"

That the numbers set opposite the following names designate the quarter sections embracing the dwellings of said heads of families at the date of the treaty, as shown to deponent by Tahombee in the manner above described, viz:

51.	The dwelling of	No ah to nubbee	was in the	S. W. ¼	of Sec.	26,	T. 12,	R. 8	East.
56.	"	To no wah	"	S. E. ¼	"	17,	" 11,	" 8	"
57.	"	Ah no ha	"	S. E. ¼	"	17,	" 11,	" 8	"
59.	"	Phill e te ah	"	N. W. ¼	"	26,	" 12,	" 8	"
61.	The dwelling of	I a tah	was on the	N. W. ¼	of Sec.	26,	T. 12,	R. 8	East.
70.	"	Ah pa sah	"	N. E. ¼	"	28,	" 11,	" 8	"
64.	"	To nah	"	S. W. ¼	"	4,	" 11,	" 8	"

That the names set opposite the following names of heads of families designate the quarter sections upon which the dwellings of said heads of families were situated, as shown to deponent by Jim Belingonah as being the places where said Choctaws resided at the date of said treaty, taken in the manner described in the former part of this deposition, viz:

	The dwelling of	Nockanachubbee	was on the	S. W. ¼	of Sec.	35,	T. 12,	R. 11	E.
	"	Topah	"	S. E. ¼	"	26,	" 12,	" 11	"
	"	Ah che ah	"	N. W. ¼	"	36,	" 12,	" 11	"
	"	Tick buttah	"	N. W. ¼	"	36,	" 12,	" 11	"
	"	Ah pa sah tubbee	"	N. W. ¼	"	12,	" 11,	" 11	"
	"	Ill a to nah	"	N. E. ¼	"	12,	" 11,	" 11	"
	"	Ah be ti ah	"	N. E. ¼	"	12,	" 11,	" 11	"
	"	Pis subbee	"	N. E. ¼	"	12,	" 11,	" 11	"
19.	"	Way tubbee	"	S. E. ¼	"	26,	" 11,	" 11	"
67.	"	Tock o tubbee	"	N. E. ¼	"	35,	" 11,	" 11	"
	"	Kotah	"	S. E. ¼	"	19,	" 10,	" 12	"
	"	Ahbah ka tubbee & Cun ne chu nah	"	N. W. ¼	"	17,	" 11,	" 5	"

Deponent at the time he took the numbers of Chehombee's place, as stated in a former deposition, was not instructed to take the numbers of the places of Ah bah ka tubbee & Cun ne chunah, who, he is now informed, lived in the same yard at the date of the treaty; nor did he at the time of taking the numbers of O wee che's place, as also stated in a former deposition, take the numbers of Coch ah tubbee, who he is now informed lived in one end of a double cabin, the other end of which was occupied by said O wee che at the date of the treaty. If the information now given to deponent is correct, the dwellings of said Ah bah ka tubbee & Cun ne chu nah, at the date of the treaty, were upon the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 17, T. 11, R. 5 East, and the dwelling of said Cochatubbee was upon the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 22, T. 11, R. 6 East. The deponent states he has no interest in any of the claims of the Indians above stated.

JOSEPH HODGES.

Taken & sworn to before us, at Hopahka, March 27th, 1843.

WM. TYLER.
RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Tishopia, a full-blood Choctaw, being sworn before the commissioners, states that he was well acquainted with Owuche & Cochah tubbee, & the place of their residence at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. Deponent states that the said Owuche then occupied one end of a double log cabin, & the said Cochah tubbee the other end of the same double cabin; they were the heads of separate families & resided about ¼ mile east of Gosheworkaw. Deponent went with Joseph Hodges to point out the place where Owuche resided at the date of the treaty; said Hodges took the numbers of Owuche's residence. Deponent states

that the place he then pointed out as Owuche's residence is the same occupied by said Owuche & Cochah tubbee, as above stated.

TISHOPIAH, + his mark.

Taken before us at Hopahka, March 17th, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Deposition of William Herbert, of Ne-sho-ba Co., taken before the commissioners the 8th April, 1843, to be used in all cases wherein it may be applicable.

WILLIAM HERBERT, being duly sworn, says he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called the Mogo lush ahs, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty; that he was accompanied by Nock-en-e-tubbe to every place, who pointed out to him where each claimant lived at the time of the treaty, and this deponent has written down opposite to the name of each claimant the parts of the section on which he lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, on a sheet and a half of paper, which is hereunto appended as a part of this deposition.

WILLIAM HERBERT.

Sworn to & subscribed before us, at the Yazoo Old Village, this 8th April, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

The deposition of NOCK-I-NE-TUBBEE, a full-blood Choctaw Indian, taken this 8th of April, 1843, at Elliott's, near the Yazoo Old Village, in Neshoba County, before the commissioners to adjust the claims of the Choctaws arising under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, to be used in all cases to which the same is applicable.

The said deponent, being first sworn, deposes and says that he accompanied William Herbert, a white man, & a citizen of the county Neshoba, Miss., for several days, & finished examining to-day, for the purpose of showing to him the residences, at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit, of each of the Choctaws whose names are written down & appended to the deposition of said Wm. Herbert this day taken before the commissioners. The deponent states that the names of the Choctaws on said list, having been read to him by the commissioners, that he knew that each of them therein mentioned was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, & knew also the residence or improvement of each of said Choctaws at the date of the sd treaty, which he pointed out to said Wm. Herbert, who thereupon ran out the lines and took the numbers of the sections, &c., & which this deponent believes from information is correctly placed opposite to the name of each Choctaw on the list appended by said Herbert to his deposition.

NOCK-I-NE-TUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

Names of Choctaw heads of families and places of residence at the time of the treaty and No. of lands.

		S.	S.	T.	R.
	He ah kah (dead)	NE. ¼	1	9	13
	Pis ah-tish a or Pis ah tish abbee (dead)	" "	"	"	"
	Hox e cha (dead)	" "	"	"	"
	Tish o pi a (dead)	SW. ¼	7	"	14
	Abbe ti ah (dead)	NE. ¼	13	9	13
	Ok ah nullee (dead)	" "	"	"	"
	Natubbee (dead)	" "	"	"	"
53	Nake na-tubbee (witness)	" "	"	"	"
66	Sho-na	SW. ¼	13	9	13
54	Ik tan nalth la cha	" "	"	"	"
32	Nook we-ah	NE. ¼	25	9	13
31	Me-e shan tah	SW. ¼	35	9	13
40	E-math-la-cubbee	SE. ¼	"	"	"
	YIm-mo tiah (dead)	" "	"	"	"
	Ha-la	NE. ¼	22	9	13
	Sho-tubbee	SE. ¼	21	"	"
	Ho te mo nah (dead)	SW. ¼	"	"	"
34	Eli hic-cah or Eli hic cubbee	NW. ¼	9	"	"
	Ah tuck a-lamah, claims under her (dead)	NW. ¼	2	8	13
	Is-ton e hook tah	" "	"	"	"
	Io-to nah	SW. ¼	"	"	"
	E lah chin tubbee (dead)	" "	"	"	"
39	Nock un am bee (dead)	" "	"	"	"
	Kaon oon ta abbee (dead)	" "	"	"	"
	E-o co to nah	" "	"	"	"
	Kon e maon tah (dead)	NE. ¼	11	8	13
	Mah han tubbee	NE. ¼	2	8	13
38	Ha-cub-bee (Ha cubbee)	SE. ¼	16	8	13
36	Iste-abbee	SE. ¼	17	8	13
	Im mi cha tubbee (dead)	NW. ¼	21	8	13
64	Mat-tubbee	SW. ¼	"	"	"
35	E. lah tubbee	NW. ¼	28	8	13
	O kah sho mah	" "	"	"	"
	Hah-la-chah	SE. ¼	8	8	13
	Okah-ste mah-e bah-pa-lubbee, claims under her	" "	"	"	"
	Oon nah tubbee	NE. ¼	9	8	13
	Ia tone lah (dead)	NW. ¼	"	"	"
	E-yo kah-tubbee (dead)	" "	"	"	"
	Ish shish pool la claims under Ia tone lah the head of the family (dead)	SW. ¼	"	"	"
65	To nah	NE. ¼	8	"	"
	Pis ah-ta cah	NW. ¼	8	8	13
	Jafferson	NE. ¼	20	"	"
	At tah le ah (dead)	NE. ¼	8	8	13
	Ah she ap pi a (dead)	NW. ¼	8	8	13
	E lappish nowah (dead) Me hah	NW. ¼	5	8	13
	Kon che ti yah	" "	"	"	"
	Min tah ubbee (dead)	NE. ¼	6	8	13
	Che mi o ca	SW. ¼	31	9	13
	Im ish-to-nah (dead)	" "	"	"	"
	Noke e stah-shah (dead)	SE. ¼	36	9	12
	Bol la ho nah	NE. ¼	32	9	13
	Pola-lah	NW. ¼	"	"	"
	Ok li me ubbee	" "	"	"	"
	Oke chubbee (dead)	SW. ¼	29	9	13
	Ha cubbee	NW. ¼	17	10	13
	Yim mubbee (dead)	" "	"	"	"
	Low ah tubbee	NE. ¼	18	"	"
	E-me lah ho nah	" "	"	"	"
37	Thloop o tubbee	NE. ¼	19	"	"
	Be nah cha (dead)	" "	"	"	"
	Onah chubbee	SE. ¼	"	"	"
43	Ah tob-le cha	NW. ¼	20	"	"
42	Nocke way tah	" "	"	"	"
	Ok a na ah (dead)	" "	"	"	"
	To man cha hubbee	" "	"	"	"
	Ha lubbee (dead)	NW. ¼	21	"	"
	Ok ah stah na	SW. ¼	"	"	"
	Ap po to tubbee (dead)	NW. ¼	28	"	"
	Ok lah ho tubbee	NW. ¼	30	"	"
	Ho chubbee	" "	"	"	"
	Eo nah	NE. ¼	5	9	13
	Pis ah took im mah	NW. ¼	4	"	"
	Shum pa la ka	SE. ¼	33	10	13
	O nah te ah	" "	"	"	"
	Ah chaf fah honah	SW. ¼	34	"	"
59	Ah took la tubbee (broth. of Nocke wa tubbee)	NW. ¼	10	9	13
33	Fol mo tubbee	" "	"	"	"
	Me hah to nah	SW. ¼	3	"	"
61	Lab ah tubbee	SW. ¼	28	"	"

The names, &c., upon the three preceding pages are the names and this the paper referred to in my deposition taken before the commissioners to adjust the claim of the Choctaws, claiming under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and which is to be appended to said deposition, taken the 8th of April, 1843.

WILLIAM HERBERT.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, at Yazoo Old Village, the 8th April, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES,
WM. TYLER.

I agree to all the corrections in spelling, & other alterations made in the within list of names as is shown by its face.

WILLIAM HERBERT.

The general deposition of Tobla-chubbe, a Christianized Choctaw, and a preacher attached to the Methodist church, taken before the board of commissioners on the 10th day of April, 1843, to be used in all cases referred to in the same, &c.

TOBLA-CHUBBE, being duly sworn, says that in the summer next after the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, the Choctaws *then* and *now* living on the waters of the Leaf River, in Smith County, the most of whom were then, and are now, members of his church, and under his pastoral care, met together in general council on Hach-chu-she, for the purpose of taking measures to get their names registered for the five year's stay. It was agreed in this council that such as could conveniently do so should accompany this deponent over to the missionary station, in what is now called Jasper County, and get the names of those present written down on a paper to be taken up to Ward, the agent for registration, and that those who might go should have the names of the rest of them who could not go written down on the paper to be taken up to Ward, the agent. In pursuance of this arrangement, this deponent, with seven others, went over to the missionary house & applied to one of the men there to write down on a paper all the names. The missionary wrote down the names of all present, but said it was not necessary to write the names of those who were absent, as he thought it would not answer the purpose. He gave the paper to this deponent, who, with his son, James Toby, without returning home, started right off to the agency to have the names registered. On arriving there they found that Ward, the agent, was not at home. Stephen Ward, the subagent, was there, and told them that the agent had gone to the annuity at Ben. Leflore's, but that he would soon be back. Knowing that Stephen Ward was agent under his brother, and that he did business in the absence of the agent, this deponent stated to him what his business was in coming there. That he and James Toby had come to register their own names, and to give him the names of all the rest living in his neighborhood, the most of whom were belonging to his congregation; that they all wanted to remain the five years, & keep their lands. Stephen refused to register any of them. He repeated that the agent would soon be back, and that they might stay in the neighborhood until he should return. This deponent and James Toby then concluded to go to the house of McKee's son-in-law, about three miles off, and wait for the return of Ward. They stayed there two days and three nights, when a white man who came to the place where they were staying, hearing their business, told them if they did not register their names by 12

o'clock on that day it would be too late after that, as the six months then run out. This was in the morning; they were getting ready to go to the agency to see if Ward had got back, and they now pushed on with all possible speed, and on reaching there ascertained that Ward, the agent, had not yet arrived. It being now the last day of the time allowed for registration, as they understood, this deponent felt very unhappy lest he might fail in registering his own name, his son James Toby's, and those of his absent friends. He again called on Stephen Ward, the subagent, and begged him, in the most earnest manner he could, to register the names. He at first positively refused to do so, but after a while, and after much entreaty, he got his book, and agreed to register this deponent and James Toby, but insisted that he would not register those who were absent. This deponent told him that he was requested by the members of his church, and the people of that small settlement generally, to give in their names for the stay; that they were all, or nearly all, more or less connected together by relationship, friendship, and religion, and all wish to remain, & stay together, but Steven still refused. Finding that Steven would not register the names of all, this deponent begged that he would at least enter the names of all that were on the list made out by the missionary. This he also refused to do, but on much solicitation he agreed to put down the names of the two old men, Na-kon-sha and Fe-lik-e-chubbe, which he accordingly did, making four names in all. This deponent feeling greatly distressed at his failure to get the names of his friends registered in company with James Toby, returned home and gave the news to his people. They were all much disheartened and distressed, but determined to remain on their lands anyhow, still hoping that the government would not take it away from them. Early in the following spring, feeling uneasy about their situation, this deponent and the three others whose names Stephen Ward had written on the book, went up to the agency again to see if all was right, and to get a paper from the agent stating that they were entitled to their lands, having registered their names, so that they might not be disturbed by white men who began to move into the country very fast. When they got there they were told, to their great astonishment and dismay, that their names were not to be found in the book. They were told this by Ward, the agent, himself, after examining the books. After the agent had searched the books, and failed to find their names, they then went to Middleton McKee, and got him to come and look through it again. He came, but after the most diligent search he, too, said the names were not in the book. Still hoping that the names might be there, they next went to David Folsom, a half-breed, a leading man, & a good scholar, and prevailed on him to go with them to the agency, and search the book once more. He went with them and look through all the book, but with no better success than the others.

This deponent says he gave the names to Stephen Ward, subagent, in manner as before described, and saw him write in the book, and believes he wrote the names down with the numbers & ages of their children—that is, so many over 10, & so many under 10 years of age. He is utterly at a loss to account for it, why they were not to be found afterwards. When it was fully ascertained that the names were not to be found in the book, this deponent and his companions requested Ward, the agent, to give them a paper stating the facts of the case. After a good deal of solicitation, he agreed to do so. He gave a paper to this deponent, which unfortunately he has since lost, how or when he knows not. He does not know the contents of that paper well enough to state

them distinctly; but he showed it, when he first got it, to several white men, who will probably recollect its contents. This deponent states, that at the time of the treaty he was a professor of the Christian religion, and a preacher in good standing in his church. He is still a professor, and a preacher, and hopes to live and die such. The greater part, indeed, nearly all of the people whose names he offered to Ward, the agent, for registration, were *then*, and are *still* professors of Christianity, and members of his church; he was *then* as *now* their friend and councellor; they look up to him to do their business for them, and having confidence in him, they sent by him to the agent to have their names registered for the five years' stay. He knew all these people at the date of the treaty, and knows them all now. He has had a list of the names of those who sent up by him, made out, and believes it is correct. The following is the list, *to wit:*

A list of the names of the heads of Choctaw families, at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, who sent up their names to Ward, the agent, to be registered for the five years' stay, by To-bla chubbe, and James Toby, viz:

To-bla-chubbe (the deponent).
Na-kon-che.
Fe-lik-ah-chubbe.
James Toby (son of deponent).
524. Paunch-ish-tubbe. Examined 31st of May, 1844.
527. Ish-tah-tubbe. Examined 3d of June, 1844.
1060. E-lah-shubbe. Examined 1st of June, 1844.
521. E-lah-te-kah. Examined 31st of May, 1844.
Moo-min-tam-ba or Billy Jackson. 1077. Examined 1st June, 1844.
1061. Me-o-tubbe. Examined 31st of May, 1844.
1059. Ah-pis-ah-la. Examined 31st of May, 1844.
Fil-e-mah-tubbe. No. 518. Examined June 1st, 1844.
Oun-wak-ubbe, dead.
Lah-he-cubbe, dead.
Min-te-hubbe.
Ah-kah-ne-ubbe. No. 1067. Examined June 1, 1844.
Un-ah-hook-ta.
Ah-fo-ho-lo-ble chubbe.
Kosh-oon-nan-chah-hubbe. No. 1063. Examined June 3rd, 1844.
Ah-po-la. No. 1066. Examined June 3rd, 1844.
Ah-pok-hah-mah, dead.
Ah-too-kah.
Ah-ho-yo. 1086. Examined 4th of June, 1844.
522. Nok-ish-ti-ah. Examined 31st of May, 1844.
She-ko-pom-ba.
Push-ah-ho-mah. No. 517. Examined 3 of June, 1844.
Kun-nul-le-ho-yo.
Ish-ho-te-mah, f. dead.
Ok-lah-yah-cubbe.
Ho-pe-nah-ho-yo, f.
528. Mah-la-hoyo-che, f. Examined 1st of June, 1844.
Chum-pah.
526. Paunch-hi-o-nah, f. Examined 3rd of June, 1844.
Shan-ti-yo, f.
Hi-o-te-mah, f.
Paunch-e-ko-no, f.

No-wah-ho-nah, f. Examined June 1st, 1844.
Ah-mi-yah, f. No. 536. Examined 4th of June, 1844.
Wah-tubbe.
Hool-bah-tubbe.
Ok-foo-chis-ho-mah, dead. Examined June 1st, 1844.
Il-look-chah.
Ka-lis-tah, f.
Hoke-lo-tubbe (or James Ally), dead. No. 529. Examined 1st of June, 1844.
In-cun-e-yah, dead.
40. E-til-ah-me (o. w.).
Mul-la-tubbe.
Tus-kah-ho-ka.
She-mi-ah.
50. Sha-na-ho-tubbe.

The deponent thinks that the above are all the names the deponent was requested to give in to the agent. Each of these persons requested this deponent specially to give their names to the agent to be registered. The deponent did not give in their names to Stephen Ward, as he refused to take any down, saying they must go West. He would have done it, if Ward had consented to take the names down. The deponent says that they were connected with him, and to his family and some near neighbors, and he could have given in their names without any difficulty. The deponent does not recollect the name of the missionary who wrote down the eight names for the deponent on a list, which he took to the agency. It was not Mr. Wright, the principal, but a tall, elderly man. The eight names written down by this missionary on the list were—

Tobla chubbee (deponent).
James Toby (his son).
Fe-lik-a-chubbee.
Na-kon-cha.
Hool-bah-tubbee.
Tack-ka-la (went West first emigration).
Him-mock-ah-to-nah, not on the above list, as she is in the six Towns.

E-me-lah (female), died about 4 years ago in the Crow country, and her family still here, her name is not embraced in the above list as she had taken up with Chisa-homah, and looked up to him to do her business, and did not desire the deponent to have anything to do with it, which is the reason her name is not embraced in the above list.

The white men to whom the deponent shewed the paper he got from Ward, the agent, are Berry Vincent, who has one leg cut off high up the thigh; Whitcraft, who lives in Smith County, but do not know that he can read, thinks he does not know much about reading, but is a smart man, and is rich. He does not recollect distinctly that other white men saw the paper or not.

The deponent states that he was prepared when he went to the agency, as above related, to give in the names of the children of each of the above-named persons who were then heads of families, & to say which of the children were over ten and which were under ten years of age, tho' not able to give the precise age of the children.

The deponent did not apply to Stephen Ward for a paper, but applied only to William Ward, the agent. Stephen was then present at the agency when deponent applied to the agent for the paper above mentioned, but was sober. William was drunk. The deponent does not

recollect that Stephen saw the paper which William Ward gave to this deponent, or does he know that they conversed together about it; but McKee, the U. States interpreter, was present, thro' whom he conversed with the agent. Davy McKee, the son of Middleton McKee, the United States interpreter, interpreted for this deponent when the deponent went to the agency as above stated, and saw only Stephen Ward.

TOBLA-CHUBBEE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us at the Yazoo Old Village April 10th, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

James Tobla, the son of Tobla-chubbee, being first sworn, says that he was one of the persons, together with his father & others, to go to the agency to see Ward & to have their own names registered, & each of the persons mentioned in the foregoing deposition of Tobla chubbee for the five years' stay. That he was present when the list of eight persons was made out by the missionary; also accompanied his father to the agency, when they saw only Stephen Ward, the agent being absent; & was present when William Ward gave the paper to his father, as related in the deposition of his father, which this deponent has heard read, and knows that the facts therein stated are true. He states that Stephen Ward was present when William Ward gave the paper to his father, Tobla chubbee, but does not recollect that Stephen & William had any conversation together about the paper. Stephen was sober, but the agent was drunk, & seemed to be angry & cross. Stephen sat still & said nothing; was sitting in the same room, & was in eight or nine feet of William Ward when Tobla chubbee applied for the paper which William Ward gave him, & must have heard the application for it & seen William Ward give it. The deponent did not get any paper from Ward, the agent.

JAMES TOBY.

Sworn to & subscribed before us at the Yazoo Old Village this 10th April, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

General deposition of Hugh Harrison, of Na-sho-bah County, Miss., taken before the board on 14th April, 1843, to be read in all cases to which it refers.

HUGH HARRISON, being duly sworn, says that, attended by Nok-e-nah-tubbe, he lately visited a number of the places occupied at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek by Choctaw claimants, usually called Mo-go-lush-ah, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands; that he always caused the places to be pointed out where the claimant lived at the time of the treaty, and having ascertained that fact he then searched out the sectional corners, and ascertained the numbers of the section. The numbers of the land on which each claimant

lived at the date of the treaty are placed opposite to each claimant's name, respectively, as follows, *to wit:*

		Fractions.	S.	T.	R.	
69	Hool-lo (dead)	SW. ¼	2	9	12 E.	Dead.
	Hook-e-la	SW. ¼	3	9	12 "	
	Pah-na	SW. ¼	3	9	12 "	
68	He-nah-ho-mah	NE. ¼	32	10	12 "	
	Ah-tah-le-ho-nah	NW. ¼	33	10	12 "	
	Me-hah-tubbee	SE. ¼	25	10	11 "	
	Is-sta-cha (m. m.) (dead)	NW. ¼	26	10	12 "	Dead.
	Ish-ta-mah-ho-nah	NW. ¼	30	10	13 "	Dead.
	Ish-lah	NW. ¼	30	10	13 "	
	Ah-pah-ma (dead)	SE. ¼	31	10	12	Dead.
	Ah-mo-te-ah	SE. ¼	25	10	11	
	Lo-ho-me-te-mah	SE. ¼	25	10	11	
	Cut-ah-po-la	SE. ¼	"	"	"	
	Tal-a-wah	"	"	"	"	
	Po-shat-tah (dead)	"	"	"	"	
	Ah-ha-to-nah	NW. ¼	5	9	12	
63	Ha-chah	NW. ¼	"	"	"	
	Oon-ta-kah	SW. ¼	2	9	12	
	Pah-lah-nalth-lubbe (dead)	NE. ¼	2	9	12	
	Ok-lah-yo-ka	NE. ¼	2	9	12	
	Ok-lah-lea	SW. ¼	2	9	12	
58	Ah-che-bah	NW. ¼	29	9	12	
56	Pah-lah	NW. ¼	29	9	12	
	Ken-tuck-ey John, or E-mah-shah-chubbee	NE. ¼	33	9	12	
	Ta-nam-pa-chah (dead)	NE. ¼	33	9	12	Dead.
	E-lo-mah-to-cubbe	NE. ¼	33	9	12	
	Ela-le-ho-ma	NE. ¼	33	9	12	Dead.
	Pus-ah-kah	SE. ¼	28	9	12	
	Pis-ah-no-wah	NE. ¼	33	9	12	Dead.
	E-chah-pah	NE. ¼	"	"	"	
	Nook-fa-lah	NE. ¼	19	9	12	
	You-ah-te-kah	SW. ¼	18	9	13	Dead.
	J. ake-be-to-lah	SW. ¼	18	9	13	Dead.
	Ta-nam-pa-sta-kah	NW. ¼	9	9	13	Dead.
	Ah-tooh-ah-low-tubbe	SE. ¼	19	9	13	
	Ok-lah-mi-a	SE. ¼	19	9	13	
	Na-chubbe	SW. ¼	20	9	13	Dead.

The above is a true list of the names of claimants & of the Nos. of the sections upon which each lived at the date of treaty, as this deponent was informed by said Nock e ne tubbe (a Choctaw). This deponent has no interest in any of the claims of the above claimants.

H. HARRISON.

Sworn to & subscribed before us, at the Yazoo Old Village, this 14th April, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

The deposition of Nock-e-ne-tubbee, a full-blood Choctaw man, who, being first sworn, says that he was well acquainted with the Choctaws whose names are given in the above list embraced in the deposition of H. Harrison; that their names have been read to him; that he knows that each of said Choctaws was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that he knew where each of them then lived, & has shown the place or residence of each to said Harrison, for the purpose of enabling him to take the number of the sections & embracing the improvement of each of said Choctaws; & that he believes that said Harrison has reported the sections correctly in his said deposition. He states that he also informed said Harrison which of said Choctaws were now dead, & which is also reported by him, he believes, correctly.

NOCK-E-NE-TUBBEE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 14th April, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

General deposition of Hugh Harrison, of Nashobah Co., taken before me, William Herbert, esqr., an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, on 21st April, 1843, to be read in all cases to which it may refer.

HUGH HARRISON, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Sak-e-ti-ah, a Choctaw citizen of the county aforesaid, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Tulle-chul-ak's, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every instance he required Sak-e-ti-ah to point out to him the place where the claimant lived at the time of the treaty, and, after having ascertained this fact, he then proceeded to ascertain the numbers of the section and the quarter thereof, embracing the residence before pointed out; that in the following list is placed opposite to the name of each claimant the numbers of the section and quarter section on which he lived at the date of the treaty, according to the information in this manner obtained, and which he believes to be correct, viz:

			Sect.	T.	R.
1	Ub-ah-me-le	SE. ¼	9	9	14
2	Ah-to-be	SE. ¼	9	9	14
3	To-sho-yo-tubbe	NW. ¼	15	9	14
4	Ta-namp-hee cubbe	SE. ¼	9	9	14
5	Too-wak-ah	NW. ¼	15	9	14
6	Ah-oon-tam-bee	NW. ¼	15	9	14
7	E-yo-kah-tubbe	NW. ¼	15	9	14
8	Too-wah-noo-hah	SW. ¼	10	9	14
9	Im-ah-ho-yo	SW. ¼	10	9	14
	Ah-took-ah-lan-tubbe	SE. ¼	9	9	14
	Ah-num-po-lah	SW. ¼	3	9	14
	Ish-yo-ya (Ha-cubbe's mother)	SW. ¼	3	9	14
	Ah-no-wah-ha-cubbe	SW. ¼	3	9	14
	Al-o-ma-cha	SE. ¼	4	9	14

This deponent further states that he has no interest in any of the claims hereinbefore designated.

H. HARRISON.

THE STATE OF MISS., *Nashoba County:*

Sworn to and subscribed before me, an acting justice of the peace in & for the county & State aforesaid.

WILLIAM HERBERT, *J. P.* [SEAL.]

STATE OF MISS., *Nashobah County:*

SAK-E-TI-AH, a Choctaw citizen, of the county and State aforesaid, being duly sworn, says that he lately accompanied Hugh Harrison to the settlement of the Choctaw claimants, whose names appear in the preceding deposition of said Harrison, and pointed out to him the places where each one lived at the date of the treaty; that he knew each of them personally and the places of their respective residences at the time of the treaty, and believes that he has designated each residence correctly.

SAK-E-TI-AH, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, William Herbert, an acting justice of the peace in & for the county & State aforesaid, this 21st day April, 1843.

WILLIAM HERBERT, *J. P.* [L. S.]

The general deposition of Joseph Hodges, taken before the board of commissioners, at Yazoo Old Village, the —— day of May, 1843, to be used in all cases to which it may be applicable.

Said JOSEPH HODGES, being sworn, says that since the 1st day of April last he has examined the places pointed out to him by the persons hereinafter named as the places where the following-named Choctaw claimants, under the 14th art. of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, resided at the date of said treaty, and took the numbers of the lands embracing said places of residence. Deponent states that in taking said numbers he required the persons who went with him to show him the places, to point out in every instance the particular spot where the dwelling of the claimant was situated at the date of the treaty; that the said persons accompanying him for the purpose appeared to be well acquainted with the localities of said former residences of said claimants, & did point out to him in every instance the particular spot where the dwelling of the claimant stood at the date of the treaty, and that in every instance the said spot was marked & identified by some remaining monument of its former occupation by an inhabited dwelling, such as old cabins, fruit & ornamental trees, remains of chimneys, &c., &c. Deponent states that he is sufficiently acquainted with the Choctaw language to obtain from a Choctaw, ignorant of the English language, an intelligent & intelligible communication of all the information necessary to enable him to take the numbers of lands embracing Choctaw improvements as detailed in this deposition; that some of the persons who accompanied him on this business could also speak the English language, & most of them can understand some English; that deponent has long been engaged in such business and is well acquainted with taking numbers of land, and that in every instance upon being informed by his guides where the claimant resided at the date of the treaty & the particular spot where the dwelling stood being pointed out to deponent, he went to the marked corner of the section, examined the marks, & traced the lines of survey in such a manner as to satisfy himself of the quarter section upon which the said dwelling of the claimant was situated at the date of the treaty.

Deponent states that the numbers set opposite to the names of the claimants hereinafter named designate the quarter section in each particular case, embracing the dwelling of the claimant opposite to whose name it is placed at the date of said treaty, as pointed out to deponent by the persons who went with him for that purpose.

Deponent states that Nockesha & Nola, two full-blood Choctaws, went with him to show him the places of the seven following-named claimants. The said Nockesha showed them all except his own, which was showed by said Nola. The numbers set opposite their names, respectively, designate the quarters of the sections upon which they severally resided at the date of the treaty agreeably to the information given by said Nockesha & Nola, viz:

Case No. 154.	Bah pa sah	lived on	SE. ¼	S. 20.	T. 17,	R. 3 E.
156.	Cha cubbee	"	SW. ¼	" 21,	" 17,	" 3 "
147.	I-haith lah	"	NW. ¼	" 5,	" 15,	" 2 "
159.	Peggy Taylor	"	NE. ¼	" 8,	" 15,	" 2 "
238.	Pis sah mock in tubbee	"	SW. ¼	" 14,	" 15,	" 1 "
		&	SE. ¼	" 15,		
248.	Oak is ta cha	"	NE. ¼	" 32,	" 16,	" 2 "
146.	Nockesha	"	SE. ¼	" 20,	" 17,	" 3 "

Deponent states that the line between sections 14 & 15 ru ns through the house formerly occupied by Pis sah mock in tubbee, and that a part of it stood upon each of the quarters above mentioned.

Deponent states that Iksanum pul la & Ilth co tubbee, full-blood Choctaws, went with him to show him the places of the fourteen following-named claimants. The said Iks a num pul-la showed them all except the places of E-ab-hoke-ta & Fah-lam-bu, which were shown to deponent by Ilth-co-tubbee. The numbers set opposite their names respectively designate the quarters of the sections upon which they severally resided at the date of the treaty agreeably to the information given by said Iks a num pul la & Ilth co tubbee, viz:

Case No. 161.	Hox agu	lived on	NE. ¼	S. 32,	T. 13,	R. 5	E.
153.	Yocka ma tubbee	" "	NE. ¼	" 32,	" 13,	" 5	"
168.	Cun ne chubbee	" "	NW. ¼	" 33,	" 13,	" 5	"
169.	O he lin tubbee	" "	NW. ¼	" 33,	" 13,	" 5	"
171.	Lah po ka	" "	NE. ¼	" 32,	" 13,	" 5	"
23.	Attobah	" "	NW. ¼	" 33,	" 13,	" 5	"
234.	Ho to nan cha	" "	NE. ¼	" 32,	" 13,	" 5	"
195.	Ah na chubbee	" "	SW. ¼	" 1,	" 13,	" 4	"
216.	E co no	" "	SW. ¼	" 5,	" 13,	" 5	"
235.	To che ah	" "	SW. ¼	" 1,	" 13,	" 4	"
167.	Te ho ya	" "	NE. ¼	" 19,	" 14,	" 5	"
219.	O tim po nubbee	" "	NW. ¼	" 6,	" 12,	" 6	"
231.	E-ah-hoke ta	" "	NE. ¼	" 3,	" 14,	" 5	"
233.	Fah-lam-bu	" "	SE. ¼	" 32,	" 16,	" 5	"

Deponent states that Charles Durant & Pierre Durant pointed out to him the places where the dwellings of the following-named six claimants stood at the date of the treaty. The said Charles Durant showed them all except that of Molly Durant, which was showed by said Pierre Durant. The following are the numbers of the quarter sections embracing them, viz:

Case No. 149.	Iks a num pul la	lived on	SE. ¼	S. 2,	T. 13,	R. 5	E.
162.	Cun ne tam bu	" "	SE. ¼	" 34,	" 14,	" 5	"
173.	Swaney Durant	" "	SW. ¼	" 34,	" 14,	" 5	"
245.	Lomah	" "	SE. ¼	" 36,	" 14,	" 5	"
218.	Frances	" "	SW. ¼	" 14,	" 14,	" 4	"
209.	Molly Durant	" "	NW. ¼	" 14,	" 15,	" 5	"

The numbers set opposite the name of Lomah are the numbers embracing the residence of Jim Goin at the date of the treaty, under whom, as an adopted child, said Lomah is said to claim.

Deponent states that Robinson Carnes & Tokiah Carnes pointed out to him the places where the dwellings of the following-named fourteen claimants stood at the date of the treaty. The said Robinson showed them all except his own, which was showed by Said Tokiah. The following are the numbers of the quarter sections embracing said residences of said claimants at the date of said treaty, viz:

Case No. 172.	Bah na tubbu	lived in	SE. ¼	S. 17,	T. 12,	R. 7	E.
193.	Nockenuche a kopah	" "	NW. ¼	" 16,	" 12,	" 7	"
201.	Tuv co tick bah	" "	SE. ¼	" 17,	" 12,	" 7	"
221.	Hock o fa tubbee	" "	SE. ¼	" 31,	" 13,	" 7	"
214.	Im-math la chubbee	" "	SW. ¼	" 4,	" 12,	" 7	"
237.	Ah ho gla cha	" "	SE. ¼	" 32,	" 14,	" 7	"
206.	Ah noon cha	" "	NW. ¼	" 8,	" 13,	" 7	"
207.	Peggy Carnes	" "	NW. ¼	" 8,	" 13,	" 7	"
141.	Im ubbee	" "	SE. ¼	" 31,	" 13,	" 7	"
151.	Wah-ki-ah	" "	SE. ¼	" 31,	" 13,	" 7	"
148.	I-con-nah	" "	SE. ¼	" 31,	" 13,	" 7	"
224.	Ah-na-la-hoyo	" "	SE. ¼	" 31,	" 13,	" 7	"
226.	Pis-ti-o-wah	" "	NW. ¼	" 6,	" 12,	" 7	"
205.	Robinson Carnes	" "	NW. ¼	" 8,	" 13,	" 7	"

Deponent states that Tishopiah showed him the places where the following-named twelve claimants resided at the date of the treaty.

The following are the numbers of the quarter sections embracing said residences respectively, viz:

Case No. 174.	Tish oho nubbee	lived on	SW. ¼	S. 11,	T. 11,	R 6 E.
191.	Og la ma ka	" "	NE. ¼	" 3,	" 10,	" 6 "
192.	Mut-tubbee	" "	NE. ¼	" 3,	" 10,	" 6 "
194.	Ah-noon-pis sah cha	" "	SW. ¼	" 11,	" 11,	" 6 "
43.	Illehiah	" "	SE. ¼	" 30,	" 12,	" 7 "
155.	Po-tho tah	" "	NE. ¼	" 8,	" 11,	" 6 "
28.	Ish tim me hoyo	" "	NE. ¼	" 8,	" 11,	" 6 "
115.	Ta cubbe	" "	SW. ¼	" 25,	" 11,	" 6 "
144.	Ho bah tubbee	" "	SE. ¼	" 3,	" 10,	" 6 "
116.	E-ah chubbee	" "	NE. ¼	" 8,	" 11,	" 6 "
253.	Jeremiah Carney	" "	SW. ¼	" 4,	" 9,	" 5 "
190.	Te mah la	" "	SW. ¼	" 25,	" 11,	" 6 "

Deponent states that the foregoing numbers placed opposite the names of claimants, under the 14th art. of the treaty, designate the quarter sections of land embracing the several residences of said claimants at the date of the treaty as pointed out by the persons named in the foregoing deposition. And deponent further states that he has no interest, either directly or indirectly, in any of the claims of the persons named in this deposition. And further saith not.

JOSEPH HODGES.

Sworn to & subscribed before us, at the Yazoo Old Village, Neshoba County, Miss., the sixth of May, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

General deposition of Hugh Harrison, of Neshoba County, Missi., taken before the commissioners, to be used in all cases where it may be applicable.

Said HUGH HARRISON, being sworn, says that the places on which the following Choctaw heads of families resided at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek were pointed out to him by Ic ah cubbee, and that the numbers given embraced the improvements of said Choctaws. Deponent states that the numbers placed opposite to the names of heads of families are the proper numbers designating the quarter section in each case upon which the dwelling of each head of family stood at the date of the treaty:

Ah to bah tubee	SE. ¼ sec. 36, T. 11, R. 11 E.
Io gla	SE. ¼ sec. 36, T. 11, R. 11
Cun ah la	SE. ¼ " 36, T. 11, R. 11
To cubbee	SE. ¼ " 36, T. 11, R. 11
Ic ah cubbee	SE. ¼ " 36, T. 11, R. 11

Witness has no claim or interest in any one of the foregoing, nor never had.

H. HARRISON.

Taken before us at Old Yazoo Villages, 13th May, 1843.

J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Leake County, ss:

This day personally appeared before me, Joseph Hodges, an acting justice of the peace in & for said county, Logan Harper, who, being sworn, says that he removed to that part of the country ceded by the Choctaw treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek embraced in said county of Leake, in the month of January, 1833; that he moved to Oktibbehah County,

in said Choctaw cession, in the month of May, 1837, where he remained until the month of May, 1840, when he returned to said Leake County & settled about 10 miles from his former residence in said county, where he has continued to reside ever since; that during his residence in said ceded country he has had a pretty extensive acquaintance among the Indians living in that portion of it embraced in said Leake County; that he has frequently been at Hopahka during the session of the board of commissioners for Choctaw claims at that place the past winter & seen the Indians in attendance; and that he has had a general knowledge of the nature & extent of their claims.

Deponent states that during the year 1833 he made great efforts to induce the Indians then living in his neighborhood to emigrate west, & believes he succeeded in persuading many to go who would otherwise have remained; that he has since had a general knowledge of those who remained; and that he does not know of any Indians who, after having emigrated west have ever retured to reside in said ceded country, except Jesse Nelson, who he is informed now resides in Winston County. And further saith not.

LOGAN HARPER.

Subcribed & sworn to this first day of May, 1843, before me,

JOSEPH HODGES,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Leake County:

This day personally appeared before me, Joseph Hodges, an acting justice of the peace in & for said county, Joshua J. Parker, who, being sworn, says that for a number of years previous to the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he resided in a part of the Choctaw country in Mississippi now embraced in said county of Leake; that at the date of said treaty, on the 27th day of September, 1830, he resided in the county of Madison, in said State of Mississippi, near the line of said Choctaw country, and that for a number of years since said treaty he has resided in *in* the ceded country embraced in said Leake County; that for some years previous to said treaty he had an extensive acquaintance among the Indians residing in that part of the Choctaw country now embraced in said Leake County, and that since said treaty his acquaintance has been continued among those who remained in that part of the country & did not remove West.

Deponent states that Capt'n Cross, the principal agent of the government for removing the Indians West under said treaty, kept his office in deponent's house, & boarded in his family during most of the time he spent in Mississippi enrolling the Indians & preparing for the several emigrations which took place during the first four years after the treaty, and that said Capt'n Cross also boarded with him a good part of the time he was employed in preparing for emigrating the party who were removed by him as the agent of government in the year 1838.

Deponent states that during the session of the Board of Commissioners for Choctaw Claims at Hopahka the past winter he was frequently at that place, which is about five miles from his present residence; saw the Indians who were in attendance, and had a general knowledge of the nature and extent of their claims.

Deponent states that from his situation, association, and acquaintance among the Indians before & since the date of said treaty he has possessed ample means of knowing the condition and movements of most of those who have continued to reside in said county of Leake, and that it would have been difficult at any time since the removal of those who

emigrated West for any of them to have returned to said county to reside without his knowledge.

And deponent finally states that he does not know of any Indian who, after having emigrated West, has ever returned to reside in said county of Leake, or to present a claim for land before said board of commissioners. And further deponent saith not.

J. J. PARKER.

Sworn to & subscribed this 5th day of May, 1843, before me.

JOSEPH HODGES,
An Acting Justice of the Peace.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Neshoba County:

General deposition of Hugh Harrison, taken before Wm. Herbert, esq., a justice of the peace in said county, to be read in all cases to which it has reference.

HUGH HARRISON, of said county, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Nok-e-na-tubbee and Cun-e-ah-to-nah and Konche tubbee, Choctaw citizens, he lately visited the settlement of certain Choctaw claimants residing in the counties of Neshoba and Newton, and State aforesaid, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. That in every case he required one or other of the Choctaws accompanying him, as the case might be, to point out to him the place where the claimant lived at the date of the treaty aforesaid. After having ascertained this fact he proceeded to find the numbers of the sections and the fractional parts thereof that embraced the residence before pointed out. That in the following lists are placed opposite to the name of each claimant the numbers of the section and quarter section on which he or she lived at the date aforesaid, according to the information in this manner obtained, and which he believes to be correct; and further states that he is in no way interested in any of the claims.

The following places were pointed out by Nok e na tubbee:

		Sec.	T.	R.
Mah-la	SE. ¼	28	10	12 East.
Ok-lah-yo	SE. ¼	28	10	12
Ok-lah-bee	SW. ¼	2	9	12
Ah fah moon tubbee	NW. ¼	21	10	13
Mah he ah tah	SE. ¼	25	10	11
She mah, la toonah	NW. ¼	6	9	12
Look-a-la-tubbee	NE. ¼	30	10	12
Ho-bah-chee	NW. ¼	6	9	12
I-tah-ha	NE. ¼	30	10	12
Wak-a-hok-ta	SW. ¼	20	9	12

The following places were pointed out by Cun e ah to nah:

		Sec.	T.	R.
O kah-o-mah	NW. ¼	7	10	13 East.
Ish te he mah	NW. ¼	7	10	13
A-chi-ah	NE. ¼	7	10	12
Sho ah te kiah	NE. ¼	7	10	12

The following places were pointed out by Kon-che-tubbee:

		Sec.	T.	R.
Ah ba no tubbee	SE. ¼	4	8	10
Ah chuck mah te ka tubbe	SE. ¼	4	8	10
Kon che-tubbee	SE. ¼	4	8	10
Nak ish-ti yah	SW. ¼	23	9	10
O-molle-tubbee	SW. ¼	23	9	10
Lah pahm ba	NW. ¼	24	9	10
In cun e ah	SW. ¼	23	9	10
Shan tah o-ka	SE. ¼	4	8	10

H. HARRISON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th of April, 1843.

WILLIAM HERBERT, *J. P.* [SEAL.]

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Neshoba County:

Kon che-tubbee, Nak e na-tubbee, and Cun e ah-to nah, Choctaw citizens of the county and State aforesaid, being duly sworn, say that they lately accompanied Hugh Harrison to the settlements of the Choctaw claimants named in the preceding deposition of said Harrison, and pointed out to him the place where each one of the claimants lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, as designated in the lists over which our respective names appear. That they knew each of them and the places of their respective residences at the date of said treaty, and believe that they have designated each residence correctly according as set forth in the list under each ones name, respectively.

KON CHE TUBBEE, his x mark
CUN-E-AH TO NAH, her x mark.
NOK-E-NA-TUBBEE, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of April, 1843.

WILLIAM HERBERT, *J. P.* [SEAL.]

General deposition of Hugh Harrison, of Nashoba County, Miss., taken before Wm. Herbert, esq., on 13th May, 1843, to be read in all cases to which it may have reference.

HUGH HARRISON, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Nok-e-na-tubbe and Tah-no-le, both Choctaw citizens, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Mogolushahs, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit; that in every instance he required said Nok-e-na-tubbe or Tah-no-le, as the case might be, to point out to him the place where the claimant lived at the time of the treaty, and after having ascertained this fact he proceeded to find the numbers of the section and the fractional parts thereof embracing the residence before pointed out; that in the following list under the name of each of his informants are placed the names of such of the claimants whose places of residence were pointed out by them, respectively; and that opposite to the name of each claimant is placed the numbers of his or her land at the time of the treaty. This deponent further says that he has no interest whatever in any of these claims.

Places pointed out by Nok-e-ne-tubbe:

		Sec.	T.	R.
Ah-chuck-mah	SW. ¼	8	9	13 E.
Tah-ish-kam-be	SW. ¼	3	8	12
Pe-tam-o-tubbe	NW. ¼	3	8	12

Places pointed out by Tah-no-le:

		Sec.	T.	R.
Tah-no-le	NW. ¼	14	9	11
Pah-lubbe	SW. ¼	13	9	10
No-sa-kah	NW. ¼	6	9	11
Me-ah-sho-nah	SW. ¼	13	9	10
Tim-ah-ho-yo	NW. ¼	6	9	11
Me-ah-sho-nah	SW. ¼	13	9	10

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Neshoba County:

Personally came before me, William Herbert, a justice of the peace in said county, Hugh Harrison, who, being duly sworn, saith on oath that the within deposition is true to the best of his knowledge.

H. HARRISON.

Sworn to and subscribed this 13th day of May, 1843, in presence of me.

WILLIAM HERBERT, [L. S.]
Justice of the Peace.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Neshoba County:

Personally came before me, Wm. Herbert, a justice of the peace in said county, Nok-e-na-tubbe and Tah-no-le, Choct., and after being sworn saith on oath that they accompanied Hugh Harrison to the within-named places, as set forth to our names respectively, as the places of residence of Choctaw heads of families at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek is just and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

NOK-E-NA-TUBBE, his x mark.
TAH-NO-LE, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed this 13th day of May, 1843, before me.

WILLIAM HERBERT, [L. S.]
Justice of the Peace.

General deposition of N. N. Daniels, of Adams County, Miss'pi, taken before B. F. Reynolds, esq'r, on the 27th day of May, 1843, to be read in evidence in all cases to which it may have reference.

N. N. DANIELS, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Eli-tubbee, Kush-oon-a-mus tub bee, and Phil e moon tub bee, all Choctaw citizens, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called the Six Towns, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the sections of lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every instance when he requested said Eli-tubbee, Kush-oon-mus-tubbee, and Philemoon tubbee, or either of them (as the case might be) to point out to him the place where the claimant lived at the date of said treaty, such claimant's name was by them given with great promptness, as well the place of residence pointed out, which in all cases exhibited marks of having been occupied; there being openings and in many instances remaining standing peach trees, &c., and after being thus satisfied, he would proceed to find the numbers of the section or the fractional part thereof embracing the residence pointed out as aforesaid, which were in all cases pointed out by

the Choctaws aforesaid or one of them, and in all cases with great readiness. That in the following list of claimants he has placed opposite their names respectively the numbers of his or her lands whereon they resided at the date of said treaty, as pointed out aforesaid, and further this deponent says he is not interested whatever in any of these c aim

No.	Names.	The which quarter.	No. of section.	No. township.	No. range.	Meridian.
1	Ful le ho ma	SE. ¼	S. 7	T. 4	R. 12	E.
2	Mah li	SE. ¼	7	4	12	E.
3	An chok to nub bee	SE. ¼	7	4	12	E.
4	Oho nah	NE. ¼	18	4	12	E.
5	Yok ah to nah	NW. ¼	17	4	12	E.
6	Onx ha tubbee	NW. ¼	17	4	12	E.
7	Ah chick ma ho yo	NW. ¼	17	4	12	E.
8	Tus ok cham ba	NW. ¼	17	4	12	E.
9	O ra ho ka	SW. ¼	7	4	12	E.
10	Ab be took chi ah	SW. ¼	8	4	12	E.
11	Ta ram pish te ub bee	SW. ¼	8	4	12	E.
12	E yi ho yo (dec'd) (by Eli To bah)	SW. ¼	8	4	12	E.
13	Il ah ho yo (dec'd) by Hi a la	SW. ¼	8	4	12	E.
14	Ho be te yah	SE. ¼	8	4	12	E.
15	Muk am ba	SW. ¼	9	4	12	E.
16	Me ha te kub bee	NE. ¼	16	4	12	E.
17	Eli te chub bee	SE. ¼	9	4	12	E.
18	Yan oon i o cub bee	NE. ¼	16	4	12	E.
19	Phil e mo yah	SE. ¼	16	4	12	E.
20	Nook la tubbee	SW. ¼	16	4	12	E.
21	I a nah, by her son Nook tah lub bee	SW. ¼	16	4	12	E.
22	Ah pa sa tam ba	SW. ¼	16	4	12	E.
23	Konh oo na mustub bee, 1st	SE. ¼	16	4	12	E.
24	Pir sah ho nah	SW. ¼	26	4	12	E.
25	Wash co mab, by his widow Tal e ho yus	SE. ¼	16	4	12	E.
26	Ya pa nam che ha bee	SW. ¼	16	4	12	E.
27	Nok ho ma	SE. ¼	16	4	12	E.
28	Kov chi ti ya, dec'd, by Eto, ma, to nah	NE. ¼	16	4	12	E.
29	A chi ah dec'd, Mush shee la kah	SW. ¼	7	4	12	E.
30	Lo-ma	NW. ¼	12	4	12	E.
31	Kush-oon an che ha bee	NE. ¼	8	4	13	E.
32	Ye ho me stub bee, dec'd, by his widow, I-to bee	NE. ¼	8	4	13	E.
33	Mo min che	SW. ¼	5	4	13	E.
34	Parsh ok chi ah	NE. ¼	5	4	13	E
35	Hush shook ho ma, dec'd, by Kan cha	NE. ¼	5	4	13	E.
36	Kush oo ma mus tub bee, 2nd	NE. ¼	5	4	13	E.
37	Fitch ik no ma	NE. ¼	5	4	13	E.
38	Ka ni yo hi ka ba	NW. ¼	4	4	13	E.
39	Eas ta ab bee	NW. ¼	5	4	13	E.
40	Phil e moon tub bee	NW. ¼	5	4	13	E.
41	E cha po tub bee	SE. ¼	31	5	13	E.
42	Cha tan tok	SE. ¼	31	5	13	E.
43	Ne tuk ah chick e ma	NW. ¼	5	4	13	E.
44	Ah pa sa ho ka	NW. ¼	5	4	13	E.
45	Shaw wa am pa	SW. ¼	32	5	13	E.
46	Ste mak ka yo	NW. ¼	16	4	12	E.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

Personally came before me, B. F. Reynolds, an acting justice of the peace for said county, N. N. Daniels, who, being duly sworn, says that the within & foregoing deposition is true to the best of his knowledge.

N. N. DANIELS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, an acting justice of the peace for said county, this 27th day of May, 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

Personally appeared before me, B. F. Reynolds, an acting justice of the peace for said county, Eli-tub-bee, Kush-oon-a-mus-tub-bee, and Phil-e-moon-tub-bee, Choctaws, and after being duly sworn, say that they accompanied N. N. Daniels to the places named and set forth in the foregoing deposition an'exed to the names of residents respectively, they being Choctaws & the heads of Choctaw families at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, the same is just and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

ELI-TUB-BEE, his x mark.
KUSH-OON-A-MUS-TUB-BEE, his x mark.
PHIL-E-MOON-TUB-BEE, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, an acting justice of the peace for s'd c'ty, this 29 day of May, 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

Personally appeared before the undersigned, magistrate in and for the county aforesaid, Eli-tub-bee, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the foregoing list of names of the heads of Choctaw families at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, contains a portion of the names of those claiming reservations under the 14th article of said treaty, for whom he, under authority from them and at their request, in accordance with the Choctaw custom, made out, or aided in making out, sticks representing the heads of families, and small sticks and notches representing the number and ages of their children, in the spring of 1831 and within six months after the ratification of said treaty, which said sticks he delivered to Capt. Red Post Oak, to take to Col. Ward, for the purpose of having said claimants registered as reservees under the 14th article of said treaty. That he saw Capt. Red Post Oak start with said sticks, who was absent some days, and when he returned informed affiant that he had made their application for the purpose aforesaid to Col. Wm. Ward, which affiant verily believes he did.

E-LI-TUB-BEE, his x mark.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 29th day of May, A. D. 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS, *J. P.*

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

Personally appeared before the undersigned, magistrate in and for said county, Capt. Red Post Oak, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith that he received from E-li-tub-bee the bundle of sticks described in the above and foregoing affidavit for the purposes therein expressed; and that, accompanied by To-bo-ka, he carried said sticks, as well as others for the like purpose, to the office or agency of Col. William Ward within six months after the ratification of said treaty, to whom he applied to signify his intention and the intention of his people, represented by said sticks and notches, to remain and become citizens of the States, and to take reservations of land under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek.

RED-POST-OAK, his x mark.

Sworn & subscribed to before me this 29th day of May, A. D. 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS, *J. P.*

General deposition of N. N. Daniels, of Adams County, Miss., taken before Benjamin F. Reynolds, esqr., on the 31st day of May, 1843, to be read in all cases to which it may have reference.

N. N. DANIELS, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Ta pe oon che ah and Yok-nu-la, both Choctaw citizens, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Six Towns, for the purpose of taking the numbers of land on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every instance when he requested said Ta pe oon che ah and Yok-nu-la, or either of them (as the case might be), to point out to him the place where the claimants lived at the date of said treaty, such claimant's name was given by them with great promptness, as well the place of residence at the date of the treaty, which places, in all cases, exhibited marks of having been occupied, there being openings and in many instances remaining standing peach trees, &c., and after being thus satisfied he would proceed to find the numbers of the section and the fractional or quarter section embracing the residence as aforesaid, which were in all cases pointed out by said Choctaws with readiness.

That in the following list of claimants he has placed opposite their names, respectively, the numbers of his or her lands whereon they resided at the date of the treaty, as pointed out aforesaid; and further, this deponent says he is not interested whatever in any of these claims.

No.	Names.	The quarter sect'n.	No. section.	No. township.	No. range.	M.
1	On-ti-o-mah	SE. ¼	34	5	11	E.
2	To-kah-ho-nah	SE. ¼	28	5	11	E.
3	E-yah-is-to-nah	NE. ¼	28	5	11	E.
4	Nock-ish-ti-ah	NW. ¼	27	5	11	E.
5	Chil-le-tam-ba	NE. ¼	27	5	11	E.
6	Yok-no-la	NE. ¼	28	5	11	E.
7	Pa-sa cha-ho-yo	SW. ¼	22	5	11	E.
8	Tish-o-mus-tub-bee	SW. ¼	22	5	11	E.
9	O-kah-no-wa	SE. ¼	21	5	11	E.
10	Hi-ah-ke-chee	SE. ¼	21	5	11	E.
11	Tik-bah-ha-kah	NE. ¼	16	5	11	E.
12	Ho-she-no-mah	NE. ¼	21	5	11	E.
13	Fil-e-moon-te-kah	SE. ¼	16	5	11	E.
15	Yon-ah-tah	NW. ¼	17	5	11	E.
16	Hi-zope-ah-hah-cho	SE. ¼	8	5	11	E.
18	Hush-ok-ho-mah	NE. ¼	17	5	11	E.
19	Oa-the-ah	NE. ¼	20	5	11	E.
20	Yon-ah	NE. ¼	25	5	11	E.
21	Pas-ah-ho-mah	NE. ¼	20	5	11	E.
22	Ah-fa-ko-me	NE. ¼	20	5	11	E.
23	It-te-ok-choc-ka	SW. ¼	20	5	11	E.
24	O-kis-ti-ah	SW. ¼	20	5	11	E.
25	Es-ta-ho-yo	SW. ¼	20	5	11	E.
26	E-lah-pe-hah	SE. ¼	20	5	11	E.
27	Sah-na-che-hoenah	NW. ¼	29	5	11	E.
28	Chick-a-sah-ho-ka	NE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
29	Hus-ke-ah-hooc-ta	NE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
30	Tish-bi-ah	SE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
31	O-kis-stil-le	SE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
32	Te-ho-yus	SW. ¼	29	5	11	E.
33	No-sho-bah	SE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
34	Hi-en-e-chub-bee	SE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
35	Tan-ke-you	SE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
36	To-tub-bee	SE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
37	Ah-lo-mah	SE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
38	E-cha-pah	SE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
39	Cha-fub-bee	SE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
40	Mo-sho-la-kah	SW. ¼	28	5	11	E.
41	Mis-ta-bo-yea	SE. ¼	28	5	11	E.
42	Ah-be-ti-yah	SE. ¼	28	5	11	E.
43	Me-sham-ba	SE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
44	E-mah-le-ho-nah	NE. ¼	19	5	11	E.
45	Ah-no-la	SW. ¼	22	5	11	E.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

Personally came before me, Benjamin F. Reynolds, an acting justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, Norman N. Daniels, who, being duly sworn, saith on oath that the foregoing deposition is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

N. N. DANIELS.

Sworn and subscribed to this 31st day of May, A. D. 1843, in the presence of me,

B. F. REYNOLDS, *J. P.*

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally appeared before me, Benjamin F. Reynolds, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Ta pe oon che ah and Yok na lah, Choctaws, and, after being duly sworn, saith on oath that they lately accompanied N. N. Daniels to the within-named places as set forth to their names, respectively, as the places of residence of Choctaw heads of families at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, is just and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

TA PE OON CHE AH, his x mark.
YOK NA LAH, his x mark.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 31st day of May, A. D. 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS, *J. P.*

General deposition of N. N. Daniels, of Adams County, Miss., taken before B. F. Runnels, esqr., on the —— day of May, 1843, to be read in all cases to which it may have reference.

N. N. DANIELS, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Moon-tah and Ok-chan-e-ha-jo, both Choctaw citizens, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Six Towns, for the purpose of taken the numbers of land on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every instance when he requested said Ok-chan-e-ha-jo and Moon-tah, or either of them (as the case might be), to point out to him the place where the claimants lived at the date of said treaty, such claimant's name was by them given with great promptness, as well the place of residence at the date of the treaty, which places, in all cases, exhibited marks of having been occupied, there being openings, and, in many instances, remaining standing peach trees, &c.; and after being thus satisfied he would proceed to find the numbers of the section and the fractional or quarter section embracing the residence as aforesaid, which were in all cases pointed out by said Choctaws with readiness. That in the following list of claimants he has placed opposite their names, respectively, the numbers of his or her lands, whereon they resided at the date of said treaty, as

pointed out aforesaid; and further, this deponent says he is not interested whatever in any of these claims.

No.	Names.	The quarter sec.	No. section.	No. township.	No. range.	Meridian.
1	It-te-lok-nah	NE. ¼	12	4	11	E.
2	I-tu-nah	SE. ¼	12	4	11	E.
3	Ti-o-nah	SE. ¼	12	4	11	E.
4	To-te-mus-tub-bee	NW. ¼	18	4	12	E.
5	Ah-pa-sahoka	NW. ¼	18	4	12	E.
6	Moon tah	NW. ¼	18	4	12	E.
7	Ho-yo-te-mah	SE. ¼	18	4	12	E.
8	Te-mi-yea	SW. ¼	13	4	11	E.
9	Ta boh-kah	NE. ¼	14	4	11	E.
10	Meash pul la	SE. ¼	14	4	11	E.
11	Shom pul lah	SE. ¼	11	4	11	
12	Oon-ti-o-ma	SE. ¼	11	4	11	E.
13	Tus ka ha gah	NW. ¼	12	4	11	E.
14	E li che tub bee	NW. ¼	12	4	11	E.
15	She-co-pa-ho-ma	NE. ¼	11	4	11	E.
16	Yan-ish-lok-na	SE. ¼	11	4	11	E.
17	E yak-ki-ah	SE. ¼	2	4	11	E.
18	Ho-tub-bee	SE. ¼	2	4	11	E.
19	Nu-wa-ho-ka	SE. ¼	11	4	11	E.
20	Oath-la-che	NW. ¼	2	4	11	E.
21	Sooe sa	SE. ¼	2	4	11	E.
22	Fun-ne-ho-ma	SE. ¼	2	4	11	E.
23	Posh ish te ub bee	NE. ¼	12	4	11	E.
24	Im-mut-te-ah, d'd (by Oka hook te)	NW. ¼	18	4	11	E.
25	Ok li ah, dec'd (by Oka-hook-te)	NW. ¼	18	4	11	
26	To-te-pi-yah	NW. ¼	1	4	11	E.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

Personally came before Benjm. F. Reynolds, a justice of the peace in said county, Norman N. Daniels, who, being duly sworn, saith on oath that the foregoing deposition is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

N. N. DANIELS.

Sworn to and subscribed this 29 May, A. D. 1843, in presence of me.
B. F. REYNOLDS, *J. P.*

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

This day personally appeared before me Benjm. F. Reynolds, a justice of the peace in and for said county, Ok chan e ha jo & Moon tah, Choctaws, and, after being duly sworn, saith on oath that they lately accompanied N. N. Daniels to the within named places, as set forth to their names respectively, as the places of residence of Choctaw heads of families at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, is just and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

OK-CHAN-E-HA-JO, his x mark.
MOON TAH, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of May, A. D. 1843.
B. F. REYNOLDS, *J. P.*

General deposition of N. N. Daniels, of Adams County, Mississippi, taken before Benjamin F. Reynolds, esqr., on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1843, to be read in evidence in all cases to which it may have reference.

NORMAN N. DANIELS, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Ok chan e ha jo and Ham-ba, Choctaw citizens, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called the Six Towns, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the sections of land on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every instance when he requested said Ok chan e ha jo or Ham-ba, or either of them, to point out to him the plane where the claimants lived at the date of said treaty, such claimant's name was by them given with great promptness, as well as the place of residence of such claimant pointed out, which in all cases exhibited marks of having been occupied, there being openings, and in many instances standing fuel trees, &c.; and, after being thus satisfied, he would proceed to find the numbers of the section and the fractional part thereof embracing the residence pointed out as aforesaid, which were in all cases pointed out by the Choctaws aforesaid, or one of them, and with great promptness; that in the following list of claimants he has placed the names of those whose places of residence & improvement were pointed out to him as aforesaid, and opposite thereto respectively the numbers of the lands whereon they resided at the date of said treaty, as pointed out aforesaid; and further, this deponent says he is not interested whatever in any of these claims.

Places pointed out by Ok chan e ha jo and Ham-ba:

No.	Names.	No. of quarter s'ct.	No. of section.	Township.	Range.	M.
27	Im-mish to nah	SE. ¼	35	5	11	E.
28	Sah ma ha chub bee	SW. ¼	17	4	11	E.
29†	Ath ko la	SW. ¼	17	4	11	E.
30	I bak ash tah	SE. ¼	32	4	11	E.
31	Ka-to-nah	NW. ¼	5	3	11	E.
32	Mish oon tub bee	SE. ¼	32	4	11	E.
33	Tish ok chi ah	SE. ¼	31	4	11	E.
34	Mo min-tub-bee	NW. ¼	5	4	11	E.
35	Wak i o tub bee	NW. ¼	5	4	11	E.
36	Kush oon an che hub bee	SW. ¼	7	3	11	E.
37	Sah mah tah	SW. ¼	7	3	11	E.
38	Fa lam e tub bee	SE. ¼	23	3	10	E.
39	Ok la no wah	NE. ¼	23	3	10	E.
40	Nok ne en tub bee	NE. ¼	16	3	10	E.
41	Chuf fa tub bee, 2nd	NE. ¼	16	3	10	E.
42	Ok e lah he mah	SW. ¼	15	3	10	E.
43	Ah-che-ah	NE. ¼	15	3	10	E.
44	Im ah ta le	NE. ¼	30	4	11	E.
45	Cha tub bee	SW. ¼	17	4	11	E.
46	Ah koo chun tub bee	SW. ¼	2	4	11	E.
47	Tik e be ub bee	SW. ¼	2	4	11	E.
48	Mah lah	SW. ¼	3	4	11	E.
49	Chik oon tub bee	SE. ¼	3	4	11	E.
50	To pah ho mah	NE. ¼	10	4	11	E.
51	Ish la ho ka	SE. ¼	3	4	11	E.
52	Nok a man che ha ba	SE. ¼	35	5	11	E.
53	Tim e tub bee	NW. ¼	11	4	11	E.
54	Sal lie	SW. ¼	2	4	11	E.
55	O-nah-che-tah	NW. ¼	1	4	11	E.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

Personally came before me, B. F. Reynolds, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, N. N. Daniels, who, being duly sworn, says

that the within and foregoing deposition is true to the best of his knowledge.

N. N. DANIELS.

Sworn & subscribed to before me, an acting magistrate for said county, this 2nd day of June, 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

Personally appeared before the undersigned, an acting magistrate in and for said county, Ok-chan-e-ha-jo and Ham-ba, who, after being duly sworn, say that they accompanied N. N. Daniels to the places named and set forth in the foregoing deposition; that they pointed out said places as therein stated, and that the same were the residences of said claimants respectively at the date of said treaty, they being Choctaws and the heads of Choctaw families at the date of said treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that the same is true to the best of their knowledge & belief.

OK-CHAN-E-HA-JO, his x mark.
HAM-BA, his x mark.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, an acting magistrate for said county, this 2nd day of June, A. D. 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS.

General deposition of Joseph Hodges, taken before the commissioners at Yazoo village, Neshobas County, Missi., to be used in all cases to which it may be applicable.

JOSEPH HODGES, being duly sworn, deposes & says that, accompanied by Ah bah na tubbee, Ta hom bee, Ah ho gla cha, Im math la chub bee, and Il la hi ah, Choctaw citizens, he visited the places of residence of the following Choctaw heads of families at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. The aforesaid Choctaws were perfectly well acquainted with said heads of families & their improvements at said treaty, & pointed out to deponents the spots where their dwellings stood, who went to the corners, examined the lines of survey, and took the numbers embracing said claimants' respective residences at the date of said treaty. Deponent states that he has no claim or interest in any of the following claims and never had any.

The following places were shown deponent by Ah bah na tubbee on the 10th, 11th, & 12th of May, 1843:

Ah chunan tubbee	SW. ¼	sec. 26,	T. 10,	R. 7	E.
Im mah lah hubbee	SW. ¼	" 25,	" 10,	" 8	"
Tock ah lah to nah	SW. ¼	" 18,	" 9,	" 8	"
Yock ah	NW. ¼	" 33,	" 10,	" 8	"
Pa sa tubbee	SE. ¼	" 27,	" 10,	" 7	"
Nock a na ho nubbee	SW. ¼	" 18,	" 9,	" 8	"
Ho te ock ka	SW. ¼	" 13,	" 9,	" 6	"
†E o cutch a	NW. ¼	" 35,	" 9,	" 7	"
Bah nubbee	SW. ¼	" 13,	" 9,	" 6	"
I o tah	NE. ¼	" 29,	" 9,	" 7	
Charles Carney	NE. ¼	" 29,	" 9,	" 7	
Ah chaf fa tubbee	SW. ¼	" 13,	" 9,	" 6	
Yow wa to nah	NE. ¼	sec. 19,	T. 9,	R. 7	E.
Tal wah to nah	SW. ¼	" 20,	" 10,	" 8	"
Mah ho nah	SW. ¼	" 20,	" 10,	" 8	"
Che cah ta	SE. ¼	" 35,	" 9,	" 7	"
Is tim min cha tubbee or Min cha	NE. ¼	" 19,	" 9,	" 7	"

Deponent is informed that claimant lived in the same yard with his mother-in-law, the said Yow ah to nah; if so, the place pointed out to him was the NE. ¼ sec. 19, T. 9, R. 7 E., & the said Mincha must have lived upon the same qr. section, as the whole of the Indian improvements pointed out to him were on that quarter. (See cases 212 & 215, Ah pa sam bee or Pa sam bee, SW. ¼ sec. 18, T. 9, R. 8 E.)

Deponent is informed that witness proved he lived in the same yard with Nock a na ho nubbee (case No. 225) and Ick glen ahn cha (case 128); that deponent took the numbers of Nock ana ho nubbee as pointed to him, & if claimant resided in same yard at the date of the treaty it was on the SW. ¼ sec. 18, T. 9, R. 8 E.

The following places were pointed out to deponent by Ta hom bee on the 8th, 9th, 10th, & 12th of May, 1843:

Il la ho chubbee	NE. ¼	sec. 33,	T. 11,	R. 9 E.
Po sha hoke ta	NE. ¼	" 33,	" 11,	" 9 "
No e ho yo	NW. ¼	" 33,	" 11,	" 9 "
Sho mo lah ka	SE. ¼	" 3,	" 10,	" 10 "
Ick nith lo	SW. ¼	" 28,	" 11,	" 10 "
Onoo cha or Chubbee	NE. ¼	" 11,	" 11,	" 9 "
Ho to nah	NW. ¼	" 5,	" 11,	" 8 "
To nubbee	SW. ¼	" 4,	" 11,	" 8 "
Nock a che tubbee	SW. ¼	" 4,	" 11,	" 8 "
Rachel Pickens	SE. ¼	" 6,	" 11,	" 8 "
Hah nubbee	SW. ¼	" 26,	" 12,	" 8 "
No wah to nah	SW. ¼	" 26,	" 12,	" 8 "
Lu ock ho mah	NE. ¼	sec. 20,	T. 11,	R. 8 E.
Te mah	NW. ¼	" 27,	" 11,	" 8 "
Ah po to tubbee	SW. ¼	" 27,	" 11,	" 8 "
I oth la	SE. ¼	" 17,	" 11,	" 8 "

The following place was shown by Ah ho gla cha on the 26th May, 1843:

Ah ha to na or Ahn to nah ..... SW. ¼ sec. 32, T. 14, R. 7

The following place was shown by Im math la chubbee on the 25th May, 1843:

A he ah tubbee ..... NW. ¼ sec. 3, T. 14, R. 6 E.

The following place was pointed out to deponent by Il la hi ah on the 24th May, 1843:

Tick bam bee ..... SW. ¼ sec. 11, T. 11, R. 6 E.

And further deponent saith not.

JOSEPH HODGES.

Sworn to & subscribed this 7th May, 1843, before us.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

General deposition of Joseph Hodges, taken before the commissioners at Yazoo Village, Neshoba County, Missi., to be used in all cases to which it may be applicable.

JOSEPH HODGES, being sworn, deposes & says that, accompanied by Sock a tubbee, Pah lubbee, Yock ha tah, Pis sal atubbee, and Bel in gon ah, he visited the places where the following Choctaw heads of families lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, the 27th September, 1830; that the above Choctaw men pointed out the places of their respective residences, from which he, deponent, went to the corners, traced the lines of survey, and obtained the numbers embracing the improvements of said Choctaw heads of families at said

treaty. The places where the dwelling of the followings persons stood were pointed out by Sock-a tubbee on the 18th March, 1843:

Tah pa nah	SE. ¼ sec. 6, T. 10, R. 8 E.
Lo mah ka	SE. ¼ " 6, " 10, " 8 "
Mon tah	NE. ¼ " 6, " 10, " 8 "

The following places were shown by Pah lubbee between the 20th of May & 3rd of June, 1843:

Im ma lubbee	NE. ¼ sec. 8, T. 12, R. 9 E.
We nah ka	NE. ¼ " 8, " 12, " 9 "
Ab bi took che ah, or Ho pi a ska te na	NE. ¼ sec. 8, T. 12, R. 9 E.
Bah na tubbee	SE. ¼ " 2, " 12, " 9 E.
Tom Wilson	NW. ¼ " 7, " 12, " 9 E.
Hah nah Wilson	SE. ¼ " 35, " 13, " 8 "
Ha lah, or Stim mah ha lubbee	NW. ¼ sec. 26, T. 11, R. 8 E.
Ochla	SW. ¼ " 34, " 11, " 9 "

The following places were shown by Yock ha tah on the 3rd of June, 1843:

O glock ka yo	NE. ¼ sec. 12, T. 11, R. 11 E.
Quah na	SE. ¼ sec. 35, T. 12, R. 11 E.
Po nah	NW. ¼ " 23, " 12, " 11 "

The following places were pointed out by Pis sal atubbee on the 3rd and 5th of June, 1843:

Ta nan pish ti ah	SW. ¼ sec. 12, T. 10, R. 11 E.
Im mish ti yah	NE. ¼ " 35, " 10, " 11 "
O nah te ah	SW. ¼ " 11, " 10, " 11 "
Ah tah hah, or Ah ta ha	SE. ¼ " 19, " 10, " 12 "
Tim am bee	NW. ¼ " 14, " 10, " 11 "
Ah sho me ta	SW. ¼ " 18, " 10, " 12 "

The following places were shown by Be lingonah on the 3rd and 5th June, 1843:

Lu mah	SW. ¼ sec. 21, T. 10, R. 12 E.
Ho tah	SE. ¼ " 19, " 10, " 12 "
Ho gla	NE. ¼ " 28, " 10, " 12 "
Ah te ubbee	NW. ¼ " 28, " 10, " 12 "
Oglio	NE. ¼ " 28, " 10, " 12 "
Ho yubbee	NW. ¼ " 31, " 10, " 12 "
Me ah shane tubbee	NE. ¼ " 28, " 10, " 12 "
E mah ho ka	NE. ¼ " 28, " 10, " 12 "
Tah hol ba tubbee	NE. ¼ " 21, " 10, " 13 "
Hock lah to nah	NE. ¼ " 21, " 10, " 13
E ah sha tubbee	SW. ¼ s. 10, " 9, " 13

Deponent further states that he has no claim or interest in said claims, nor never had any. And further saith not.

JOSEPH HODGES.

Sworn to & subscribed this 6th June, 1843, before us at the Yazoo Old Village.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Sock a tubbee, Yock ha tah, Pah lubbee, Pis sal atubbee, and Be lin go nah, being duly sworn, state that they accompanied Joseph Hodges at the time stated, and showed him the places where the Choctaws whose names appear in the lists of the foregoing deposition as having been shown by them, respectively, resided at the date of said treaty; that they were intimately acquainted with said Choctaws at that time & the places where their houses stood, which they pointed out to said

Hodges, who examined the corners & followed the lines embracing the dwelling of each of said Choctaw heads of families.

SOCK KA TUBBEE, his x mark.
YOCK HA TAH, his x mark.
PAH LUBBEE, his x mark.
PIS SAL A TUBBEE, his x mark.
BELIN GONAH, his x mark.

Taken before us as to two last at the Old Yazoo Village June 6th, 1843.

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Pah lubbee appeared this 9th day of June, 1843, at the Yazoo Old Village, & swore to & subscribed the above.

R. GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

The general deposition of Joseph Hodges, taken before the commissioners at Old Yazoo Village the 5th day of July, 1843, to be used in all cases when applicable.

Said JOSEPH HODGES, being sworn, says that he went a short time since, in company with Robinson Carnes & Tokiah Carnes, to take the numbers of the section of land embracing the improvement of Immichoketa, case No. 33, at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that said Robinson & Tokiah went with deponent to show him the place where said claimant resided at date of said treaty; that they did point out to deponent the spot where they said the dwelling of said Immichoketa was situated at that time; whereupon deponent examined the corners & traced the lines of survey of the section embracing said place, & found that the spot upon which said former dwelling was situated was embraced in the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township thirteen, & range seven east, as this deponent thinks very near the line dividing the southeast from the northeast quarter of said section. This deponent, not having a compass, is not certain whether said place was on the southeast or northeast quarter of said section, but is certain it is on the east half & thinks on the southeast quarter of said section. The said Robinson & Tokiah appeared to be well acquainted with the place where said former dwelling of said claimant stood, which was surrounded by fruit trees & other marks of a former place of residence.

Deponent further says that he has lately re-examined the corners & retraced the lines of survey of the section of land embracing this improvement of Econo, case No. 216, at date of said treaty, as pointed out as mentioned in a former deposition, & finds that both sections five & six, in township thirteen, range five east, are embraced in plantations; that the line between said sections runs through the improvements of said Econo & her sons as it existed at date of said treaty; but that the dwelling of said Econo at that time, as pointed out to deponent, stood on section No. five, near the line dividing it from section No. six; the principal portion of the improvement was in section No. six. The white settlement embracing this place appears to be one of the oldest in that section of country; the gin is near the line between sections five & six. It is difficult to say, without an examination with a compass, upon which section it stands; and further says not.

JOSEPH HODGES.

Sworn to & subscribed before us at the Yazoo Old Village, Neshoba County, July 5th, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.

The gen. deposition of Pah lubbee & Hiahkah, taken before the commissioners at Old Yazoo Village, this 15th day of July, 1843, to be used when applicable :

Said PAH LUBBEE & HIAHKAH, being first sworn, say that they were present at the annuity at Ben Leflore's in the summer after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. That they were at that time generally acquainted with that portion of the Choctaw people called Bogue Chittos, and also with some of those called Muggalushas. That they saw a large number of said Bogue Chitto & Muggalusha Indians at said annuity. That during the time of their being at said annuity, deponents met Capt. Tauampishubbee, a leading man among the Bogue Chittos, & Capt. Pissah nowah, a leading man among the Muggalushas at the camp of Col. Sam'l Cobb, and that deponents then heard Tauampishubbee remark to Col. Cobb, that he & his people had come to the annuity to be registered for the five years' stay, & would go before Ward, the agent, for that purpose, after he, Col. Cobb, had got through with the registration of his people, and that they there also heard Pissah nowah remark that he would follow Tauampishubbee, & have himself & his people registered for the five years' stay after Tauampishubbee had got through with the registration of his people, said Pissonowah remarking at the same time that this was the object of him & his people in coming to that place at that time. Deponents belonged at that time to Col. Cobb's company, and the Bogue Chittos & Muggalushas encamped near Col. Cobb's people. Deponents had considerable intercourse with them, & were acquainted with some of their arrangements, made upon the ground, among which was the following: "That all of their people who were determined to remain five years & take the benefit of the 1t4h article, should place their camp on one side of a small branch running through the encampment, & those who intended to emigrate should place their camp on the other side of said branch." It was generally understood that this arrangement was made & that the camps were pitched accordingly. This arrangement extended to all the people on the ground, and the Bogue Chittos & Muggalushas entered into it with the rest. Deponents state that they saw the encampment of the Bogue Chittos & Muggalushas after their camps were arranged agreeably to the general understanding above alluded to, & that the number of their people encamped on the side of the branch upon which those who intended to take the five years' stay were located was considerably larger than the number of those on the other side where the emigrating party were located. Deponents state that they were actively engaged in attending to the business of the people for most of the time after the interview with Tauampishubbee & Pissonowah at the camp of Col. Cobb, as above stated, & had very little conversation with them or their people until they saw them at Leflore's house. Deponents state that on a certain day while they were engaged in collecting such of their people as were not on the list made out at Turnbull's, in order to present them before the agent to have them registered, they saw, as they were coming out of Leflore's house, the said Tauampishubbee & Pissonowah standin the yard in front of the house, with a considerable number of their people around them. Deponents state that they were two days engaged in presenting their people who were on the list made out at Turnbull's & those who were not on that list; that before they got through with this business on the second day, Weshockshehomah had entered the agent's room, when a dispute arose between him & said agent, which resulted in the agent's rejecting his application & declaring that he would register no more. Deponents think it was on this day & about the time

this announcement was made by the agent that they saw said Tauampishubbee & Pissonowah in the yard as above stated.

Deponents state that after it was generally understood that Ward, the agent, would register no more, there being a large number on the ground who had come for the purpose of being registered, but who were disappointed, it was resolved that a council should be held of all those who had come to be registered for the five years' stay & were thus disappointed, to decide upon what course should be pursued. That this council was accordingly held, & after the people were arranged, the leading men occupying a place by themselves, they were addressed by Captain Tom Leflore, who, in the course of his remarks, said that as for himself he had been disappointed in the object of his coming there; he did not intend to take any part of the annuity, but that the people might do as they pleased. After Leflore had closed his remarks, the people were called upon to express their determination with respect to remaining or emigrating, those who designed to remain being requested to hold up their hands. Upon this request being made the people generally and, as deponents think, unanimously expressed their determination to stay by holding up their hands. Many appeared displeased with the remark of Leflore, that if they chose they might take the annuity, & immediately after their determination was expressed to remain as above stated, they unanimously resolved among themselves to take no part of the annuity. Deponents state that at the time the vote was taken on the question of remaining as above stated, the leading men occupying a place by themselves, they saw Captains Tauampishubbee & Pissonowah hold up their hands, being quite near them, & that they & their people, most of whom were present, joined in the resolutions which were passed by the council. It was finally resolved that the council should break up & all those present at it should go home before the annuity was distributed, which resolution deponents think was complied with.

Deponent Hiahkah states that he left the ground for home before the annuity was distributed, and at Yellowbutchal Creek, about twenty miles from Leflore's, he came up with Capt. Tauampishubbee & his people, who were preparing to cross the creek, having been delayed some time by the high stage of the water. That he had passed Pissonowah & his people before he overtook Tauampishubbee, & after overtaking said Tauampishubbee, he travelled with him as far as Pearl River, when he & his people encamped that night, deponent continuing on his way home. That, while in company with said Tauampishubbee on their way home, the said Tauampishubbee remarked to deponent that he had been greatly disappointed in not getting registered as he had wished, & expressed great regret at his failure & that of his people.

Deponents state that they remember the names of some of the Bogue Chittos who were present at the annuity, but the council held thus as above stated. Among these, beside Tohuamposhubbee, are:

Ah-chin-tubbee.	Tohah.
I-ith-la-pa.	No wah.
Ah-tuck-o-lo.	Hobah.
I-o pin na.	Moon tubbee.
U bah wa la.	Hopah ka tubbee.
Chuf fah ti il—gone west.	I-ath-le pah ish ke tena.
Ah no sa kah do.	Nosh ko bo tak co lo.
Pil lubbee.	

There were many others, the names of some of whom deponents might recollect upon reflection, but these are such as occur to them at present.

They recollect that Me-ah-show-tah was with Pissonowah, but do not recollect the names of the Muggalushas as well as those of the Bogue Chittos, not being so well acquainted with them; but they recollect there were a great many Mugalushas present at that time.

PAH LUBBEE, his x mark.
HI AH KEE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 15th July, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

General deposition of James E. Newsom, of Jasper County, Mississippi, taken before Robert James, esq'r, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1843, to be used as evidence in all cases to which it may have reference.

JAMES E. NEWSOM, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Elias & Cabeb, respectable Choctaws citizens, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Six Towns, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbitt Creek; that in every instance when he requested the said Elias & Claleb, or either of them, to point out to him the place of residence of the claimant at the date of the treaty aforesaid, the name of the claimant was by them given, as well as the place of such claimant's residence at the date of said treaty, pointed out by them, or one of them, with great promptness, which in all cases exhibited marks of having been occupied, there being openings, and in many instances, old standing peach trees, &c., and, after being satisfied, he would proceed to find the numbers of the section and the fractional part thereof, embracing the residence pointed out as aforesaid; that in the following list of claimants he has placed the names of those given as aforesaid, and whose places of residence and improvement were pointed out as aforesaid, and opposite thereto, respectively, the numbers of the lands whereon they resided at the date of the treaty aforesaid, as pointed out aforesaid; all of which said lands are within district of lands subject to sale or entry at Augusta, Miss.; and, further, this deponent says that he is not interested whatever in any of these claims.

No.	Names.	Qr. of sect.	Sect.	Town.	Range.	M.
1	Sto-po-nub-bee	NW. ¼	29	3	12	E.
2	Nok-ho-mo-ha-jo	NE. ¼	35	2	13	E.
3	Ok-lun-ge-hub-bee	NW. ¼	9	3	12	E.
4	Tish-o-no-wa-tub-bee	NW. ¼	15	3	12	E.
5	Kun-e-an-che-ha-bee	NW. ¼	15	3	12	E.
6	Suk-a-tub-bee	SW. ½	1	3	12	E.
7	Tath yo	NW. ¼	30	3	11	E.
8	To-lam-bee	SW. ¼	16	3	12	E.
9	Phil-e-moon-tub bee	SW. ¼	16	3	12	E.
10	He-yope-e-ha-jo	NW. ¼	9	3	12	E.
11	A-man-che-hub-bee	NW. ¼	27	3	12	E.
12	E-look-chi-ah	SW. ¼	26	4	12	E.
13	Min-te-ho-yo	NE. ¼	35	3	12	E.
14	Ah-che-la-tah	S. E. ¼	10	3	12	E.
15	Na-ho-lo-mus-tub-bee	N. W. ¼	30	3	13	E.
16	In-no-tub-bee	NE. ¼	10	2	13	E.
17	Ish-te-ho-lub bee	NW. ¼	27	3	13	E.
18	Sho-wak-i-yah	NW. ¼	9	3	12	E.
19	An-na-bo-la	SE. ½	26	3	11	E.
20	E-mo-nub-bee	NW. ¼	30	3	12	E.
21	Yim-e-chub-bee	SW. ¼	26	4	12	....
22	Kush-oon-ah-che-ub-bee	SW. ¼	32	4	12	E.
23	It-te-ho-mis-tub-bee	SW. ¼	6	3	12	E.

No.	Names.	Qr. of sect.	Sect.	Town.	Range.	M.
24	O-nas-koo-nah	NE. ¼	17	3	12	E.
25	Nook-chin-tub-bee	NW. ¼	15	3	12	E.
26	Posh-an-o-wab-bee	NE. ¼	35	2	13	E.
27	Tus-ka-a-to-kah	SE. ½	3	3	12	E.
28	Pansh-ik-ish-o	SW. ¼	9	3	12	E.
29	Take-ho-yo	SW. ¼	2	3	12	E.
30	Mul la be chub bee	SE. ¼	11	3	12	E.
31	Kon-kah-noos-ko-bo	NE. ¼	17	3	12	E.
32	Holis-sub-bee	NW. ¼	27	3	12	E.
33	Koo-tah	NW. ¼	9	3	12	E.
34	Hoo-too-nah	NW. ¼	30	3	12	E.
35	Kush-oon-ok-chi-ah	SE. ¼	35	2	13	E.
36	Nok-e-hat-tah	SW. ¼	27	3	11	E.
37	Sho-ma-ha-ka	SE. ¼	35	2	13	E.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally came before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, James E. Newsom, who being duly sworn, saith on oath, that the within and foregoing deposition is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES E. NEWSOM.

Sworn & subscribed to this 19th day of June, 1843, before me, an acting magistrate of aforesaid county.

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.* [SEAL.]

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally came before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Elias and Kaleb, respectable Choctaw citizens, who, being duly sworn, saith on oath, that they accompanied James E. Newsom to the within-named places as set forth to their names, respectively, as the places of residence of such Choctaw heads of families, at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and that the same is just and true to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief.

E-LI-AS his x mark.
CALEB his x mark.

Sworn & subscribed to this 19th day of June, A. D. 1843, before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.* [SEAL.]

General deposition of N. N. Daniels, of Adams County, Mississippi, taken before B. F. Reynolds, esq., on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1843, to be read as evidence in all cases to which it may have reference.

NORMAN N. DANIELS, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Pansh-ok-chi-ah and I et tu lah, both Choctaw citizens, he latety visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called six towns, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every instance when he requested the said Pansh ok chi ah and I-et-tu-lah, or either of them, to point out to him the place of residence of the claimant at the date of the treaty aforesaid, the name of the claimant was by them

given, as well as the place of such claimant's residence at the date of said treaty, pointed out by them with great promptness; which in all cases, exhibited marks of having been occupied, there being openings, and in many instances, old standing peach trees, &c., and after being thus satisfied, he would proceed to find the numbers of the section, and the fractional part thereof, embracing the residence pointed out as aforesaid; that in the following list of claimants he has placed the names of those given as aforesaid, and whose places of residence and improvement at the date of said treaty were pointed out as aforesaid, and opposite thereto, respectively, the numbers of the land whereon they resided at the date of the treaty aforesaid, as pointed out aforesaid; and, further, this deponent says that he is not interested whatever in any of these claims:

No.	Names.	Qr of section.	Sect.	Town.	Range.	M.
1	Kun e o tub bee	NE. ¼	23	5	10	E.
2	I et tu lah	NE. ¼	22	5	10	E.
3	Pis sah cha hub be	NE. ¼	15	4	8	E.
4	Oo ne mi yah	SE. ¼	22	5	10	E.
5	Im ah tha ka	SE. ¼	23	5	10	E.
6	Han tub bee	NE. ¼	15	4	8	E.
7	Kun e ah ho nah	SE. ¼	23	5	10	E.
8	E-lah-tah-to-nah	SE. ¼	25	5	10	E.
9	Pansh ok chi ah	SE. ¼	22	5	10	E.
10	Pil ah tub bee	NE. ¼	23	5	10	E.
11	Pil e mah hub bee	SW. ¼	14	4	8	E.
12	Wak ah to na	NW. ¼	23	5	10	E.
13	Ish tah bo la	SE. ¼	23	5	10	E.
14	Ok a la an cha hubbee	SE. ¼	23	5	10	E.
15	Zem e tub bee	NE. ¼	26	5	10	E.
16	She mah	NW. ¼	23	5	10	E.
17	Chuf fa ho ka	NW. ¼	23	5	10	E.
18	Me ha che	SE. ¼	23	5	10	E.
19	Ish te mah kah	SE. ¼	23	5	10	E.
20	Kan che ma ha	NE. ¼	23	5	10	E.
21	Me sham bee	NE. ¼	23	5	10	E.
22	Ma hom bee	NE. ¼	23	5	10	E.
23	E-she-ho ka	SW. ¼	13	5	10	E.
24	Ok cha tub bee	SW. ¼	13	5	10	E.
25	Mak in tub bee	NW. ¼	25	5	10	E.
26	Nonok kom ba	NE. ¼	25	5	10	E.
27	Ok la che or Ish to pa nub bee	NW. ¼	25	5	10	E.
28	Ah cho mah kah	SE. ¼	23	5	10	E.
29	Nok ish too nah	NE. ¼	9	4	8	E.
30	Me ha che tub bee	NW. ¼	23	5	10	E,
31	Ma sho la	NW. ¼	23	5	10	E.
32	Ok-la-che-ho-ka	NW. ¼	23	5	10	E.
33	E zam tah ho ka	NW. ¼	23	5	10	E.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally came before me, B. F. Reynolds, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Norman N. Daniels, who being duly sworn, saith on oath that the within and foregoing deposition is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

N. N. DANIELS.

Sworn & subscribed to before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid, this 7th day of June, 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally appeared before me, B. F. Reynolds, an acting justice of the peace in & for said county, Pansh ok chi ah and I-et-tu lah,

Choctaws, who being duly sworn, saith on oath that they accompanied N. N. Daniels to the within-named places, as set forth to their names respectively as the residence of such Choctaw heads of families at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and that the same is just and true to the best of their knowledge, information, & belief.

PANSH OK CHI AH, his x mark.
I-ET-TU LAH, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS.

General deposition of N. N. Daniels, of Adams County, Mississippi, taken before Robert James, esq'r, on the 29th day of June, 1843, to be read as evidence in all cases to which it may have reference.

NORMAN N. DANIELS, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Pansh ok chi ah & Me shoon ti yah, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Six Towns, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every instance when he requested the said Pansh-ok-chi-ah and Me shoon ti yah, or either of them, to point out to him the place of residence of the claimant at the date of the treaty aforesaid, the name of the claimant was by them given as well as the place of such claimant's residence at the date of the treaty aforesaid, pointed out by them with great promptness, which in all cases exhibited marks of having been occupied, there being openings, and in many instances old standing peach trees, &c., and after being thus satisfied he proceeded to find the numbers of the section and the fractional part thereof, embracing the residence pointed out as aforesaid; that in the following list of claimants he has placed the names of those given as aforesaid, and whose places of residence and improvement at the date of said treaty were pointed out as aforesaid, and opposite thereto, respectively, the numbers of the lands whereon they resided at the date of the treaty aforesaid, as pointed out aforesaid, all of which said lands are within the district of lands subject to sale or entry at Augusta, Mississippi; and, further, this deponent says that he is not interested whatever in any of these claims.

No.	Names.	Qr. of sect.	Sect.	Town.	Range.	M.
34	Ti yea	N. E. ¼	34	5	8	E.
35	Nok nee la	N. W. ¼	12	4	8	E.
36	Po tub bee or Brandy	N. W. ¼	6	5	8	E.
37	Ash wa tub bee	N. W. ¼	31	3	9	E.
T 109	Wah tub bee	N. E. ¼	12	2	9	E.
38	Hool bah tub bee	N. E. ¼	12	2	9	E.
39	Ne-tuk-a-ka	S. E. ¼	6	5	8	E.
40	U-tub-bee	N. E. ¼	15	4	8	E.
41	Tish u mus tub bee	S. W. ¼	31	3	9	E.
42	Nu wa tom ba	N. W. ¼	29	8	8	E.
43	Il li che tah	N. W. ¼	29	8	8	E.
44	Ke lis ta	N. W. ¼	29	8	8	E.
45	Ho-tish-le-ah	N. W. ¼	6	5	8	E.
46	Sha-ka-ho-mah	NE. ¼	26	5	10	E.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally appeared before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, N. N. Daniels, who, being duly sworn, says on oath that the within and foregoing deposition is true to the best of his knowledge & belief.

N. N. DANIELS.

Sworn & subscribed to before me this 29th day of June, 1843.

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.*

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally came before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Pansh ok chi ah, and Glen nah or Me shoon ti yah, Choctaws, who, being duly sworn, saith on oath that they accompanied N. N. Daniels to the within-named places as set forth to their names, respectively, as the places of residence of such Choctaw heads of families at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and that the same are just and true to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief.

PANSH-OK-CHI-AH his x mark.
ME SHOON TI YAH his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed to this 29th day of June, A. D. 1843, before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.*

NOTE.—Numbers 40 & 41 embraced in this deposition are cases adjudicated by the former board & returned for proof of numbers.

JOHN JOHNSTON, sen'r, *Atto.*

General deposition of N. N. Daniels, of Adams County, Mississippi, taken before B. F. Reynolds, esq'r, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1843, to be read in evidence in all cases to which it may have reference.

NORMAN N. DANIELS, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Tah pe oon che ah and Mush u la cah, both Choctaw citizens, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Six Towns, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every instance when he requested the said Tah pe oon che ah or Mush u la cah, or either of them, to point out to him the place of residence of the claimant at the date of the treaty aforesaid, the name of the claimant was by them given, as well as the places of such claimant's residence at the date of said treaty pointed out by them with great promptness, which in all cases exhibited marks of having been occupied, there being openings and in many instances old standing peach trees, &c., and, after being thus satisfied, he proceeded to find the numbers of the section and the fractional part thereof embracing the residence pointed out as aforesaid; that in the following list of claimants he has placed the names of those given as aforesaid, & whose places of residence and improvement were pointed out to him as aforesaid, and opposite thereto, respectively, the numbers of the land whereon they resided at the date of said treaty as pointed out aforesaid; and, further, this deponent says that he is not interested whatever in any of these claims.

No.	Names.	Qr. of sect.	Sect.	Town.	Range.	M.
47	Ah nook fil e ho ka	NW. ¼	27	5	11	E.
48	Ah mook lah	NE. ¼	27	5	11	E.
49	Ah lo mah tub bee	NW. ¼	27	5	11	E.
50	Wah li	NE. ¼	28	5	11	E.
51	Ah fam mah took a lo	SE. ¼	28	5	11	E.
52	Pai a sha tub bee	NW. ¼	27	5	11	E.
53	Fa lo mah	SE. ¼	28	5	11	E.
54	Me ho te ah	SE. ¼	28	5	11	E.
55	Hath te nub bee	SW. ¼	27	5	11	E.
56	Che-mah	SE. ¼	28	5	11	E.
57	Lush pah	NW. ¼	27	5	11	E.
58	Mam ba	NW. ¼	27	5	11	E.
59	Ah cha fa tub bee	NE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
60	Ah cha pa ho nah	SW. ¼	28	5	11	E.
61	Ok le mut tah	SE. ¼	28	5	11	E.
62	Oke e lish ti ah	SE. ¼	28	5	11	E.
63	Tah mah hoke chi ah	SW. ¼	27	5	11	E.
64	Nah ho sa	NW. ¼	27	5	11	E.
65	Tah she co	NW. ¼	27	5	11	E.
66	Tim ah no la	SE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
67	Pri-zah-hoe-ta	SE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
68	Tal wah	NE. ¼	30	5	11	E.
69	Ish te mah	NW. ¼	32	5	11	E.
70	Nok ne o ka tub bee	SE. ¼	29	5	11	E.
71	E-lah-bo-tub-bee	SE. ¼	20	5	11	E.
72	E-mah-ho-nah	NW. ¼	21	5	11	E.
73	She-mi-yah	NW. ¼	28	5	11	E.
74	E-yok-a-hub-bee	NW. ¼	18	5	11	E.
75	Choak ah tal lee	SW. ¼	28	5	11	E.
76	Ish te kub bee					
77	Ash tub bee	SW. ¼	22	5	11	E.
78	Ah-to-ba	SW. ¼	20	5	11	E.
79	Pansh ish to nub bee	NE. ¼	19	5	11	E.
80	Ok le mi yah	SW. ¼	32	5	11	E.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally appeared before me, B. F. Reynolds, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Norman N. Daniels, who, being duly sworn, saith on oath that the foregoing and within deposition is true to the best of his knowledge & belief.

N. N. DANIELS.

Sworn & subscribed to before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS. [L. S.]

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally appeared before me, B. F. Reynolds, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Tah pe oon che ah and Mush u la cah, who, being duly sworn, saith on oath that they accompanied N. N. Daniels to the within-named places as set forth to their names, respectively, as the places of the residence of such Choctaw heads of families at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and that the same is just and true to the best of their knowledge & belief.

TAH PE OON CHE AH, his x mark.
MUSH U LA CAH, his x mark.

Sworn & subscribed to this 7th day of June, 1843, before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid.

B. F. REYNOLDS. [L. S.]

General deposition of N. N. Daniels, of Adams County, Mississippi, taken before Robert James, esq'r, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1843, to be read as evidence in all cases to which it may have reference.

NORMAN N. DANIELS, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Ok-chan e ha jo and Ham ba, Choctaw citizens, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Six Towns, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every instance when he requested the said Ok-chan-e-ha-jo and Ham-ba, or either of them, to point out to him the place of residence of the claimant at the date of said treaty, the name of the claimant was by them given, as well as the place of such claimant's residence, at the date of said treaty, pointed out by them, or one of them, with great promptness, which in all cases exhibited marks of having been occupied, there being openings and, in many instances, old standing peach trees, &c., and, after being thus satisfied, he proceeded to find the numbers of the section and the fractional part thereof, embracing the residence pointed out as aforesaid; that in the following list of claimants he has placed the names of those given as aforesaid, and whose places of residence and improvement at the date of the treaty were pointed out to him as aforesaid, and opposite thereto, respectively, the numbers of the land whereon they resided at the date of said treaty, as pointed out as aforesaid; all of which lands are within the district of lands subject to sale or entry at Augusta, Mississippi; and, further, this deponent says that he is not interested whatever in any of these claims:

No.	Names.	Qr. of sect.	Sect.	T.	R.	M.
56	Mush-u-le-kah	S. E. ¼	22	4	11	E.
57	Ho ka	S. W. ¼	2	4	11	....
58	Ne tah che tah	S. W. ¼	2	4	11	E.
59	Fil-e-cut-che	S. E. ¼	22	4	11	
60	Chu wah te you	N. E. ¼	11	4	11	E.
61	E mah tall ah	N. E. ¼	10	4	11	E.
62	Tom e hi yo	S. W. ¼	10	4	11	E.
63	Tal wah ho nah	S. W. ¼	2	4	11	E.
64	I ha kah tub bee	N. W. ¼	22	4	11	E.
65	I ha ne ub bee	S. W. ¼	10	4	11	E.
66	Hin-che	N. E. ¼	11	4	11	E.
67	Tan u wa ho nah	S. E. ¼	15	4	11	E.
68	Ban ah tu nah	S. W. ¼	10	4	11	E.
69	Tish-u	N. W. ¼	15	4	11	E.
70	Nok e ne fe nah	S. W. ¼	2	4	11	E.
71	Mah hub bee	S. E. ¼	2	4	11	E.
72	Ab it ik ah no wah	S. W. ¼	2	4	11	E.
73	Che lak kee	N. W. ¼	10	4	11	E.
74	Ab a chuf-fa, d'd	S. E. ¼	22	4	11	E.
75	Eas ta ub bee	N. W. ¼	11	4	11	E.
76	Yo-kutchee	S. W. ¼	15	4	11	E.
77	Tish u no wah tub bee	S. W. ¼	6	4	12	E.
78	Nok e sha	S. W. ¼	1	4	11	E.
79	Hi-tuk-a pa-ho-ma	N. E. ¼	15	3	10	E.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally appeared before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Norman N. Daniels, who, being duly sworn, saith on oath that the foregoing and within deposition is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

N. N. DANIELS.

Sworn and subscribed to this 29th day of June, A. D. 1843, before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.*

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss :

This day personally appeared before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace for said county, Ok chan e ha jo and Ham-ba, Choctaw citizens, who, being duly sworn, saith on oath that they accompanied N. N. Daniels to the foregoing & within-named places, as set forth to their names, respectively, as the places of the residence of such Choctaw heads of families at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and that the same is just and true to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief.

OK CHAN E HA JO, his x mark.
HAM-BA, his x mark.

Sworn & subscribed to this 29th day of June, 1843, before me, an acting justice of the peace as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.*

General deposition of N. N. Daniels, of Adams County, Mississippi, taken before Robert James, esq'r, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1843, to be read as evidence upon the trial of all cases to which it may have reference.

N. N. DANIELS, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Ok chan e ha jo and Ham-ba, Choctaw citizens, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Six Towns, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every instance when he requested the said Ok chan e ha jo and Ham-ba, or either of them, to point out to him the place of residence of the claimant at the date of said treaty, the name of the claimant was by them given, as well as the place of such claimant's residence and improvement at the date of said treaty pointed out by them with great promptness, which in all cases exhibited marks of having been occupied, there being openings, and, in many instances, old standing peach trees, &c., and, after being thus satisfied, he proceeded to find the numbers of the section and the fractional part thereof, embracing the residence and improvement of the claimant pointed out as aforesaid; that in the following list of claimants he has placed the names of those given as aforesaid, and whose places of residence and improvement at the date of said treaty were pointed out as aforesaid, and opposite thereto, respectively, the numbers of the lands whereon they resided at the date of said treaty, as pointed out as aforesaid, all of which lands are within the district of lands subject to sale or entry at Augusta, Mississippi; and, further, this deponent says that he is not interested in any of these claims.

No.	Names.	Qr. of sect.	Sect.	T.	R.	M.
80	E lah bo ti yah	NE. ¼	14	4	11	E.
81	Toh ba	NE. ¼	14	4	11	E.
82	Hah nub bee	SE. ¼	14	4	11	E.
83	Ish tah tub bee	SE. ¼	14	4	11	E.
84	I-o-ka	SE. ¼	13	4	11	E.
85	Tih-e-ho-mah	SW. ¼	13	4	11	E.
86	Te-ak-ho-mah	NW. ¼	13	4	11	E.
87	She co pah lak nah	SW. ¼	13	4	11	E.
88	I-a-che-ho-nah	NW. ¼	13	4	11	E.
89	E la tub bee	NW. ¼	13	4	11	E.
90	Oon te ah tub bee	NW. ¼	13	4	11	E.
91	Ah wah tu nah	NW. ¼	13	4	11	E.
92	Tik e bah	NE. ¼	13	4	11	E.
93	Tus-kah-ha-kah	NE. ¼	11	4	11	E.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally came before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Norman N. Daniels, and, being duly sworn, saith on oath that the within and foregoing deposition is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

N. N. DANIELS.

Sworn & subscribed to this 30th day of June, A. D. 1843, before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.*

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally came before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in & for said county, Ok chan e ha jo and Ham ba, Choctaws, who, being duly sworn, saith on oath that they accompanied N. N. Daniels to the within named places as set forth to the names, respectively, as the places of residence of such Choctaw heads of families at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and that the same are just and true, to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief.

OK CHAN E HA JO, his x mark.
HAM BA, his x mark.

Sworn and subscribed to this 30 day of June, A. D. 1843, before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.*

General deposition of N. N. Daniels, of Adams County, Mississippi, taken before Robert James, esqr., on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1843, to be read as evidence in all cases to which it may have reference.

NORMAN N. DANIELS, being duly sworn, says that accompanied by Tah pe oon che ah and Mush-u-la-cah, respectable and leading Choctaw citizens, he lately visited the settlement of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Six Towns, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every instance when he requested the said Tah pe oon-che ah and Mush u la cah, or either of them, to point out to him the place of residence of the claimant at the date of the treaty aforesaid, the name of the claimant was by them given, as well as the place of such claimant's residence at the date of said treaty, pointed out by them with great promptness, which in all cases exhibited marks of having been occupied, there being openings, and in many instances old standing peach-trees, &c.; and after being thus satisfied he proceeded to find the numbers of the section and the fractional part thereof, embracing the residence of the claimant pointed out as aforesaid. That in the following list of claimants he has placed the names of those given as aforesaid, and whose places of residence and improvement at the date of said treaty were pointed out as aforesaid, and opposite thereto respectively the numbers of the lands whereon they resided at the date of the treaty aforesaid as pointed out aforesaid. All of which said lands are within the district of lands subject to sale or entry at Augusta, Mississippi; and further this deponent says that he is not interested whatever in any of these claims.

No.	Names.	Qr. sct.	Sect.	Town.	Range.	M.
81	Ah po to lee	N. E. ¼	19	5	11	E.
82	Fal-a-mon-tub-bee	N. W. ¼	32	5	11	E.
83	Ah cha fa ho nah	S. E. ¼	28	5	11	E.
84	Nok-a-chub-bee	S. W. ¼	20	5	11	E.
85	Ho-nah	S. W. ¼	28	5	11	E.
86	Choom pah	S. W. ¼	22	5	11	E.
87	Chok tah ho mah	S. W. ¼	20	5	11	E.
88	Pash-i-o-nah	S. E. ¼	20	5	11	E.
89	Nok-ne-ub-bee	N. E. ¼	20	5	11	E.
90	E-mah-nin-che	N. W. ¼	29	5	11	E.
91	Hi yok kub bee	N. W. ¼	29	5	11	E.
92	Pash-she-co-nah	S. W. ¼	28	5	11	E.
93	I ha gah tub bee	S. W. ¼	33	5	11	E.
94	Mo-min-che	N. E. ¼	29	5	11	E.
95	Ah chok mul le tub bee	N. E. ¼	28	5	11	E.
96	E-mis tub bee	N. W. ¼	27	5	11	E.
97	Tik bah ho nah	N. E. ¼	20	5	11	E.
98	Pis toh pun ne	N. W. ¼	20	5	11	E.
99	Pis sah che hub bee	S. W. ¼	16	5	11	E.
100	Tah-no-wah	N. W. ¼	21	5	11	E.
101	In too lah	S. W. ¼	22	5	11	E.
102	E-look-cha	N. W. ¼	22	5	11	E.
103	E mah nu wah	N. E. ¼	20	5	11	E.
104	Tol-wah	N. W. ¼	20	5	11	E.
105	Ah-mi-yah	N. W. ¼	20	5	11	E.
106	E bah took e lah	S. E. ¼	20	5	11	E.
107	Fa lam o tub bee	S. E. ¼	29	5	11	E.
108	Il-la-no-la	S. W. ¼	32	5	11	E.
110	Im o nah ho ka	S. E. ¼	20	5	11	E.
111	Ho pa kin tub bee	S. E. ¼	20	5	11	E.
112	Mo sha kah	S. E. ¼	22	3	9	E.
113	Pis it ti yah	S. W. ¼	20	5	11	E.
114	Fut choos ho mah	S. W. ¼	21	5	11	E.
115	E mah sha	N. W. ¼	29	5	11	E.
116	Fil-e-ti-yah	N. W. ¼	27	5	11	E.
117	An tub bee	S. W. ¼	20	5	11	E.
118	She ma ho yo	S. E. ¼	28	5	11	E.
119	Ah nook ne ab bee	S. W. ¼	20	5	11	E.
120	Ok cha tu nah	S. E. ¼	20	5	11	E.
121	E bah took lah	N. W. ¼	29	5	11	E.
122	I-hik-e tub bee	N. W. ¼	28	5	11	E.
45	Nok ish ti chub bee, de'd, by widow, Ah-no-la	S. W	22	5	11	E.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally came before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, N. N. Daniels, who, being duly sworn, saith on oath that the within and foregoing deposition is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

N. N. DANIELS.

Sworn & subscribed to this 29th day of June, A. D. 1843, before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.*

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

This day personally came before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Tah pe oon che ah and Mush-u la cah, Choctaws, who, being duly sworn, saith on oath that they accompanied N. N. Daniels to the within named places as set forth to their names respectively as the places of residence of such Choctaw heads of families at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and that the same are just and true to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief.

TAH PE OON CHE AH, his x mark.
MUSH U LA CAH, his x mark.

Sworn & subscribed to this 29th day of June, A. D. 1843, before me, acting magistrate as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.*

General deposition of Reubin Crafts, taken before the board at Yazoo Village, in Nashobah County, Mississippi, on the 20th day of July, 1843, to be used in the cases to which it refers.

REUBIN CRAFTS, being duly sworn, says that he lately visited certain Indian settlements on the waters of Leaf River, in Smith County, in company with Tobla Chubbe and James Toby, two intelligent Choctaw citizens, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which Tobla Chubbe, James Toby, Na-con-sha, and Fe-li-ka chubbe lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. That the said Tobla Chubbe and James Toby pointed out to him the places where they, themselves, and where Na-con-sha and Fe li ka Chubbe lived at the date of the treaty, and then this deponent searched out and ascertained the surveyor's marks and numbers of the land on which each one lived, respectively. He ascertains them to be as follows, to wit:

Tobla-Chubbe	lived on	SE. ¼	of	Sec. 33,	Township	3,	Range	8 E.
James Toby	lived on	SW. ¼	"	Sec. 31,	"	3,	"	9 E.
Fe-li-ka Chubbe	" "	NE. ¼	"	" 9,	"	2,	"	9 E.
Na-con-sha	" "	SE. ¼	"	" 20,	"	3,	"	8 E.

This deponent further states that, some eight or ten years ago, he several times saw in Tobla Chubbe's possession a paper signed by W. Ward, U. S. agent, respecting said Tobla Chubbe's claim for land. He does not now recollect the precise import of said paper, but feels confident that it related in some manner to said Tobla Chubbe's claim for land. He thinks it was in the year 1833 that this deponent went in company with Tobla Chubbe, James Toby, Na-con-sha, & Fe-li-ka Chubbe to the land-office at Augusta, when they made application to the register to have their lands reserved from sale. They then showed this paper from Ward to the register, and their lands were reserved from sale. The land sales at Augusta were then going on. This deponent was not acquainted with the handwriting of Wm. Ward, the agent, & cannot say that the signature to this paper was in the proper handwriting of said agent. The officers at the land-office at Augusta examined this paper, but do not recollect that they made any remarks concerning it. This paper was much worn, & could scarcely make out what was written on it. It stated that the party was entitled to land. This was all this deponent can now recollect. Don't recollect the date of the paper.

And further the deponent saith not.

REUBIN CRAFT.

Sworn to & subscribed before us at the Yazoo Old Village, Neshoba County, Miss., this 20th July, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Nashobah County:

Personally appeared before me, William Herbert, a justice of the peace in & for the county aforesaid, Tobla Chubbe and James Toby, who, being duly sworn, and after the deposition of Reuben Craft was carefully interpreted to them, say that the matters and facts therein set

forth, so far as they refer to them, are correct & true to the best of their knowledge, information, & belief.

TOBLA-CHUBBE, his x mark.
JAMES TOBY, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of August, 1843.
WILLIAM HERBERT, [SEAL.]
Justice of the Peace.

General deposition of Me-ah-shan-tah, taken before the board at Yazoo Village, on the 26 day of July, 1843, to be used in all cases to which it may have reference.

ME-AH-SHAN-TAH, being duly sworn, says that towards the middle of the next summer after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek the word came out to the Mogo lush ah people that there was soon to be a great geathering of the people of Leflore's district, at Ben Leflore's, on Yok-e-nook-e-ne, where the agent, Ward, would attend to give out the annuity, and also to take down the names of all who were not going West, but intended to remain at their old homes and take the five years' stay. This news gave rise to a great deal of talk and consultation among the people. Some of them had made up their minds to go West, and these wished all the rest to do so too, but many others said that they intended to stay here where they were born and raised, and get lands of their own. There were two parties among the people on the subject of emigration. Capt. Ah-ha-cah-cha was at the head of one party, and Pis-ah-no-wah was the most active and leading man of the other. Pis-ah-no-wah gave out word that all of the Mogolushahs who desired to remain at their old homes and get land of their own should at a time named come together at the old council ground at We-ah-tak-ah-le, about 3 or 4 miles west of Mogolushah old Town, to hold a council and agree on the best plan for giving in their names to Ward, the agent, at the annuity on Yok-e-ne-nook-e-ne, which was then near at hand, and take the five years' stay. Accordingly, at the time appointed, all the Mogolushahs able to attend who were for taking the five years' stay met together at that place. The council opened, and much talk was had about going West and about staying here. At last Pis-ah-no-wah made a speech, and told the people that all who wished to remain and take the five years' stay should hold up their hands. When this word was given all the people with one mind held up their hands. He then told them that to avoid all mistakes they had best try the question another way; whereupon he requested all who wished to take the five years' stay to sit down. All the people sat down. There were some people on the ground who were for going West, but they did not interfere in this council. They camped on the other side of the path, and held council among themselves. After the people had by these proceedings settled that they would stay, they then talked as to the best manner of getting their names registered before the agent. Pis-ah-no-wah proposed that the best way would be to select leading men from the different settlements to speak for the people and give in their names. It was also agreed that all of the people that could possibly go should go over to the annuity & see that these select men should give in the names and families of those who wished to stay and take lands, and where there were any who, on account of sickness or age, could not go in person they were to send their names by some of the select men. The men chosen for this purpose were Pis-ah-no-wah, Kah-noon-tah-be, Elah-pish-

no-wah, Ha-lubbe, and this deponent, all of whom are now dead except this deponent. All this business being thus settled, the council broke up, and the people returned to their respective homes to make ready to start over to Yok-e-nook-e-ne or Ben. Leflore's at the time of the annuity. They were to start in five sleeps from that time.

This deponent says that many of the Mogolushahs went over to the annuity in company together, but there were others who came afterwards. They camped on this side of Ben. Leflore's house, near to where the Bogue Chittos and the Cobb people camped.

This deponent says on his way over to the annuity he was taken sick, and on arriving there he was pretty much confined to his camp. Being thus indisposed, he was not actively engaged in making arrangements after arriving on the ground, but Pis-ah-no-wah & the other select men were so engaged, and would frequently come and consult with this deponent. He understood from them that the Cobb people and the Bogue Chittos were to go forward first and get their names registered, and that then the Mogolushahs were to follow. This being the understanding entered into between the leading men, this deponent remained pretty much in his camp waiting for word to come that the agent was ready to take the names of the Mogolushahs, but while he was thus waiting for his turn to come the news got out that all the registering was stop'ed by Ward, the agent, and that nothing more would be done. This deponent, sick as he was, made his way to the house where the agent was, to learn what he could as to the cause of this suspension of business. He found a large crowd of people collected there, but he was unable then, or at any time since, to understand why the business of registering names was broken up on that occasion. The greatest confusion & dissatisfaction prevailed on the occasion among the people, and all those who were determined to stay at their old homes held councils together and determined that they would not touch the annuity then about to be distributed. This deponent and the rest of the Mogolushahs, who were determined to take no annuity, finding that they could not get their names registered for the five years' stay, as soon as they could get ready packed up & set out for home.

This deponent further says that the avowed and sole object of the Mogolushah people (excepting those who had determined to go West & who have gone) in going over to the annuity at Ben. Leflore's was to get their names registered for the five years' stay. He verily believes that all who are now in the country, & all who since then have died, either went in person or sent by some agent to be registered on that occasion. Having failed in their purpose, they returned to their respective places of residence, where they have ever since remained, except when they have been driven off by white settlers. In cases where they have been deprived of their improvements by white settlers they never left the country, but have selected some other spot of land in the same neighborhood and made new improvements for themselves, where they now live.

And further the deponent saith not.

ME-AH-SHAN-TAH, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 26th July, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Deposition of Joseph Hodges, taken before the board at Yazoo Village the 19th day of August, 1843, to be used in evidence in the case of E-mah-ho-ka.

Said HODGES, being sworn, says, that he lately went in company with Tobias Ward to take the numbers of the section of land embracing the improvement of said E-mah-ho-ka at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that said Ward went with him to show him the place where the dwelling of said E-mah-ho-ka stood at that time; that upon the place being pointed out to deponent by said Ward, deponent examined the corners & traced the line of survey of the section embracing said place & found that it was situated upon the northwest quarter of section five, township ten, range eight east. Deponent further saith, that said Ward appeared to be well acquainted with the place where said E-mah-ho-ka resided at the date of saidt reaty, & that the spot pointed out by him to deponent had the appearance of having been the scite of a former dwelling, there being fruit trees, &c., still remaining. And further saith not. This deponent has no interest in the claim of E-mah-ho-ka.

JOSEPH HODGES.

Taken before us this 19th August, 1843.

J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

General deposition of N. N. Daniels, of Adams County, Mississippi, taken before Robert James, esq., on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1843, to be read in evidence upon the trial of all cases to which it may have reference.

NORMAN N. DANIELS, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Eli-tub-bee, Kush oon ah mus-tub-bee, Poush ok chi ah, & To tub bee, Choctaw citizens, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Six Towns, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every instance when he requested the said E-li-tub-bee, Kush oon ah mus-tub-bee, Poush ok chi ah, To-tub-bee to point out to him the place of residence of the claimant at the date of said treaty the name of the claimant was by them, or one of them, given, as well as the place of such claimant's residence at the date of said treaty pointed out by them, or one of them, with great promptness, which in all cases exhibited marks of having been occupied, there being openings and in many instances standing peach trees, &c., and, after being thus satisfied, he proceeded to find the number of the section and the fractional part thereof embracing the residence pointed out as aforesaid; that in the following list of claimants he has placed the names of those given as aforesaid, and whose places of residence and improvement at the date of said treaty were pointed out to him as aforesaid, and opposite thereto, respectively, the numbers of the land whereon they resided at the date of said treaty, as pointed out as aforesaid, all of which said lands lie within the district of lands subject to sale or entry at Augusta, Mississippi; and, further, this deponent says that he is not interested whatever in any of these claims.

No.	Names.	Qr. sect.	Sect.	Town.	Range.	M.
E.	Mi-ya-chub-bee	N. E. ¼	29	5	13	E.
E.	E-lah-pish ti yah	N. E. ¼	29	5	13	E.
E.	E-yah-tu nah	S W. ¼	7	4	12	E.
O.	Min-go-fa-li-ah	E. ½ of S.W. ¼	25	4	8	E.
T.	Ah ho nah	N. W. ¼	21	5	11	E.
76	Ish ta kub bee	N. E. ¼	28	5	11	E.
	Ah pe lah	S. E. ¼	29	5	11	E.
	Ish te ah ho yo	N. E. ¼	21	5	11	E.
	Stan cha or Ste ma yo	N. E. ¼	32	5	11	E.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally came before the undersigned, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Norman N. Daniels, who, being duly sworn, saith on oath that, accompanied by Eli-tub-bee, Kush oo nah mus-tub bee, & To tub-bee, Choctaw citizens, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands whereon they resided at the date of said treaty, as set forth in the foregoing deposition, and that the facts and statements therein contained are true to the best of his knowledge & belief.

N. N. DANIELS.

Sworn to & subscribed this 12th day of August, A. D. 1843, before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally came before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, E-li-tub-bee, Kush oon ah mus tub-bee, & To tub bee, who, being duly sworn, saith upon oath that they lately accompanied N. N. Daniels to the places of residence of certain Choctaw claimants at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, as set forth in the foregoing deposition, and that the places by them pointed out to the said Daniels and the names given were the places of residence of said Choctaws, respectively, at the date of said treaty, and that they pointed out correctly the places of residence at the date of said treaty of the claimants named in the foregoing deposition.

E-LI-TUB-BEE, his x mark.
KUSH-OON-A-MUS-TUB-BEE, his x mark.
TO TUB BEE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed this 12th day of August, A. D. 1843, before me, an acting magistrate.

ROBERT JAMES.

General deposition of Norman N. Daniels, of Adams County, Mississippi, taken before Robert James, esqr., on the day of August, A. D. 1843, to be read as evidence upon the trial of all cases to which it may have reference.

NORMAN N. DANIELS, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by I yem e tub bee & I an ta tub bee & Glen-na, all Choctaw citizens, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Mo-gah-lush-as, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the

lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every instance when he requested the said I yem e tub bee & I an ta tub bee & Glen na to point out to him the place of residence of the claimant at the date of said treaty, the name of the claimant was by them, or one of them, given, as well as the place of such claimant's residence at the date of said treaty pointed out by them with great promptness, which, in all cases, exhibited marks of having been occupied, there being openings and, in many instances, old standing peech trees, &c.; and being thus satisfied, he proceeded to find the numbers of the section and the fractional part thereof, embracing the residence pointed out as aforesaid; that in the following list of claimants he has placed the names of those given as aforesaid, and whose places of residence and improvement at the date of said treaty were pointed out to him as aforesaid, and opposite thereto respectively the numbers of the land whereon they resided at the date of said treaty, as pointed out as aforesaid; all of which said lands lie within the district of lands subject to sale or entry at Columbus, Mississippi; and further, this deponent says that he is not interested in any of these claims:

No.	Names.	Qr. of sect.	Sect.	Town.	Range.	M.
1	Yok-ah-tub-bee	N. E. ¼	3	9	13	E.
2	Nok-ne-tub-bee	S. W. ¼	20	9	14	E.
3	I an ta tub bee	N. E. ¼	3	9	13	E.
4	E-li-chin tub bee	N. E. ¼	13	9	13	E.
5	To kub-bee or To-ka	N. E. ¼	13	9	13	E.
6	Ah to ne or Sta ne	S. W. ¼	20	9	14	E.
7	E-lah-cha tub bee	S. W. ¼	20	9	14	E.
8	E mah che tub bee	S. W. ¼	20	9	14	E.
9	Po to tub bee	S. W. ¼	13	9	13	E.
10	Ab be ti yah	N. E. ¼	13	9	13	E.
11	Pis-sah-ham ba	N. E. ¼	3	9	13	E.
12	Oo nah ho nah					
13	Nok um che	N. E. ¼	3	9	13	E.
14	Kush ah hooe ta	N. E. ¼	3	9	13	E.
15	I yem e tub bee	S. W. ¼	20	9	14	E.
16	Ah po lah chub bee	S. W. ¼	20	9	14	E.
17	O glish ti yah	N. E. ¼	3	9	13	E.
18	Stub ba hat ta	N. E. ¼	3	9	13	E.
19	Pis-i-to-kub-bee	N. E. ¼	35	8	7	E.
20	Fil-e-at-tah	N. E. ¼	28	9	10	E.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally came before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Norman N. Daniels, who, being duly sworn, saith on oath that, accompanied by I-yem-e-tub-bee and I-an-ta-tub-bu, both Choctaw citizens, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants for the purposes contained, expressed, and set forth in the foregoing deposition, and that all the statements, allegations, & declarations therein contained are true to the best of his knowledge & belief.

N. N. DANIELS.

Sworn to & subscribed this 12th day of August, 1843, before me, an acting magistate as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day came before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, I-yem-e-tub-bee and I an ta tub bee, and,

being duly sworn, saith on oath that they lately accompanied N. N. Daniels to the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants for the purpose of pointing out the places of residence of said claimants at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that they pointed out truly and correctly to the said Daniels the places whereon the claimants whose names are set forth in the foregoing deposition resided at the date of said treaty.

I-YEM-E TUB BEE, his x mark.
I AN TA TUB BEE, his x mark.
GLEN NA, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed this 12th day of Aug., 1843, before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES.

Deposition of HUGH HARRISON, taken before the commissioners at Yazoo Village, to be used in the case of Ah be coochah.

Deponent, being sworn, says that he knows well the place, and has for several years, where Ah-be-coo chah lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, which place was pointed out to him by To po tubbee, who knew the said Choctaw intimately at that period; that he has frequently been on the ground, seen the corners and traced the lines of survey, and that said Ah-be-coo chah resided on the southwest quarter of section seven, in township ten, of range thirteen east; that he is in no way interested in said claim. And further says not.

H. HARRISON.

Taken before us August 22, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. H. F. CLAIBORNE.

To-po-tubbee, being sworn, states that he pointed out to Hugh Harrison the place on which Ah-be-coo chah resided at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and having seen said Harrison often on the place, believes that he has a thorough acquaintance with the numbers; that he knew Ah-be-coo chah well, and the place where he lived at the date of the treaty. Further says not.

TO PO TUBBEE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 22d August, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. H. F. CLAIBORNE.

[L. B. No. 35, folio 48.]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 16th, 1844.

SAM'L RUSH, Esq.,
Philadelphia:

SIR: You have been appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, as commissioner to carry into effect the provisions of the 14th & 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek of 30 Sept., 1830, and of the supplement thereto, according to the provisions of an act of Congress approved on 23d August, 1844. Your commission is enclosed herewith.

Hon. William Tyler, of Virginia, one of the commissioners, is now, or was at last advice from him, at Louisville, Winston County, Mississippi,

and it is of the utmost importance that you should proceed with as little delay as practicable to join him. He will be informed to-day of your appointment.

I deem it unnecessary to enclose to you copies of the instructions which have been transmitted from this department on the business of your appointment. You will find them with Mr. Tyler, who will cheerfully exhibit them to you for your perusal and guidance.

The salary of a commissioner, as fixed by the law, is $2,500 per annum. I am instructed by the Secretary of War to say that your salary will commence from the day you qualify by taking the oath of office, which oath you will please send to me to be filed in my office.

Very respectfully, your obt. svt.,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Same to GEO. S. GAINES, Gainesville, Alabama.

[L. B. No. 36, folio 170.]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 27, 1845.

WM. TYLER and SAM'L RUSH, Esquires:

GENTLEMEN: By direction of the Secretary of War, I address you on three points to which he called my attention.

First. Can two of the Choctaw commissioners legally hold sessions of the board for the transaction of business?

Answer. Yes. There might have been some doubt of it under the law of 1837, but even according to its provisions, after the commission (entire) had been organized, and each of its members had taken the prescribed oaths of office, I think two were competent to the transaction of business; under the law of 1838, section 2, however, express provision is made for the death, resignation, or absence of one of the board, and authority given to the remaining two to act under the law of 1837 & 1838, both of which were ——— by the 1st section of the 23d August, 1842.

Second. As to the appointment of Secretary. By the 3d section of the law of 3d March, 1837, it is provided, "That said commissioners are hereby authorized to appoint a secretary," &c. The exercise of this power belongs exclusively to the commission.

Third. In reference to Mr. Brown, late secretary. Mr. Brown's services and pay, I presume, were considered by himself, and the board, to have ended on the adjournment in Mississippi, which on all hands, or at last by many, seems to have been considered a termination of the board.

Without intending in the slightest degree to interfere with the exercise of the authority conferred on the board, I would respectfully suggest that you write to Mr. Brown that, being at a great distance from you, and its being indispensable that you proceed immediately in the further discharge of your duties, you cannot lose the time which his reappointment would occasion you, and have been constrained by a sense of duty to select a secretary who can enter upon the duties of his office at once, which selection I advise you to make as you choose immediately, that there may be no further delay.

Very respectfully, your obt. svt.,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affs.

BOARD OF CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
YAZOO OLD VILLAGE, NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,
December 16*th*, 1844.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: The commissioners appointed "to carry into effect the provisions of the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of the 30th of September, 1830, and of the supplement thereto, according to the provisions of the act of Congress approved the 23d day of August, 1842, by the directions of the 4th section of said act," respectfully report:

That in obedience to instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 27th, 1844, two of the said commissioners met at Louisville, Winston County, in this State, and on the 18th day of April following there opened their office for the transaction of business; that having remained there a short time for reasons then given to the War Department, they adjourned to meet at Philadelphia, Neshoba County, Miss'i, on the 6th of May following, where, having been joined by their colleague. they resumed, on the day last mentioned, the duties of their office. They reappointed Richard H. Brown, of Miss'i, their secretary, John Ellis, of Arkansas, interpreter, & Joseph Grigsby, of Miss'i, their officer in attendance, to execute the process of the board. James W. Oakley, of New York, who, on the 17th day of November, 1843, had been appointed by the Secretary of War, they also recognised as "one of the secretaries." They had as guides in the commencement of their duties the general and full instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and his special instructions on questions submitted to him by the former members of the board, as well as their rules of practice in the premises. These, with the discretion given to the commissioners in various parts of the said instructions, and the allowance in the act of Congress mentioned to "prescribe" the evidence to be taken, whilst they might enable them to meet unmentioned contingencies in the discharge of their duty, nevertheless imposed upon them additional care in its performance. The Choctaw Indian, still wearing the garb and clinging to his ways of savage life, was in every case the claimant, and with scarce an exception the witness to be examined by the commissioners. It was their first inquiry, when such persons came before them, whether from their knowledge of the obligation of an oath they were competent to give evidence; and the question to ascertain this was always asked them by the interpreter, skilled and faithful in his duties. Their answers, save in a very few instances where from their ignorance they were rejected as witnesses, were intelligent and satisfactory, not only in simple affirmative replies, but whenever it was deemed necessary by further and sufficient explanation. Competent as such examination made them, it was frequently difficult to obtain from them that evidence in their cases which, living amongst one another and apart from the white man, especially at the date of the treaty, they alone could give. Ages, distance, and time were seldom well computed and generally ill-explained by them; and it often required a patient assiduity, justified by their apparent intentions to speak the truth, to obtain from them the requisite evidence in their claims. This remark applies generally to the character of the oral testimony of the Indians taken before the board. If ever the exception arose, it was scrutinized with becoming care. Regard was also had to the "general depositions" of their leading men, in most cases filed by the respective clans on presenting their claims. It is in proof that the Indians most implicitly confide in the word and advice of their leaders; and, in the language of one of those depositions, "act upon whatever such leader represents to them, with as much confidence as if they had seen and heard for themselves."

Difficulty has frequently arisen from the informal and imperfect manner in which these claims, directed by the act of 1842 to be filed within a year after its passage, have been presented to the board. They were prepared by the Indian claimant or his representative before the nearest justice of the peace, sometimes little skilled in his duties, often without the presence of agents charged whith their business, and generally, according to the evidence, assisted only by interpreters insufficiently qualified to explain to them the requisite facts to be stated. The commissioners have been mindful of this disadvantage, scarcely attributable to the Choctaw, and have willingly endeavoured, whenever the "claim" differed in anything material from the "statement" and "proof" in his case, and the reason for such difference was satisfactory, to reconcile the discrepancy by the agreement of the two last-mentioned papers with each other, and by correcting, at the time of examining the case, any accidental error into which the claimant from ignorance or want of ability might have led his agent or counsel in preparing the "statement" above mentioned. In the matter of absent children not identified, they have, in the judgments they have rendered, found a subject for discretionary consideration. Aware of the Choctaw's ignorance of the various requisites of his claim, and his often-proved inability to bring all his family from his home, where the identification of a child was omitted and they have been satisfied from the testimony of the existence and age of such child, and that no imposition has been practised, they have allowed the claim in his behalf.

They have endeavoured carefully to consider the subject of the signification, or offer to signify, on the part of the Choctaw, his intention to remain upon his land for five years from the date of the treaty. It is a fact well known in the history of these claims, and on record in many of the depositions belonging to them, that the Indians, in the outset of the proceedings required of them by the treaty and the act of Congress of 1842, were unjustly hindered and thwarted in their attempts to be registered by the incompetency and gross neglect of the agent of the United States charged with the duty of receiving their offers or the proofs of their intentions to become "citizens of the States." In receiving evidence of their efforts or intentions to be registered, the commissioners have been guided by the 3rd sec'n of the act of 1842, and the liberal construction which has been given by the War Department to that part of it relating to this subject. In cases of adopted children, the board has been governed in its decisions by the instructions of the department and by the customs of the Choctaws, upon which several satisfactory depositions have been filed. In cases which they have decided, and where they have found from duly certified maps that the land to which the Indian was entitled has been disposed of by the United States, the commissioners have given judgment for land "to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas," agreeably to the provision in the 3d sec'n of the act of 1842. This is a general view of the rules which have governed their proceedings in the cases wherein they have taken the testimony or rendered judgments. As cases or questions have arisen which involved a reasonable or well-founded doubt, they have interpreted them with liberal meaning, warranted, as they believe, from the considerations already mentioned, and by the 18th article of the treaty which stipulates that such doubt "shall be construed most favourably to the Choctaws." They will now proceed to report their official transactions, accompanied by the requisite tabular statements and exhibits thereof, during the period allotted by law to their duties.

They remained at Philadelphia, the village already mentioned, until the 11th of June last, during which time they recorded the testimony in the cases of one hundred and twenty-three claimants. On that day, for the greater convenience of the parties concerned, they adjourned to "Yazoo Old Village," in the county of Neshoba, Miss'i, and a formerly large and well-known Indian town, where, on the 13th of the same month, they opened their office, and where they have remained to the present date. The cases of the different clans of Indians, by an allowed agreement between their respective agents or attorneys, were alternately examined on stated days; and the arrangement always proved advantageous in preventing delay or disappointment in the presentation of claims. On the 18th of June last T. J. Word, esq're, the "agent of the board for collecting testimony," resumed before the same the prosecution of his duties under the 9th sec'n of the act of 1842. His inquiries of the witnesses steadily aimed to ascertain whether each claimant, within five years from the ratification of the treaty, had assigned his claim in whole or in part, or had made any agreement for an assignment thereof. These inquiries, as well as others in any manner connected with his duty, were always pursued by Mr. Word with unremitted ability and faithfulness, and they conduced much to the care and scrutiny with which the evidence and requisites of the Choctaw claims were received. The agent of the board, early in the course of his connexion with it, made an application to summon certain citizens, other than Indians, as witnesses to prove assignments made by the Choctaws, and already mentioned, but Mr. Tyler, one of the commissioners, being then absent in Virginia, it was thought best to continue the examination of the Indian testimony, and defer the special investigation of these assignments until there should be a full board of commissioners. In connexion with this subject, it is deemed proper to state that on the 2d of September last an application was made to the board by John Steele, esq're, an attorney-at-law of this State, for subpœnas for witnesses to prove in behalf of the United States, and in the words of the said application filed, "that many of the claims" under examination "were wholly fraudulent, particularly most of that class of claims presented by John Johnson, sen'r, commonly known as the Six Towns claimants." The consideration of this proposal was also deferred by the commissioners until such time as they should issue the subpœnas asked for by the agent of the board, who had had no concert with or official notice of the application of Mr. Steele. Of this application the board informed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a letter dated the 7th of September last. Early in November last, Mr. Tyler having previously returned to Mississippi, after the discussion of various preliminary questions and objections made by the counsel for the claimants, and filed in writing, the evidence of the witnesses summoned by Mr. Word to prove the assignments or agreements for assignments before mentioned was fully taken and recorded. In reference to the application of Mr. Steele, the commissioners have only to add that when the opportunity was afforded him to show further cause for his proceeding, he had not filed the requisite affidavit for the same, nor was any further action taken by him in the premises until the 10th inst., when a communication from him addressed to Mr. Gaines was received by the latter and read before the board and filed, in which Mr. Steele alledges his mistake in the propriety of his proposition of the 2d of September last, and abandons the further prosecution of the subject.

The evidence specially produced by the agent of the board upon assignments made by Choctaw claimants is voluminous. His report

upon the subject, dated Nov'r 27th, 1844, with the written arguments of the counsel for the claimants upon this evidence, are filed. When the examination of these witnesses was closed, the commissioners saw in the large number of cases to which it would be necessary carefully to consider the application of this testimony, and in the importance of whatever decision they should make upon it, no sufficient time in the brief period by law then remaining to the board for the adjudication of these cases. Experience satisfied them that the testimony last mentioned was taken at the most suitable time, viz, when all or nearly all the Choctaw evidence had been heard and recorded. Precluded from adjudicating claims with which the evidence of assignments was in any manner connected, they have rendered judgments only in those cases utterly exempt from and unaffected by it, and this duty has fully occupied their remaining time. These judgments by the requirement of the 4th sec'n of the act of 1842 are now reported and hereunto annexed. They are contained in a list or tabular statement marked and paged A, in numerical order, on each of its pages. The said list is full, and believed to be correct.

The next exhibit hereunto annexed and marked B is a statement of the "total number of claims in which the testimony has been taken by the present commissioners under the act of Congress referred to, and the clans to which the claims belong, together with the claims and the respective clans wherein the testimony has been taken, but the said claims not finally acted upon by the former commissioners." In this statement (Exhibit B) will be found in number & amount, "88," the cases of certain Choctaw claimants residing on or near the Bay of St. Louis, in Hancock & Harrison Counties, Miss'i, and known as the "Bay Indians." These cases require a few remarks for their explanation. When they were first presented to the present commissioners for examination, the question arose as to their being within the provisions of the 14th article of the treaty. Their claims had been presented in proper time; but the fact was admitted that they left the ceeded country about two years after the date of the treaty, though it was urged by the counsel for these claimants, and sought to be proved in the general depositions of their leading men, that their departure was necessitous and compulsory and not voluntary. The agents of these claimants, after consultation, determined to present their cases alone through the medium of general depositions, containing full lists of the said claimants and their children, the identifications of the latter, and a statement of the facts pertaining to each case. The commissioners ruled that no judgments could be rendered by them in these cases in the form in which they were presented, and they are therefore referred to the President of the United States for such consideration and action as may be most expedient for the assuring of ultimate justice to them.

The "Bogue Chitte" cases in the last-mentioned exhibit, and in number and amount 88, were examined by the former commissioners of this board and the judgments ordered, but not signed by them. These judgments were suspended by a letter from John F. H. Claiborne, esq., to Ralph Graves, esq. (former commissioners), and to the War Department, on file and contained in the Senate documents referred to, dated August 25th, 1843, page 108, for the reason of fraud alleged therein as belonging to the said cases.

There are also in the same exhibit "48" cases of the Indians west of Pearl River in this State, and commonly known as the "Cobb Clan," and so stated in said exhibit. These cases were suspended for the reasons mentioned in the letter of the former commissioners to the War

Department, dated July —, 1843, Senate documents referred to, page 102. The number of these cases in the said letter is "fifty," but in the exhibit as aforesaid is "48."

Exhibit marked C, and hereunto annexed, is an inventory of documents and papers returned to the War Department by the commissioners. These documents are respectively enveloped in packages, and sealed and numbered as set forth in the said inventory.

Advised by instructions from the said department, the commissioners have continued their sessions in Mississippi until the present date. Since the 6th of May last, they have performed the duty assigned to them in the manner and to the extent herein stated and set forth. They have for some time foreseen that the act of Congress which limits their time to the 18th ins't would inevitably leave unfinished much of the business entrusted to them. Its present position they respectfully refer to the President of the United States for such consideration or action as may be deemed expedient. They have advised the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of their intention to leave Missi., and that they will take every care that the documents and papers belonging to their office be safely transmitted to the seat of government.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. TYLER.
GEO. S. GAINES.
SAMUEL RUSH.

A.

SIX TOWNS CLAIMS.

Court number.	Names of reservees.	Quantity of land each one entitled to.	Where located.					Quantity of scrip.
		Acres.						*Acres.*
861	Tah-she-co, dec'd							640
	Ok-la-to-nah							320
	Kah-la-tubbe							320
	I-o-kubbe							320
	O-nah-tubbe							160
900	Ho pah kin tubbe, dec'd							640
768	Nok-ho-ma-ha-jo, dec'd							640
	Chef fo-ti-ah							320
	Me-ha-to-nam-be							320
824	Abbe-chef-fah, dec'd							640
	Ah-che-ubbe							320
	Ok-lah-he-mah							320
	Te-bul-le							320
	Me-haw							320
758	Muk-in-tubbe, dec'd							640
	Isham, dec'd							160

TUS-KA-LA-ME-TA CLAIMS.

678	E-ah-ka-tubbe, dec'd							640
	E-lah-pah-nubbe							160
600	Im-ille							640
603	Man-chubbe							640
	Kan-an-un tin-tubbe							160
	Me-shun-tah-tubbe							160
	Tone-ubbe							160
	No-ah-ho-nah, dec'd							160
700	Pis-am-be							640
699	Ok-hah-che-tah, dec'd							640
682	Nuk-ko-ah-ho-mah							640

A—Continued.

TUS-KA-LA-ME-TA CLAIMS—Continued.

Court number.	Names of reservees.	Quantity of land each one entitled to.	Where located.					Quantity of scrip.
		Acres.						*Acres.*
703	Ho-te-an-ah							640
	Yok-o-me-tim-ah							160
	Ho-ta-tim-ah							160
677	E-o-tah							640
	Yok-i-o te-im-ah							320
	Tak-al-ah-tim-ah							320
	Tu-shu-tubbe							160
	E-ah-le-ho-tim-ah							160
681	Ish-tah-ham-me							640
	Pis-sah-ho-tim-ah							160
	Cun-e-mah-tim-ah							160
684	Ah-to-no-ho-mah, dec'd							640
680	Con-che-ho-ka							640
	Mish-eem-ah-to-nah							320
	Nok-ne-chubbe							320
	Ho-lis-ah-tubbe							160
679	Mo-sho-le-tubbe							640
	Mah-le-ah							160

LEAF RIVER CLAIMS.

1094	Ok-foo-chis-ho mah, dec'd							640
518	Fil-e-mah-tubbe							640
	Is-til-i-ah-ho-ka							320
	E-ya-ka-tubbe							320
	Ok-la-he-mah							160
1061	Me-o-tubbe							640
	Ah-chuk-ma-ho-ka							160
	Im-ish-tam-be							160
1067	Ah-kah-ne-yubbe							640
1059	Ah-pis-sal-la							640
	Pa-la-sah ho nah							320
	Me-ah-to-co-nah							320
	Oo-nah-tubbe							320
521	Lah-ta-kah (or Tom Billy)							640
	Lo-ho-me-tubbe							320
	Tach-cubbe, dec'd							160
	I-yo-co-nubbe							160
	E-mish-te-ubbe							160
	Te-mi-ah-ho-yo							160
522	Nok-ish-ti-yah, dec'd							640
524	Pon-shese-tubbe							640
	Ho-bah-tam-be							320
	Oon-ah-he-mah							320
	Pis-ah-che-ho-yo							320
	Nok-e-ne-lah							160
	Tau-pe-nah-hubbe							160
	Me-he-ah-chubbe							160
1060	Elah shubbe (or) Billy Nacousha							640
	E-lah-pun-te-mah							160
	Ok-la-o-nah							160
	Ish-te-ah-ho-ka							160
	Im-al-tah-ho-nah, dec'd							160
1088	E-til-ah-we							640
528	Ma-la-ho-yo-che (or) Math-le-hi-o-ja							640
	Ish-ti-o-pa							320
	E-mo-nubbe							160
527	Ish-tah-tubbe (or) Big Jacob							640
534	Ho-yubbe							640
1086	Ah-ho-yo							640
536	Ah-mi-yah							640
	I-o-kla							320
	Pa-sah-ho-nah							160
1063	Kam-sho-non-che-hubbe (or) Billy John							640
	I-ok-lo-hubbe, dec'd							160
	Te-mi-ho-ka, dec'd							160
	E-mah-om-be							160
	Willis							160

A—Continued.

LEAF RIVER CLAIMS—Continued.

Court number.	Names of reservees.	Quantity of land each one entitled to.	Where located.					Quantity of scrip.
		Acres.						*Acres.*
517	Push-ah-ho-mah							640
	Nok-is-tubbe							320
	Nok-ish-te-ubbe							320
	To-lah-ho nah							160
	Con-she-ho-yo							160
529	Hok-e-lo-tubbe, dec'd, (or) James Ally							640
	E-yah-hubbe, dec'd							160
	E-chah-pah-ho-nah, dec'd							160
1068	Noon-chubbe, dec'd							640
1077	Mo-min-tam-be, (or) Billy Jackson							640
	E-lah-ho-yubbe							160
	E-mah-lubbe							160
533	No-wah-te-mah							640
1071	E-ne-cun-e-ubbe, dec'd							640
1070	Fo-lub-le-chubbe							640
	Ah-chuck-ah-mah							320
	Ish-tah-hook-tah							160
535	Ne-tock-am-be, dec'd							640
1080	Ou-wak-ubbe, dec'd							640
1066	Ah-po-la, (or) Big Billy							640
	She-me-ho-ka, dec'd							320
	An-tah-ho-nah							160
1084	Oon-ah-hook-ta, dec'd							640
	Wa-tubbe, or Oon-wa-tubbe							320
1072	Jum-pah							640
	Yem-a-ho-ka, dec'd							320
	Ok-ish-ta-mah-ho-mah							160
523	Shan-tah-ho-ka							640
	Wah-kah-a-te-mah							320
1064	Ah-nook-chin-to, dec'd							640
	E-lah-pe-ah-ho-nah							320
	Ok-ish-tal-o-hah-ho-ka, dec'd							160
	Allice							160

B.

Total number of claims in which the testimony has been taken by Mess. William Tyler, George S. Gaines, and Samuel Rush, Choctaw commissioners, under the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, *and the clans to which the claims belong, together with the claims and their respective clans wherein the testimony has been taken but the said claims not finally acted upon by the former commissioners,* 729, viz:

Six Town's clan, whole number testimony taken by present com'rs (of which 5 have been adjudicated) 282
Mogalusha clan, whole number testimony taken 153
Chunka clan, whole number testimony taken 149
Suck-a-natch-a clan, whole number of testimony taken 63
Leaf River clan, whole number testimony taken (of which 30 have been adjudicated) 38
Tus-ka-le-me-ta clain, whole number testimony taken (of which 12 have been adjudicated) 33
Bogue Chitto clan, whole number testimony taken 3
Koon-sha clan, whole number testimony taken 7
Pearl River or Cobb clan, whole number testimony taken 1

729

66. Bay Indians. These claims specially acted upon and reported by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, & Rush.

88. Bogue Chitto's. Whole number wherein judgments were ordered but not finally signed by former commissioners, herewith reported upon.

48. Cobb clan. Whole number testimony taken but not finally acted upon by former commissioners, herewith reported upon.

C.

Inventory of documents and papers returned by William Tyler, George S. Gaines, and Samuel Rush, Choctaw commissioners, to the War Department.

Style of package.	Number.	Contents of the packages.	Number of cases in the packages.	General remarks.
Bundle	1	Six Town's claims	50	Unadjudicated.
"	2	" " "	50	Do.
"	3	" " "	50	Do.
"	4	" " "	50	Do.
"	5	" " "	50	Do.
"	6	" " "	27	Do.
"	7	Mogalusha do.	50	Do.
"	8	do. "	50	Do.
"	9	do. "	53	Do.
"	10	Chunka "	50	Do.
"	11	do. "	50	Do.
"	12	do. "	49	Do.
"	13	Suck-a-natch-a "	63	Do.
"	14	Tus-ka-le-me-ta "	21	Do.
"	15	Koon-sha "	7	Do.
"	16	Bogue Chitto "	3	Do.
"	17	Four cases (sundry) "	4	Do.
"	18	Pearl River "	1	Do.
"	19	General depositions		From A to Z.
"	20	Sundry applications		Claims filed.
"	21	Subpœnas returned		
"	22	Leaf River claims	30	Adjudicated.
"	23	Six Town's claims	5	Adjudicated.
"	24	Tus-ka-le-me-ta "	12	Adjudicated.
"	25	Thomas J. Word's reports		
"	26	Depositions of white evidence		Opinion, arguments, &c.
"	27	Letters from War Depart't		
"	28	Evidence taken by R. Graves		As commissioner.
"	29	Murray & Vroom papers		
"	30	Sundry letters, &c		To the boards.
"	31	Cases examined by Claiborne & Graves		Claiborne & Graves.
"	32	Cases examined by C. & Graves		Do.
"	33	" " " do.		Do.
"	34	Copies of cases do. do.		Do.
"	35	" " 48 cases do.	48	Suspended by C. & G.
"	36	" " general depositions		C. & G.
"	37	Judgments ordered		Do.
"	38	Copy of R. Graves' evidence		
"	39	Cobb cases suspended	48	By Claiborne & Graves.
"	40	Leaf River claims	8	Examined by Tyler, Gaines, and Rush.
"	41	T. J. Word's census return		
"	42	T. J. Word's report & the depositions of J. B. Forester & B. J. Jacoway in regard to Exhibit A, accompanying Hon. T. H. Crawford's letter of the 26th Nov., filed 14 Dec., 1844.		

DEC. 30, 1844.

D. SIR: Should we not communicate this report to Congress and ask further time for the board? If so, have a suitable message prepared and copies made out.

Y'rs, truly,

J. TYLER.

Hon. WM. WILKINS.

BOARD OF CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., June 16th, 1845.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: The commissioners of the above board, by direction of the act of Congress of August 23d, 1842, made to the late President of the

United States, under date of December 16th, 1844, in the State of Mississippi, and in the belief that their terms of public service expired on the 18th of the same month, a report of their proceedings, in which the rules which had governed them in the discharge of their duties, the amount of evidence in Choctaw claims taken by them, the number of judgments rendered upon those claims, and the amount of cases *unadjudicated* were, in tabular statements, fully and at large set forth.

The said commissioners, on arriving in this city in January last, were informed by the proper authorities that by an act of Congress passed on the 17th June, 1844, their official duties were extended to the 17th of the present month; and by direction of the War Department they have been meanwhile and to the present time engaged in this city in the performance of their duties. Of the result of their proceedings they herewith submit the following supplemental report:

During their session here they have rendered judgments in eight hundred and three (803) cases of Choctaw claimants under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, which judgments, in special form and in full tabular statements of the same, have been transmitted to the War Department from time to time as they were rendered.

There are one hundred and eight cases of the Suquah-natch-ah and other clans of Choctaw claimants, for whom John B. Forester, esqr., of Mississippi, is the attorney and counsel on record. These cases are herewith returned to the War Department *unadjudicated* by the commissioners for the reason that the maps whereby the location of the lands of the claimants, and the allotment of land or scrip respectively to each, could alone be determined, have, by the absence of said counsel, and by some presumed untoward accident on his part, never been furnished to the present commissioners, tho' the latter have made special efforts to procure them.

These cases are respectfully reported to the President for such consideration and remedy as he shall deem requisite.

Sixty-seven (67) cases of other Choctaw claimants from the Bay of St. Louis, in Hancock and Harrison counties, in the State of Mississippi, and known as the "Bay Indian" claimants, are also herewith transmitted to the War Department *unadjudicated* by the commissioners. These claims received a special notice by the undersigned in their report to the President of the 18th of last Dec'r, already referred to, the substance of which special notice was that these "Bay Indians" had, by their admission, left the ceded country within five years from the date of the treaty; that they alledged and endeavoured to prove this departure was compulsory on their part; that their agents agreed to file special evidence in these cases, with an understanding on their part, as well as on the part of the commissioners, and so expressed in their report aforesaid, that no judgment could under the circumstances be rendered, and that they should be reported to the President for such action as he should deem best for the assuring of ultimate justice to them, and this recommendation was so expressed in the said report. Since then, and within the last few days, additional testimony has been filed with this board in relation to these claims, and one of the agents, E. B. W. Kirksey, esq'r, of Mississippi, here representing them, applied through their counsel, A. B. Meek, esq'r, of Alabama, and Henry L. Martin, esq'r, of Mississippi, for the definite and final adjudication of the board upon them. From the late period at which the application was made and argued (there remaining at the time but *two days* of the legal existence of the board for the investigation of the regularity of these claims), and the decision of the important question of fact as to the compulsory or

voluntary abandonment of their country by the claimants, the commissioners decided that in the pressure of other business equally claiming their regard there was not sufficient time for a rightful and just final determination of these claims, and, as in their former report, they are again respectfully referred to the President for such remedial action as he may deem expedient and just towards them.

In each and every claim adjudicated by them, whenever the evidence proved an assignment, or an agreement for an assignment, and designated and identified the Choctaw claimant who made the same, the commissioners, by the 9th section of the act of 23d of August, 1842, have allowed the said claim only so far as the original Indian claimant was previous to the expiration of five years from the ratification of the treaty (of Dancing Rabbit Creek) the bona fide proprietor thereof.

The commissioners at this, the close of their official duties, report that all the Choctaw claims arising under the 14th article of the treaty, presented in rightful form or fact, have been finally determined by them, the exceptions stated, and any few scattered cases not noted herein have not been adjudicated for the reasons given, or for an admitted precluding want of legal requisites. Such cases are also transmitted to the War Department to await the calls for action by those interested in them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. TYLER.
GEO. S. GAINES.
SAMUEL RUSH.

(Indorsed:) Reserves—Choctaw. T. 1334. Report of the Choctaw Commissioners, Wm. Tyler, Geo. S. Gaines, and Samuel Rush, June 16th, 1845. This report will be placed on file in the Department of War with the other papers & documents relating to the proceedings of the late Choctaw Commissioners. June 19th, *June* 1845.—J. K. I. P. 364. Rec. June 20, '45. Ind'n Office. Rec'd 21 June, '45. Comm'r.

A.—*Twenty-seven cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 3d June,* 1845.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
710	Pe-lubbe		Iye le he mah, or I la ho nah, dead	23	12	13	E.	Fully proved	Disposed of by gov't	Fully proved	
1014	Tah-no-wah, dead	Pa-tubbe, dead	Siel-la ho nah	22	12	13	"	do	do	do	
61	Ah-took-ah-lah			10	9	13	E.	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	
172	Ha-cubbe	Lush pam be	Took lah he mah	17	10	13	"	do	Awarded to Conche hatubbe.	do	
199	Yem-ma, dead	I-ok-lo-hubbe, dead; Eyosh moon tubbe, Noo-ka, Fe tick ah-chubbe.	Isaac, dead; E-lah we tubbe, Im my, Hio te mah.	17	10	13	"	do	do	do	
420	Ah-to no ham bee, dead.	Ah pe sah tubbe, I-e-ne-tim-ah.	Sak-e-tim-ah, Pis-ah ho ka tubbe, Him-o-nah tubbe.	23	6	13	"	Fully proved	Part sold by gov't	do	
1018	E-o-cutch-ah		Yahk, Le-ah-ho-ka, Lah pah na tumah, dead; Lucy.	35	9	7	"	Dispossessed one year from treaty.	do	do	A white man took this place *one* year after treaty. Land sold by gov't in 1835-'36.
296	E-lah-pam-ba, dead		Ik-o-nah te mah	36	9	12	E.	Fully proved	Awarded to Un ta hi o che.	Fully proved	
125	Na-chubbe, or Nock-ne-chubbe, dead.	In-pak nah ho nah, Wak-ah-o tubbe, dead; To-tubbe.	Fith-li-o-tubbe	20	9	13	"	do	do "Mol-la	do	
302	Nokestah shah, dead	Im-ah-illa, dead; Pe-lubbe, Untah she mah, dead.	Ah-lo nim chubbe, Un nah che he mah.	36	9	12	"	do	do "Un ta hi o che.	do	
294	Ah-halth-la, dead		Ahnuk ham ubbe, dead.	36	9	12	"	do	do "do	do	
297	To me hattah, dead		Fo kah lin tubbe, dead; Ho-piah.	36	9	12	"	do	do "do	do	
124	Tick-be-too lah, dead	Fil-e-ah-tubbe, dead	Noke mo nubbe, dead; Me-la-ho-nah.	18	9	13	"	do	Awarded in part to Ta ho peah.	do	
423	Nan to wah ya, dead	Pis-ah to ke mah, Sha mah ho yo, dead.		5	9	13	"	do	do to Hok o lo chubbe.	do	
192	You-ah-te kah, dead	To-nubbe, dead		18	9	13	E.	Fully proved	Awarded in part to Ta ho peah.	Fully proved	
161	E-o-nah	Pis-ah ho ka tubbe, dead; Othluck a ho yo, Ok-is-tah bo la, Mo me tim ah. ah.	E mak ko nubbe, E lah ho to nah, Cun-e-me tim ah, Ah no ho tim	5	9	13	"	do	do "Hok o lo chubbe.	do	

A.—*Twenty-seven cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 3d June,* 1845—Continued.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
127	Ye nim tah ho nah..	Ok-la him ah, Me hah tubbe.	Tah pe chubbe	19	9	13	"	....do	....do " Ta ho peah	....do	
458	No-wah hoka	Im-ah le ho nah	.....	30	7	14	"	....do	Part sold by government.	....do	
195	Kon-e-moon-tah, dead.	E-loffe tubbe, E-ah ha cubbe, dead.	Im ah pis ah tim ah, Un ta ho te mah, dead; To-sho ah ho nah.	11	8	13	"	....do	Awarded to Oon-ah-tubbe.	....do	
1048	Ah-no-ah-ha cubbe..	.....	Untah tubbe.....	3	9	14	"	....do	....do " Ah num po la.	....do	
390	To-ma, dead.....	.....	.....	30	7	14	"	....do	Part sold by govern't	....do	
437	Chum-pah, dead.....	E-o-kah-tubbe, Un-ah-tubbe.	.....	14	6	13	"	....do	....do.....	....do	
692	Ah-no-skoo-nah.....	Ah-ho-tu-nah, Ke-yo-cubbe, dead; Mok-a-chubbe, dead.	Mah-no-te-mah, I mah tah, Ho-te-ah.	23	8	8	"	....do	Awarded to Pa-tubbe.	....do	
931	Ish-te-ah honah, dead	.....	.....	23	6	13	"	....do	Part sold by gov'r't	....do	
507	Ish-te-bah-ne, dead..	E-o kah tubbe, dead ..	An-tim-ah, dead; Fe temah timah, dead.	24	7	12	"	.....	....do.....	....do	
450	Pis-ah-le-ho-ka, dead	.....	Yok-o-tim-ah, E-lu-nah-tubbe.	25	7	12	"	....do	....do.....	....do	
392	Ish-tah ho va ho nah	.....	Ah-na-ko ah ho nah...	8	6	13		....do	....do.....	....do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS, *Washington, June* 3, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers 1014, 710, 61, 172, 199, 420, 1018, 1048, 195, 458, 127, 161, 192, 423, 124, 297, 294, 302, 125, 296, 392, 450, 507, 931, 692, 437, & 390, it appearing to the board that the claimants, respectively, complied or offered to comply with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvements of said claimants at the date of said treaty, respectively, have been disposed of by government, the board, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the act of Congress of 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, six hundred and forty acres of land; to the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, three hundred and twenty acres of land; to the children under ten and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *S'c'y.*

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification, that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle for my final approval and signature, and will in the mean time have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action and signature, & for delivery according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

B.—*Fifteen cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 31 May, 1845.*

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become a citizen.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
734	Sha-ka-ho-mah			26	5	10	E.	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	
859	Pi-yah-hooc-ta	Hi-o-to-nah, E-mah-no-wah.		29	5	11	"	do	do	do	
796	Mul-la-lee chubbe	O-li-o-ka, dead; Kun-nal-le-tubbe.	Phil-e-ah ho yo, dead	11	3	12	"	Disposs'ed 3 years from treaty.	do	do	A man named Hawkin took this place 3 yrs. from treaty.
778	E-lo-ok-chi-ah	E mah ho to nah, dead.	Yem-o-nubbe	26	4	12	"	Fully proved	do	do	
869	Mingo ho piah, *alias* Ne-tah-cubbe, dead.	It-tah-nuth-ubbe, dead	Yok-ah-ham-be, dead	18	5	11	"	do	Sold by government.	do	
730	Ne-tuk-o-ka, dead			6	5	8	"	do	do	do	
750	Chuf-fa-ho-ka		Ab-it-ti-yah	23	5	10	"	do	do	do	
749	She mah			23	5	10	"	do	do	do	
777	E-man-che hubbe	Yok o tubbe	Nok-o-wa-la, dead	27	3	12	"	Disposs'ed 3 years from treaty.	Part sold by do	do	A man named James took this place 3 yrs. from treaty.
786	Emo-nubbe, *alias* Im mo nubbe.		Ok-lah-ho nah, Na-o-ka.	30	3	12	"	Fully proved	do	do	
789	It-te-ho-mis-tubbe, dead.	Tah-ho-nah, dead		6	3	12	"	do	do	do	
801	Kush-oon-ok-chi ah, dead.		Boh-lah hoo nah, Pol-lum-e-kubbe.	35	2	13	"	Disposs'ed 3 years from treaty.	do	do	A man named Williams took this place 3 yrs. from treaty.
539	Ful-le-ho-ma			7	4	12	"	Fully proved	do	do	
1058	Tink-ta-ho-mah		Pic-ci-to-mah	31	5	13	"	Disposs'ed 3 years from treaty.	do	do	A man named Atwood took this place 3 yrs. from treaty.
845	Wa-li, dead	Yoba	Kan-cha-tubbe	28	5	11	"	Fully proved	Sold by do	do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., 31 *May*, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers 845, 1058, 539, 801, 789, 786, 777, 749, 750, 730, 869, 778, 796, 859, & 734, it appearing to the board that the claimants respectively complied, or offered to comply, with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvements of said claimants respectively at the date of said treaty have been disposed of by government, the board, in pursuance of, and in conformity to the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, six hundred and forty acres of land; to the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, three hundred and twenty acres of land; to the children under ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas subject to entry at private sale.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

Att.: J. W. OAKLEY, *Sec'y*.

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification: that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by such disposition."

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle for my final approval and signature, and will, in the mean time, have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action and signature & for delivery, according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

C.—*Fifty-seven cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush*, 31 *May*, 1845.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizen.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
1045	Ah chuck-ma	Pis-a-tik-cubbe, dead; Sha-ka-pa-ho-nah.		8	9	13	E.	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	
205	Ish-la-ho-ka	Ah-ho-nah, E-me-la-chubbe, dead.	Ah-ba-che, dead	30	10	13	"	do	do	do	
270	Pah-nah	Ho-te-ah-ho-nah, Ish-te-mah-o-nah, Ho-yo-pah-tubbe.	He-kah-tubbe, An-un-tim-ah.	3	9	12	"	do	do	do	
116	Ish-ta-mah-ho-nah, dead.	Me-ah-ish-tam-be	In-lah-tim-ah, dead; Pe-sa-che-ho-nah, dead; Math-la.	30	10	13	"	do	do	do	
275	Ho-bah-cha-ho-nah, dead.	Bah-tubbe		6	9	12	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	do	do	Dispossessed by McColloch, a white man.
59	It-a-pe-sah	Ah-na-tim-ah		2	8	13	"	Fully proved	Awarded to Me-ah shan-tah.	do	

292	She-mah-la-to-nah	Al-moon-tubbe	Il-ie-o-tubbe	6	9	12	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Part sold by government.	do	McColloch, a white man, took claim't's place 3 years after treaty.
165	Oon-ta-kah	Mok-ah-le-ho-nah, Tha-o-hubbe, dead; Cos-te-nubbe, dead.	O-na-hin-lubbe, Pis-ah-tin-lah, Ul-la-che-mah.	2	9	12	"	Fully proved	do	do	
159	Ok-lish-ti-ah, dead			35	9	13	"	do	Awarded to Meah-shan tah.	do	
162	E-chah-pah	Jin-ny, dead		33	9	12	"	Dispossessed 4 years from treaty.	Sold by government.	do	Harrington, a white man, took the place of claimants.
246	Ish-te-mi-ahe	Oon-ah-tubbe, dead		2	8	13	"	Fully proved	Awarded to Meah-shantah.	do	
141	Tok-a-lam-be			5	9	12	"	do	Part sold by government.	do	
276	Mah-le-ah-tah, dead.	Nok-e-ne-ene-lubbe	Ma-la-la-ho-nah, Pis-ah-ti-ah, dead.	25	10	11	E.	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	Claim't died on his place 2 years after the treaty; family remained one year longer; then dispossessed by Billy Young.
126	Al-me-ho-yo, dead	Nok-e-ne-ti-yah, Ok-chubbe, dead; Al-e-he-mah, Pok-o-chubbe.		20	8	13	E.	Fully proved	Awarded to Ish-te-ubbe.	do	
256	Kon-che-tubbe		E-lisa	4	8	10	E.	do	Part sold by government.	do	
254	Shan-tah-o-ka		Josey, Lah pe te mah	4	8	10	E.	do	do	do	
163	E-mish-too-nah			31	9	13	E.	do	Awarded to Bo-le-ho-nah.	do	
271	O-mol-le-tubbe			23	9	10	E.	do	Part sold by government.	do	
121	Ah-she-ap-pi-ah, dead	Im-al-to va		8	8	13	E.	do	Awarded to Ish te ubbe.	do	
253	Ma-che-tubbe, dead.	Jefferson	Oon-hah-tubbe	20	8	13	E.	do	do do	do	
112	Oon-cha-la	Pis-ah hom be	Emi-ah-tubbe	13	9	13	E.	Dispossessed 4 years from treaty.	Part sold by government.	do	McIntosh took the place about 4 years after treaty, saying he had bo't the land.
38	Thlopo tubbe	Ok-la-he-lubbe	Ho-nah, Anthle-ho-nah, dead; Un-ah to lubbe.	19	10	13	E.	Fully proved	Awarded to Ah-to-ble-che.	do	
247	Tah-ish-cam-be, dead		Le-ah-ho-nah	3	8	12	E.	do	Sold by the government.	do	
65	Hah-cha	Ok-chil-e-ho-ka, Ah-no-le-chubbe, Ho-e-ho nah.	Pis-a-ho-kah-tim-ah, Ah-be-ho ka, Oth-la-chubbe, E-o-tim-ah.	5	9	12	E.	do	o " do	do	

C.—*Fifty-seven cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 31 May, 1845*—Continued.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
284	Look-o-la-tubbe		E-lah-yo kah tubbe	30	10	12	E.	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	
171	Emah shah chubbe	Ah-the-o-hubbe		33	9	12	E.	Dispossessed before the 5 years expired.	Sold by do	do	Place taken by one Harrison 3 years after treaty.
180	Yem-o-ti-ah, dead			35	9	13	E.	Fully proved	Awarded to Me ah shan tah.	do	
206	Kon-che-ho-nah	Ho-chubbe, Elah-e-shubbe.	Im-e-lubbe	30	10	13	E.	do	Part sold by government.	do	
173	Ah-kah-ne-ubbe, dead.			19	10	13	E.	do	Awarded to Ah-to-ble-cha.	do	
132	Oon-ah-chubbe	E-lo-nah, Pa-sa-chubbe, dead; Cun-ah-ha-mah, dead.	Chaf fah toke-ubbe, Ho-ta-che ho nah, Pis-tik-e-ubbe; dead.	19	10	13	E.	do	do " do	do	
175	Ah-chaf-fa-ho-nah			34	10	13	E.	do	Part sold by government.	do	
39	E-math-la-cubbe	Ho-lin-a		35	9	13	E.	do	Awarded to Meah-shantah.	do	
128	Kan-oon-tubbe		Cun-e-mam ba, Cun-e-mah tim-ah.	2	8	13	E.	do	do " do	do	
1091	Ish-te-ma		Ish-ta-ah-ho-nah	32	10	12	E.	do	Part sold by government.	do	
170	Te-ake-ho-mah (Red Pine).		Nin-nok-ha-cubbe	4	9	13	E.	do	do " do	do	
196	Min-tah-hubbe, dead	Tin-lah, Un-te-ah-tub-be, Ela pe sa ho ka.	Hock-la-ho-nah, Him-o-nubbe.	6	8	13	E.	do	Awarded to Bo le ho nah.	do	
169	Ok-lah hotubbe, dead			30	10	13	E.	do	Part sold by government.	do	
190	Tim-ah-ha-tubbe, dead.		E-la pam bee	25	10	11	E.	do	do " do	do	
60	Ah-che-bah			29	9	12	E.	do	Sold by " do	do	
40	Nock-un-am-be, dead		E-mah-yah ste mah, Ah-be-ne-tubbe, Ka-sa, dead.	2	8	13	E.	do	Awarded to Meah-shantah.	do	
123	Ish-to-me		Me-la, Elapo nubbe	8	8	13	"	do	Do " Ish teubbe	do	
266	Is-tubbe-hattah	E-le-ah-ho-nah	Sal-la	25	10	11	"	do	Part sold by government.	do	
203	E-la-pe-ah, dead	Sho-tubbe, E-lah-pun-ah-ho-yo.		21	9	13	"	do	do	do	
198	Ish-tu-nah-tubbe	Mah-hau-tubbe, Hah-tak-lam-ah.	E-la-took-am-be	2	8	13	"	do	Awarded to Meah shan tah.	do	

118	Ok-che-tim-ah		Ish-taho-nah, E-laho-tubbe.	10	9	13	"	....do	Part sold by government.	....do	
221	Ok-lah-o-ma	Po-tubbe	Pock-om e chubbe, dead.	7	10	13	"		....do	....do	
1050	I-o-kah-to-na	Nock-e-mah-shubbe, dead; E-le ho yo, dead.		20	10	13	"	....do	Awarded to Ah-to-ble-cha.	....do	
1022	Ah-be-coo-chah	Al-moon-to-nah	Suck-a, Pock-ah-ma	7	10	13	E.	....do	Part sold by government.	....do	
201	Im-pun-ah, dead	Nok-is-ni-ubbe, Im-an-o-tik-a.	Me-ah-sho-tubbe	2	9	12	E.	....do	....do	....do	
147	Kon-cbe-ho-ka	Mak-ah-hi-ah, dead	Im-al-to-bah	30	10	18	E.	....do	Reserved to Oua ham bee.	....do	
150	Em-mah-le-ho-ka		Me-ash-e-mah	30	10	18	E.	....do	... do	...do	
149	Is-shan-ke-ho-yo, dead.	U-lan-le-tubbe		30	10	18	E.	Fully proved	Reserved to O-na-ham-bee.	Fully proved	
151	Ish-ho-ni-ye	Fe-le-kah, dead	Ho-tim-ah	30	10	18	"	....do	....do	....do	
154	We-ah-ish-to-nah, dead.		Un-te-cun-e-ubbe	30	10	18	"	....do	....do	....do	
1047	E-la-ho-ta-ka		E-ah-ho-chubbe, dead; Sham-pah no ka.	32	10	18	"	....do	....do " A-no-lah.	....do	
152	Tam bee, alias Pis tam bee.	Ah-toke-co-la, alias Andrew Wier, *i. e.* Ware.	Tah ho nah	20	10	18	"	....do	....do " An-ok-tubbe.	....do	
157	Oon-te-ah-tnbbe	E-mith-tubbe	Mok ah le ho ka, dead.	30	10	18	"	....do	....do " Ona-hambee.	....do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., 31st May, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers 157, 152, 1047, 151, 154, 149, 150, 147, 206, 180, 171, 284, 65, 247, 38, 112, 253, 121, 271, 163, 254, 256, 141, 246, 126, 162, 159, 165, 292, 59, 275, 116, 270, 205, 1045, 201, 1022, 1050, 221, 118, 198, 203, 266, 123, 40, 60, 190, 169, 196, 170, 1091, 128, 276, 39, 175, 132, & 173, it appearing to the board that the claimants respectively complied or offered to comply with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvements of said claimants respectively at the date of said treaty have been disposed of by government, the board, in pursuance of and in conformity to the act of Congress of 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to the said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, six hundred and forty acres of land; to the children over ten and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, three hundred and twenty acres of land; to the children under ten and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, one hundred and sixty acres of land, respectively, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

J. W. OAKLEY *S'c'ty.*

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners, appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification, that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement or a part of it for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims & decisions on this principle, for my final approval and signature, will in the mean time have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action & signature & for delivery, according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

D.—*Forty-three cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 31 May, 1845.*

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
499	Ish-tubbe ho ka, dead.	Kan-oon-tubbe, dead; E-mish-ah-ho nah, dead.	.....	26	7	13	E.	Fully proved.....	Part sold by government.	Fully proved.....	
512	Ok-lah-me-ash-ah ...	Can-un-tah bee, Can-nu-ta mah.	Ho-tah-at-tubbe.....	23	7	13	"	....do	....do.....	....do	
452	E-ok-tam-bee	.....	.....	15	6	13	"	....do	....do.....	....do	
465	Pe-le-ham-be, dead..	Kon-che to nubbe, dead; Im-ah o nah, dead.	Nok se kah tubbe, In lah tubbe.	18	7	12	"	....do	Sold by do.....	....do	
446	Pel-le-sah-ho-nah....	.....	Im-oon-ubbe	36	7	13	"	Dispossessed 5 years from treaty.	Part sold by do....	....do	
478	To-ni-ya, dead	.....	.....	23	7	13	"	Fully proved.....	....do.....	....do	
491	Pis-ah-che-tubbe....	.....	Ish-tah-lubbe	23	7	13	"	....do	....do.....	....do	
463	Cun-e-ubbe	Pe-ah-hubbe, dead; He kah tubbe, dead.	Abit ish ti ah, Eah kiah hoka, He-oun-ubbe.	14	6	13	"	....do	....do.....	....do	
426	Oon-ah-he-tubbe	Ah-hah-ka-tubbe, dead; Oth-lah-ho-nah.	.....	31	8	12	"	....do	....do.....	....do	
409	Tub-be-ce.....	.....	.....	36	7	13	"	....do	....do.....	....do	
435	Ah-toke-ah-ho-nah ..	Cun-i-mam-be	E-ah-ho-nah.....	14	6	13	"	... do	....do.....	....do	
454	Ish-tau we-che.....	E-lu-nubbe, Mah-ke ..	.....	14	7	12	"	Dispossessed before the 5 years expired.	....do.....	....do	Rayburn, a white man, took the place 3 years after treaty.
434	Mo-nim-tubbe alias Mo-ma-cha.	.....	Cun-e-me-yubbe, No wah he mah.	21	6	13	"	Fully proved.....	....do.....	....do	
952	Ah-ish-tim-ah.....	Ah-be-ho-nah, dead; Sam-me, Oon-ah-chubbe, dead; An o ok i mah, Be lin-kat tah, dead.	Ah to ko tubbe, dead; Lo man to nah.	14	6	13	E	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	
485	Mah-to-nah	Me-he-ubbe.....	Ab-be-ish-to-nah, dead; Be-lin-kat-tah.	1	6	13	"	....do	....do.....	....do	
442	Ok-lah-tubbe, dead..	Ha-le-tubbe, Ish to nah che ho nah.	E-lapo tim ah	30	7	13	"	....do	....do.....	....do	
459	Co-ah-ho-mah	Be-nah, dead; E-lah-ho-tim-ah.	.....	35	7	13	"	....do	....do.....	....do	
516	Ah-che-to-mah dead.	.....	.....	30	7	14	"	....do	....do.....	....do	
474	Pith-le-le, dead.....	Ish-tal-ath-i-ah, Mah-he-cubbe, dead.	.....	19	7	11	"	....do	Sold by do.....	....do	

421	E mal-le	Ok-chah or E-lah ok chubbe.		30	7	13	"	do	Part sold by do	do
393	Mah-ye, alias Ok lah mi ah.	Tack-ah-lam-be, Kon-che tam be, Kun-e moon tubbe, U-we-te mah, Ho lah bah ho nah, dead; Me-he yo ka tubbe, dead.		30	7	14	"	do	do	do
933	Ah-hook-lin-tubbe, dead.	Pe-lan-ah-che, dead		36	7	13	"	do	do	do
388	Yun-ish-lok-nah, dead.			23	7	13	"	do	do	do
494	Im-ah-ho-yo, dead	Po-to-le-chubbe, dead; E-lah u kah.		30	7	13	"		do	do
505	Ke-ka, dead			19	7	13	"	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved
951	Il-le-ho yubbe, dead	Yok-o-tubbe, dead; Be-nan-cha-ho ka.		5	6	13	"		do	do
1090	Oon-an che ah-tubbe		Pis-te-ah-tubbe	8	6	13	"	do	do	do
950	An-un-tubbe, dead	He kah tim ah, A-mah		30	7	14	"	do	do	do
956	I-ush-kam-ah, dead			36	7	13	"	do	do	do
156	E-ba-we che, dead			30	10	18	"	do	Awarded to Ona ham bee.	do
399	Nok-ish-to-nah, dead	Im-ah-ho-ka, Is-ho-ka, (or) Ath le ho ka.		12	7	13	E.	Fully proved	Awarded to Meah sho cubbe.	Fully proved.
969	Ish-tah-uk-la	Pah-sah-ho nah		27	7	13	E.	do	do. " Ho-tubbe	do
954	Ah-lo-ho-ka	Ho tin lubbe, Ah-tubbe, dead.	To nah, dead	12	7	13	"	do	do. " Meah she cubbe.	do
468	E-lah-pish-ti-ah, dead	Pun-ah, Ah-kas-te me-tubbe, dead; Ah-noo-se-ho-nah, Ah-to-chubbe.	Fe-le-nubbe	27	7	13	"	do	do. " Ho tubbe	do
451	Ah-no-le-ho-nah	Un-ah-to-lubbe, dead	Ah-te-ko fubbe	27	7	13	"	do	do. " do	do
932	Ish-tal-lah-ho-nah		Cun-e-mah, Ah nubbe, E-lah in im ah.	12	7	13	"	do	do. " Meah she cubbe.	do
482	No-wah-hoka, dead	Ho-tish-tam-be, Moc-ah-be, dead.		30	7	14	"	do	Part sold by government.	do
489	Ah-cho-ah-ho-ka, dead.		Mal-le-tubbe	35	7	13	"	do	do	do
464	Me-ah-shu-nah		Me-he-le-ho-nah	14	7	13	"	do	do	do
480	Ah-sha-ho-ka	Fal-ah moon-tubbe		30	7	14	"	do	do	do
966	Min te hubbe, dead		Ish-tah yo co mah	11	6	13	"		do	do
427	Sho-nah, dead			31	8	12	"	do	do	do
501	Ah-bah pil a ba kah			23	7	13	"	do	do	do

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., 31 *May*, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers 156, 956, 950, 1090, 951, 505, 494, 388, 933, 393, 421, 474, 516, 459, 442, 485, 952, 434, 454, 435, 409, 426, 463, 491, 478, 446, 465, 452, 512, 499, 501, 427, 966, 480, 464, 489, 482, 932, 468, 451, 954, 969, & 399, it appearing to the board that the claimants respectively complied, or offered to comply, with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvements of said claimants at

the date of said treaty respectively have been disposed of by government, the board, in pursuance of and in conformity to the act of Congress of 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to the said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, six hundred and forty acres of land; to the children over ten and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, three hundred and twenty acres of land; to the children under ten and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas subject to entry at private sale.

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SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *S'c'y.*

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification: that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle, for my final approval and signature, and will in the mean time have the necessary scrip printed & filled up for my final action and signature & for delivery, according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

E.—*Seventy-nine cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush,* 31 *May,* 1845.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*	E.				
416	Sah-sin-me-ho-ka		Nok-e-ne-ubbe	36	7	13	E.	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	
413	Bah-fun-kah, dead			30	7	14	"	do	do	do	
496	Ho-tan-yah	E yem e tubbe, dead; Pis-ah-tu-nah, E-lah-ho-ka, Ah fab moon tubbe.	Hush-e-lah-tam-be	20	7	11	"	do	do	do	
395	Ho-tish-tim-ah		Tik-bah-ho-nah, He-ke-ah-ho-nah.	1	6	12	"	do	do	do	
510	Im-am-bee		Muk-ah-ho-tim-ah	26	7	13	"	do	do	do	
387	I-yo-nah		Nancy, or Un-an-che	1	6	13	"	do	do	do	
396	Nuk-ko-ah-ho-mah	Tah-ho-vah-ho-nah, dead; Un-ah-le-ho-ka, dead.	Un-te-ah	25	7	12	"	do	do	do	
428	Ne-tock-oosh-tah, dead.			14	7	12	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Sold by " do	do	Rathburn or Raburn, a white man, dispossessed claimant 3 years from treaty.
414	Ah-took-ah-li-ah		Im-ah-tish-o-ho-nah, Cun-e-o-te-kah, E-yok-o-tubbe.	30	7	14	"	Fully proved	Part sold " do	do	

513	Phe-lin-tah	Sho-tim-ah, Lucy, Ah-he-o-ke.	Ah-loh-me	23	6	13	"	do	do	do	
483	Wak-ah-che-ho-yo, dead.	Ok-in-to-la-ho-nah	A-mah	8	6	13	"	do	do	do	
490	Ish-pah-lahte, dead			36	7	13	"	do	do	do	
930	Mah-ah-tah-ho-nah		Ah-pe-lah-tubbe, Ah-be-tah-tah.	36	7	13	"	do	do	do	
470	Oc-choch-ah-tubbe, dead.	Oon-ta-tubbe, Chaf-fa-to-nubbe, Nok-ish-tah ok la tubbe, dead; Me-o-chubbe.	Ha-ka-a-ho-nah, dead; Ath-la-yo-hubbe.	36	7	13	E.	do	do	do	
926	E-ah-ho-ka-tubbe		Nok-ne-ho-tubbe	30	7	14	"	do	do	do	
472	Con-she-ho-ka, dead.	Ah-tah ho nah, Mi-ah-tubbe, dead.	Ah-che-tubbe, dead	26	7	13	"	do	do	do	
498	Kom-pil-lah, dead		Im-pun-ah, dead; Ne-le, dead.	26	7	13	"	do	do	do	
924	Ish-mi-ah-ho-ka	Ish-te-mi-o-nah	Cun-e-mah-ho-nah	26	7	13	"	do	do	do	
495	Ah-toke-ah-te-mah			25	7	12	"	do	do	do	
493	E-lah-tam-be	In-lah to nah, Pis-ah-tim-ah.	Te-me-ak-ke	35	7	13	"	do	do	do	
486	Un-tah-tubbe		Nok-ish-te-mah-yubbe, Ah he kah ho nah, Un te chubbe.	36	7	12	"	do	do	do	
439	Nu-po-le		Sah-tubbe, (or) Pis-ah-tubbe.	14	7	13	"	do	do	do	
448	Tush-ho-nah-tah, dead.	Che-kah, dead; Hal-le, dead.	Tah-to-bah, dead; Ah yo mah te kah.	30	7	13	"	do	do	do	
432	Ok-lah-ho-tubbe	Paunch-tu-nah, dead; Ah-mok le tubbe	E-ah ho kah tubbe, Mak-e-ubbe	36	7	13	"	Dispossessed 4 years after treaty.	do	do	Testimony says claimant resided *nearly* five years when he was driven off by Clearman.
430	Kon-e-toon-tubbe		E-lah-ne-ho-nah	8	6	13	"	do	do	do	Testimony shows pretty clearly five years' residence or *thereabouts*.
406	She ko pah ho mah, dead.			8	6	13	"	Fully proved	do	do	
401	E-ah to chubbe	Pis-ah-chan-tubbe, Me-he-o-tim-ah.	Eglen ubbe	1	6	12	"	do	Sold by government.	Fully proved	
477	Oon-ubbe, dead	Tah-he-kah, dead	Ah lo mah tubbe	14	7	12	"	do	Part sold by do	do	
460	Ah-che-ah-tubbe	Lo sho mah, Ok-ah-in chuk mah.	Chin-al-le, E-lu nah tubbe, To no ho ka.	29	7	12	"	Dispossessed 2 years after treaty	do	do	Possession taken by Jones, a white man, 2 years after treaty.
461	Ah-che-bah		Ish-ti-ah, Chélle, Tik-e-tim-ah.	30	7	14	"	Fully proved	do	do	
925	Ah-hook-lin-tubbe		Ah fa ko me ho nah		7	13	"	do	do	do	
405	Wah-cha, dead		An-it-im-ah, Che mah ho ka.	36 14	7	13	"	do	do	do	

F.—*Seventy-nine cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 31 May, 1845*—Continued.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
447	E-le-no-ah chubbe		E-lah u-kah	35	7	13	"	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	
471	Ah-shal-in-tubbe			35	7	13	"	do	do	do	
408	Tah-hah-ba		E-bah le ho nah	26	7	13	"	do	do	do	
462	Tah-bo-kah		Me-tah, Fe-le-tah, dead; Coh-tah, Ish te me le ho ka.	1	6	13	"	do	do	do	
506	Captain Bob, alias Mingo-ho-mah.	Ah lo-ko-tubbe, Ah-took-lah-ho-ka.	Al-mo-tubbe, Ish-ti-ah, Yok-ko, Chal-le.	26	7	13	"	do	do	do	
511	Me-hah tah tah		Po-nok-to-chubbe	30	7	14	"	do	do	do	
431	Eah ham bee		He-in-tim-ah	31	7	13	"	Dispossessed at end of 4 years.	do	do	A white man named Wigington took the place.
407	Ok-ish-te-mah	Nok-e-na-tam-bee, dead; Ish-te-moth-lah, dead; Nok-e-mo-nubbe.	Ha-o-le tim ah, or Ah-ho-la-tim-ah.	14	7	13	"	Fully proved	do	do	
404	Pis-ah-ho-chubbe, dead.	Me he looth-tubbe, Ele mah ho na, or La mah ho nah.		19	7	13	"	do	do	do	
469	E-ah tal ah ho mah, dead.	E-mo-nubbe	To sho yo ho nah	14	7	13	"	do	do	do	
400	Ish-tam mo	He kah ti mah, Hok-lah ho nah.		11	6	13	"	do	do	do	
514	Ah-nuk-fil le, dead		Me-ash fane ubbe, dead.	8	6	13	"	do	do	do	
503	Ah-ka-ne-ah, alias Nok-ah ne-ah.			29	7	12	"	do	do	do	Testimony shows a residence of *ten* years only, then dispossessed by one Jones, a white man.
479	Me-ah che	Un-che-le, dead; Cun-e-te-mah.	Che po lah	30	7	14	"	do	do	do	
386	Ok-lah ha mah	E-ah-ho-ka, dead; Ah be hah tubbe, dead.		1	6	12	'	do	Sold by do	do	
418	E-li-o-te-ka	Ho-tim-e-ah, dead	In-ah tah ho nah, To-hubbe, dead.	30	7	14	'	do	Part sold by do	do	

484	Wah-ah-tubbe, dead.	Abbe-ho-chi-an, Ah-pe-sah, dead; Ah-lah-ho-nubbe, dead; Ah-ho nah, Ok-ah-che-ah, Ah-chuk-mah-he-ah, dead.	Fe-la-ka-tubbe	30	7	14	"	do	do	do	
440	Tan-ne-too-nah		Ah-ko-moon-tubbe	8	6	13	E.	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	
509	I-ath le pah	Im-ah-le-ho-nah	Fil-e-ah-tim-ah, Chuffe-tubbe.	36	7	12	"	do	do	do	
929	Ah-thleeppoke chiah.	Ish-ta-lubbe, dead	Tan-tubbe, dead; Hok-lo-hattah, dead.	19	7	13	"	do	do	do	
398	Me-hah-tish-te-ah	Me-ah-ho-kah-tubbe, Ah-took-lan-tubbe, dead.	To chubbe, Hah-tak-ubbe, Ah ka ko kubbe.	23	7	13	"	do	do	do	
412	E-klen-ah-tah, or E-glen-ah tubbe.	Ish-te-mi-ah-ho-ka	Ah-bo-te-shubbe, Ah-lah-chim-ah.	30	7	13	"	do	do	do	
433	Minte ho yo, dead	Is te che, dead; In-lah-ho nah.		1	6	12	"	do	Sold by government.	do	
389	Chak-al-e-che, dead			23	7	13	"	do	Part sold by government.	do	
394	Me-ah-shin-tubbe, or Me-ash-in tubbe, dead.	I-ah-che-ho-nah, Conche to nah, dead.	E-ki-o-nubbe, Nok-ne-to-tubbe, An-ha-tim ah.	1	6	12	"	do	Sold by government.	do	
438	Pul-ke-tubbe, dead		E-li-o-te-mah	20	7	11	"	do	Part sold by government.	do	
457	E-lah-ha-cubbe, or Il-ah-he-kah.		Nok-ah pe sah, dead; Hi-ne-ubbe, Mah le le ho nah.	23	6	13	"	do	do " do	do	
964	Po-shon-she-hubbe			8	6	13	"	do	do	do	
455	Me-she-mah-tubbe		Im-uk-tah nubbe, Il-le-tubbe.	6	6	12	"	do	do	do	
492	Ish-to ni-ye			30	7	14	"	do	do	do	
927	Ah-sho-me-ho-nah, dead.		She-ne-po-tubbe, Im-ah chi ah.	26	7	13	"	do	do	do	
923	Hah-tock-billah, dead.			15	6	13	"	do	do	do	
928	E-ah to nah, dead	Yok-o-me-too-nah	Ah-to-bo-tubbe	24	7	12	"	do	do	do	
1054	Ish-tem-bo-la		Ish-mi-ah-ho-nah	23	7	13	"	do	do	do	
473	Chah-hubbe, dead			15	6	13	"	do	do	do	
504	Ok-lu-han-tubbe, dead.	Cun-e-ish-tu-nah	Am be ho nah	30	7	14	"	do	do	do	
411	Ish-to-me-hah-tubbe, dead.			30	7	13	"	Dispossessed four years after treaty.	do	do	Testimony states dispossession upwards of four years after treaty; by whom, not stated.
429	Pis-ah-tam-be, dead.			30	7	13	"	Fully proved	do	do	

E.—*Seventy-nine cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 31 May, 1845*—Continued.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*	E.				
382	Tith-le-le, dead		O-nah-te-mah	30	7	14	E.	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	
383	Ho-tikia, dead			30	7	14	"	do	do	do	
415	Oon-te-ka-ah, dead	Ah-e-nah, Ho-tah-tah, dead; Ah kah pul e tubbe, dead.	Too-lah-tubbe	26	7	13	"	do	do	do	
502	Yok-o-me-cha-ho-nah, dead.	Ok-ah-fa-mah-ho-nah, Mi ah-tim-ah.	E-lah-u-ka tubbe	30	7	14	"	do	do	do	
417	Me-chubbe		Mo-nah-tubbe, Gibson	26	7	13	"	do	do	do	
425	Ah-pa-sah-ho-ka, dead.	E-lap-no-wah, dead	E-ah ho tim ah	25	7	12	"	do	do	do	
1056	Ah pa la ho nah	Phe-la-cha-ho-ka, dead	To-ho nah-te-mah	15	6	13	"	do	do	do	
443	Ulth-la-ho-nah	He-cubbe, dead		36	7	13	"	do	do	do	
1038	Ah-hi-o-tubbe	Ho-te-ah-ke	Kan-oon-ubbe	24	7	12	"	do	do	do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., May 31st, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers 1038, 443, 1056, 425, 417, 502, 415, 383, 382, 429, 411, 504, 473, 1054, 928, 923, 927, 492, 455, 964, 457, 438, 394, 389, 433, 412, 398, 929, 509, 440, 484, 418, 386, 479, 503, 514, 400, 469, 404, 407, 431, 511, 506, 462, 408, 471, 447, 405, 925, 461, 460, 477, 401, 406, 430, 432, 448, 439, 486, 493, 495, 924, 498, 472, 926, 470, 930, 490, 483, 513, 414, 428, 396, 387, 510, 395, 496, 413, & 416, respectively, it appearing to the board that said claimants complied, or offered to comply, with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvements of said claimants respectively, at the date of said treaty, have been disposed of by government, the board, in pursuance of, and in conformity to the act of Congress of 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, six hundred and forty acres of land. To the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, three hundred and twenty acres of land. To the children under ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, one hundred and sixty acres of land respectively, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *S'c'y.*

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions & reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d Augt., 1842, with this modification: that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle for my final approval and signature, and will, in the meantime, have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action and signature, & for delivery according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July, 23, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

F.—*Two cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, June 6, 1845.*

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
4	E-mol-ah-tubbe	.....	E-ah-ho-ka-te mah	6	11	14	E.	Fully proved	Reserved to Iaith le pah.	Fully proved.....	
15	No-wah.....	.....	Ka-yo he mah, E-sha-too-nah.	34	12	13	"	....do	Do. " I-pun ne.	....do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., June 6th, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers No. 15 and No. 4, it appearing to the board that the claimants complied or offered to comply with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvement of said claimants, respectively, at the date of said treaty have been disposed of by government; and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the commissioners that the claimants respectively did, previous to the expiration of five years from the ratification of said treaty, assign or agree to assign one half part of his said claim, the board, in pursuance of and in conformity to the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to the said claimants, respectively, three hundred and twenty acres of land, being the portion which they respectively were the bona-fide proprietors of at that date. To the children under ten, one hundred and sixty acres of land, respectively, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *S'c't'y.*

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d Augt., 1842, with this modification: that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement or a part of it for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims & decisions on this principle for my final approval and signature, and will in the meantime have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action & signature, & for delivery according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

G.—*Fourteen cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 3d June,* 1845.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
560	Kush-oon a mus tubbe, 2nd.	.....	Pis-a-tom-be	16	4	12	E.	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Disposed of by gove'm't.	Fully proved.....	Mr. Commack, a white man, took this place.
573	Kush-oon-a-mus tubbe, 1st.	.....	E-yah-ham bee, Chef-fah lim lubbe.	5	4	13	"	Fully proved	Part sold by do.	....do	
775	Phil-e-moon-tubbe, d'd.	.....	E-li-pis subbe, Kun-ne-ma.	16	3	12	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Disposed of by gov't.	....do	This claimant left his place about 3 years after treaty from fear of the whites, who said they had bo't the land, & because he saw his neighbours dispossessed.
798	Ho lissubbe, dead ...	Mish-e-mi-yah, Chef-fo to nubbe.	I huth la too nah.....	27	3	12	"	Dispossessed 4 years from treaty.	Part sold by do.	... do	Claimant's place taken by a white man named Lightley about 4 years after the treaty.
481	Ah-hom-bah, dead ..	Ah-be-ti ah hoka, dead	Oon ah he mah.....	14	7	13	"	Fully proved	Awarded to Ubani och.	....do	
66	Muttubbe	Hoyubbe, Ah yo ah ho nah.	Lah pim e ho ka, Me ah sho ka.	21	8	13	"	....do	Do. " Ishteubbe.	....do	
133	Pis-ah ta-cubbe	Ish-tah-ho-cubbe, Chuf fa tubbe.	Mah la ho ka, Ish te mah le chubbe, I yo nah te mah.	8	8	13	"	....do	Do. " do...	....do	
1092	Swany Frazer	.....	E-lice	2	8	13	"	....do	Do. " Meahshantah	... do	
403	Al-moon-tubbe or Oon-au-cha-hubbe.	Abbe (or) Ah mah-be, dead; Yah-mak in-tubbe, An-un-te mah.	.....	30	7	13	"	....do	Part sold by gov't.	....do	
155	E-la-ba-cubbe	.....	.....	30	10	18	E.	....do	Reserved to Ona ham be.	....do	
158	Ah-man-to-nah	E-lah-no-an-tubbe.....	.....	30	10	18	"	... do	....do.....	....do	
1079	Ah-pok-a-mah, dead	E-lah-che-ho-nah.....	Hi-ak-ah	9	2	9	"	... do	Do. "Felikachubbe	....do	

1062	Min te-hubbe	Mollah-le-how-ah, I-it-ah nubbe.	Oo-nah-cho-ham-be, Outh-la-hubbe, Yo pul-lah-ho-nah.	14	4	8	E.	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	A whiteman named Boykin took claimant's place 3 years after treaty.
138	Hala			22	9	13	E.	Fully proved	Vacant	do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., June 3rd, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers 1062, 1079, 158, 155, 481, 66, 133, 1092, 403, 798, 775, 573, & 560, it appearing to the board that the claimants complied or offered to comply with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvement of said claimants at the date of said treaty have been disposed of by government; and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the board, that said claimants did "assign, and agree to assign" one-half of their lands previous to the expiration of five years from the ratification of the treaty aforesaid, and by such assignment and agreement for assignment have under the 9th section of the act of Congress of August 23d, 1842, forfeited such portion as they agreed to assign as aforesaid; the board in pursuance of and in conformity to the said act of Congress of 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to said claimants and to the heir or heirs of those deceased three hundred and twenty acres of land, being that portion of said lands which the said claimants were, previously to the five years aforesaid, the respective bona fide proprietors thereof. To the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased three hundred and twenty acres of land. To the children under ten and to the heir or heirs of those deceased one hundred and sixty acres of land. To be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale.

And on examination of the evidence and papers filed in case No. 138, it in like manner appearing to the board that the claimant complied or offered to comply as above stated, and it further appearing that the section of land embracing the improvement of said claimant at the date of said treaty has not been disposed of by government, and it in like manner appearing to the satisfaction of the board that the said claimant agreed to assign one-half of his said land. The board in like manner under the act of Congress of 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to the said claimant the east half of section 22.9.13 E. Columbus district, Mississippi.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written,

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *S'c'y.*

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions & reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification, that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle for my final approval & signature, and will in the mean time have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action & signature, & for delivery according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

23d July, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

H.—*Seventy-four cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 31 May, 1845.*

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
746	Ish-tah-bo-la, dead..	Fe-lah-moon-tubbe....	Ste-ma-lah	23	5	10	E.	Fully proved	Sold by government.	Fully proved	
574	Fitch-ik-no-wah	Mi-yah-tubbe, dead ...	Osh-ta-hah-ba.....	5	4	13	E.	Dispossessed 2 years after treaty.	Part sold by..do ..	....do	A white man named Dyers took this place two years after treaty.
616	To-tubbe	Im-ah-to-nah, Ah-kah-na-la-tubbe.	On-to-bah-na, Pis-ah-o-gla, Alth-to ba ho nah.	29	5	11	E.	Proved residence for 3 years when taken by a white man.	....do.....do .. in 1833.	... do	See the testimony in this case respecting the claims for last child named under 10 years of age. Residence for 3 years; then land taken by a white man, who said he had bo't it. Land sold in 1833.
903	Im-o-na-ho-ka.....	An-cha-to-nah	Ah-pa-sah-ho-nah, Ah-no-si.	20	5	11	"	Fully proved	Sold by government.	....do	
736	I-it-tu-lah.....	.....	Pa-nubbe, dead; Ok-la-hubbe, Fil-e-tubbe.	22	5	10	"	....do	Part sold by government.	....do	
740	Kun-e-ah-ho-nahe ...	E-te-pok-a-nah, dead; Ah-chuk-a-la, dead; Ah-ban-non-tubbe, dead; Mook-ka-fa.	Kuth lee lee	23	5	10	"	....do dispossession 4 years from treaty.	Sold by government.	... do	Claimant, after a residence of 4 years, left his place because, as is stated, white men had bo't the land.
728	Po-tubbe	Ta-pe-ne-hubbe, Mi-yah, Bahonah.	Johny	6	5	8	"	Dispossessed between 4 & 5 years from treaty.	....do.....	....do	A white man took claimant's place by force between 4 and 5 years after treaty.
578	E-cha po tubbe	Bah-ho te-nah.....	Ho yo hi ah, Kun-e-ah to nah, Tah fam ah, Yok me tiah.	31	5	13	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Part sold by..do..	....do	Dyers, a white man, took this place 3 y'rs after the treaty.
640	Ho-tubbe	Stoo-nok-a, Ok-cha-tubbe.	Took-la-ho-na...	2	4	11	E.	Proved	....do.... " ...do..	....do	

752	Ish-te-mok-ah, dead.	Ah-no-la-tubbe, O-chee	Ho-ba-lah	23	5	10	E.	do	Sold by do "	do	
654	Mo-min-tubbe, dead.			5	4	11	"	do	do do	do	
755	Ma-ham-bee		Ish te ma, Te-mo-nah, Pis-ah-to-she-mah.	23	5	10	E.	Fully proved	Sold by government.	Fully proved	
993	E-lah-pish ti yah		Fe-look-a-che, Eyok-a tubbe.	29	5	13	"	do	Part sold by do	do	
905	Chok-tah-ho-mah, or Pas-it-ti-yah, dead.	Ah-che-ah-ho-nah, Pok-o-la-tubbe, dead; Kam pe tubbe.	Ish tik-ah-tubbe, Te-mah, dead.	20	5	11	"	do	Sold by do	do	
819	Ma-hubbe		Low-wa-tubbe	2	4	11	E.	Dispossessed 3 or 4 years from treaty.	Part sold by do in 1833.	do	Claimant left his place between 3 and 4 years after treaty, because white men were settling about him.
653	Tish-ok-chia, dead	Tush-pah-ho-ka, Kato nah, Ah-took-li-ah, Ab-a-te mah, dead.		31	4	11	E.	Fully proved	do	do	
745	Wak-a-tu-nah	Yok-me-tam-be	To-kal-la-tubbe, Insha-la-tubbe, Hopah ka ho nah.	23	5	10	"	do	Sold do "	do	
599	Oo-thah	Yo-hubbe	Me ha che ho nah	20	5	11	"	do	do do	do	
742	Paush-ok-chia	Ik-be-tubbe, dead; O-nah-tah, Mah-ka-tubbe, Mah-yah.	Eyah hah tubbe	22	5	10	"	do	Part sold " do	do	
735	Kun-ne-a-tubbe		Ah-nook hom ah, dead; To-lah tubbe, I-yah-hubbe.	23	5	10	"	do	Sold by " do	do	
909	Au-tubbe, dead		Ah-lo-mah ho nah	20	5	11	"	do	do " do	do	
575	Kano yo he kubbe, dead.			4	4	13	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Part sold " do	do	Dyer, a white man, took this place about 3 y'rs after treaty.
625	It-e-lok-na	Il-ah ish to-nah, dead; Chuk-fy-noo-sa, Pootah.	I-yah	12	4	11	"	Fully proved	Sold by government.	Fully proved	
550	E-yi-ho-yo, dead	Ah-nook-fil-la, dead		8	4	12	"	do	do	do	
548	Abbe took-chiah, dead.		Bum-ah-tah-ka, or Tik be ubbe; Kah-lam-bee.	8	4	12	"	do	do	do	
864	Ish-te-mah	Me-hat-e-she, Kah-no-me-he-mah.	Ish tah pok mah	32	5	11	"	do	do	do	
623	Emah ho nah alias Emah le ho nah.	Ah-cho-ah	Ho-to-nah	19	5	11	"	do	do	do	
642	Oath-la-che	An-tah-ho-nah, E-mah-tam-bee, Ah-hook-le-tubbe.		2	4	11	"	do	Part sold by do	do	
571	Hush hook ho mah, dead.	Chuf-fa-tu-nubbe, dead.		5	4	13	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	do " do	do	Dyer, a white man, dispossessd claimant about 3 years after treaty.

H.—*Seventy-four cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 31 May, 1845*—Continued.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	S.	T.	R.					
580	Ne-tuk-ah-chik-e-ma, dead.	.....	Yem-ak-ah-tubbe, dead	5	4	13	E.	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Part sold by government.	Fully proved.....	Same as in preceding case.
588	Chil-le-tam be.....	Mah-ko-chah, I-ash-ka mah.	.....	27	5	11	"	Fully proved.....	....do.... " ..do..	....do	
827	Hi-tuk-e-pa-ho-ma, or Yok-i-ah.	Poush-is to nubbe, dead; Pis-sah-che te mah, Hi-em-e-te mah, Me-shoon-kub-be, dead.	Nuk-sho-pubbe, dead..	15	3	10	"	....do	Sold by government.	....do	
545	Ah chuk ma ho yo..	Il-la-ho-ka, dead; Lap-ah-hooc-ta.	An-ta-te-mak, Stu-na..	17	4	12	"	....do	....do	....do	
767	Sto-po-nubbe.....	No-wah-tam-be, dead; Ho-ba-ti-yah, Mah-ho-tubbe, Te-ho-yo, dead.	Tol-e-wah-te mah, E-lah-pe mah.	29	3	12	"	....do	Part sold do do..	....do	
594	Hush-e-no-wah.....	.....	Il-ah-e-mah.....	21	5	11	"	....do	Sold by do do..	....do	
585	To-kah-ho-nah	E-lah po tubbe.....	E lah te ubbe, dead; Ok-lah-o-nah, Ah-noon-tubbe.	28	5	11	"	....do	....do .....do..	....do	
589	Yok-no-la.....	Tish-o-ho-kubbe, Ka-yu-hubbe. dead; I-oath-ah, Ath-ta-lam-ba, Oka-ish-ti-e-mah.	Chas-po-ho-nah, dead..	28	5	11	"	....do	....do " do..	....do	
874	Poush is-to-nubbe...	.....	Tah-ne-ho-yo.....	19	5	11	"	....do	....do.....do..	....do	
667	Tik-e-be-ubbe	P-asa-tubbe, Onah he mah, Nok-ne-ti-yah.	Ba na che.....	2	4	11	"	Dispossessed 4 years from treaty.	Sold by government in 1833 & 34.	....do	
671	Tim-e-tubbee, dead..	.....	E-li-to-nubbe.....	11	4	11	"	Fully proved.....	Sold by the government.	....do	
632	Te-mi-yea.....	Lap-oon-ah-hah, Hi-a-lee, Ho-yubbee, Te-nah, dead; Pe-ha-tubbe, Ah took lan tubbe, dead.	Ik-lan-ah-tah, Im-ish-le-ah.	13	4	11	"	....do	....do ....., ...	....do	
650	Sah-mah-ha-chub-bee. dead.	.....	.....	17	4	11	"	....do	Part sold by government.	....do	
649	Im-ish-too-nah.	Ab be-neen-tubbe.....	.....	35	5	11	"	....do	....do.....	....do	
670	To-pa-ho-mah, dead..	Mulla-tubbe, dead; Al-moon-tubbe, dead.	.....	10	4	11	"	....do	Sold by..... do..	....do	
738	Im-ah-tha-kah, dead.	Hi-o-tubbe.	Ne-ash-o-nubbe	23	5	10	"	....do	....do. " do.....	....do	

726	Ti-yea, dead	Ah-cha-kah-hoo-nah; Hush-ah-i-tu-nah; Tal-o-wah-ho-nah; Im-ah i-sha.		34	5	8	"	do	Part sold " do	do	
551	E-lah-ho-yo	Hi-a lee; He-ki-yub-be; Im-mil-le.	Po-tah	8	4	12		do	Sold by do	do	
553	Muk-am-bee		Nok-ish tam-bee	9	4	12		do	Part sold " do	do	
622	Mis te-bo-yea, dead	Oon a ham ba, dead; Kan-cha-tom-ba, dead; Tish-o-tubbe, dead; Ho te nah ho nah.	Ok-lah-hoo-nah; Min tah chubbe, dead.	28	5	11		Dispossessed 3 years after treaty.	Sold " do	do	Claimant alleges that a white man named Gibson took his place about 3 years after treaty.
857	Ok-e-lish-ti-yah	Nook-fille (or) Fille; I-wa-tu-nah.		28	5	11	"	do. " do	do. " do	do	A white man named Roberts took forcible possession of claim'ts place 3 years after treaty.
674	Sal-lie	Nok-ish-tubbe; Lo-mah.	Posh-e-mah	2	4	11	"	do. 4 years after treaty.	Land sold by government in 1833 & '34.	do	
992	Mi-ya-chubbe, dead		Ish-ti-o-nah, Ihove-bah-tubbe, Ha-mook-lah-tubbe.	29	5	13	"	Fully proved	Part sold by gov'r't.	do	
744	Phil-e-ma-hubbe		Me-yah tubbe	14	4	8	"	do	do	do	
826	Noko-she	Ponah; Kan che; Ho pah kah; Iah ka-hoche.		1	4	11	E.	Dispossessed 4 years from treaty.	Sold by government	do	A man named Browne took this place 4 years after treaty.
748	Yem-e-tubbe, dead		Ho-te-nah, Ma-ha-te-lubbe, Ah the ho nah	26	5	10	"	Fully proved	Part sold by do	do	
763	Me-ha-che-tubbe	Oklahonubbe alias Muk-o-nubbe, dead.	Ah-ne-te-mah	23	5	10	"	do	Sold by do	do	
870	Chook-ah-tal-le, dead.	Pil-e-ho-nubbe	Tah-ho-nah, Stea le	28	5	11	"	do	do. do	do	
672	Nok-a-man-che-ha-bee.	Te-mah, Pa-sah-tom-ba, Ho-chubbe.	Ma-ho-ka	35	5	11	"	do	Part sold " do	do	
836	I-a-che-ho-nah	Toon-la-ho-nah, Tah-ho-bah.		13	4	11	"	do	Sold " do	do	
781	Nah-ho-lo-mus-tubbe	Nook-wa-tubbe		30	3	13	"	Dispossessed 2 years from treaty.	Part sold " do	do	Williams, a white man, took this place 2 years from treaty.
782	In-no-tubbe	Tus-kam-bee, dead		10	2	13	"	do. 3 " do "	do. " do	do	Name of white man who took the place is not stated.
541	An-chok-to-nubbe, dead.		Ok-cha-tubbe, Chef-fa-ho-ka.	7	4	12	"	Fully proved	do. " do	do	
577	Phil-e-moon-tubbe	E-ya-le, Low-a-chubbe.	She-mah, dead; Low win che.	5	4	13	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	do. " do	do	Dispossessed by a white man named Dyess.

H.—*Seventy-four cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 31 May, 1845*—Continued.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
614	Hi-en-e-chubbe, dead	Hah-mook-la-ho-nah, Me-she-mah-ho-nah, Kun ne ah ho nah.	Ko-bah tom bee, dead	29	5	11	"	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	
847	Pis-a-cha-tubbe	Ok-lah she ho nah, Ie-lah-ho-tubbe, Te-mah.	Kah-se-tah	27	5	11	E.	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	
860	Na-ho-sah	I-hi-o-tubbe, To lah hubbe, dead; I lah ha be to nah.	Nok-ne-hut-tubbe	27	5	11	"	Dispossessed 4 years from treaty.	do	do	Evans, a white man, took this place 4 y'rs from treaty.
601	Pa-sah ho nah	Pis-ah-ish-no-wah, Wah-tubbe.	Ah-le-moon-tubbe	20	5	11	"	do " do	Sold by do	do	The claimant left her place about 4 or 5 y'rs from treaty because Evans, a white man, had taken the adjoining land, & because he stated that he had bo't all the land in that neighborhood.
805	Ho-ka	Oon-hick-ah		2	4	11	"	do " do	Part sold do	do	Similar remarks as above.
792	Posh-an-o-wab-bee, dead.		Kush-ah-nam-bee	35	2	13	"	do 2 years do	do " do	do	A white man named Terrill took the place about 2 y'rs from treaty.
669	Chik-oon-tubbe		Wa-te-mah, Ah nok cha mah ho nah.	3	4	11	"	Fully proved	do " do	do	
658	Fa-lam-e-tubbe			23	3	10	"	do	do " do	do	
656	Kush-oon-an-che-hubbe.	Boh-tubbe, Oon ubbe, dead; I-bah-wa-che, Ah-no-si.	Sho tubbe	7	3	11	"	do	do " do	do	
849	Me-ho-te-ah	E-ah tom bee, Ho-chon-chubbee, Il-ah ish te mah, Pas-cum me.		28	5	11	"	do	Sold " do	do	

629	Ah pa sah ho ka....	I een la hubbe, dead; I-o-ga lee, Ah fa ma ho ka, Ka-ha-le-ho-nah.	.....	18	4	12	"	... do	... do " do....	....do .....

OFFICE CHO'CW COMMISSION,
Washington City, 31*st May*, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases, numbers 827, 588, 580, 571, 642, 623, 864, 548, 550, 625, 575, 909, 735, 742, 599, 745, 653, 819, 905, 993, 755, 654, 752, 640, 578, 728, 740, 736, 903, 616, 574, 746, 629, 849, 656, 658, 669, 792, 805, 601, 860, 847, 614, 577, 541, 782, 781, 836, 672, 870, 763, 748, 826, 744, 992, 674, 857, 622, 553, 551, 726, 738, 670, 649, 650, 632, 671, 667, 874, 589, 585, 594, 767, & 545. It appearing to the board that the claimants respectively complied or offered to comply with all the requisites of the 14th article of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvements of said claimants at the date of said treaty, respectively, have been disposed of by government.

The board in pursuance of, and in conformity to the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, six hundred and forty acres of land. To the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of these deceased, three hundred and twenty acres of land. To the children under ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written,

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *S'c'y.*

[INDORSEMENT.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners, appointed under the law of 23 Aug't, 1842, with this modification, that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle, for my final approval and signature, and will in the mean time have the necessary scrip printed & filled up for my final action & signature, & for delivery, according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July, 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

I.—*Seventy cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush*, 31 *May*, 1845.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
908	Fil-e-ti-yah, dead ...	Kut-tah-hah, dead; Hush-e-te-mah, dead; You-wah, dead.	Kah-il le	27	5	11	E.	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	
821	Ab-it-ik-ah-no-wah..	.....	.....	2	4	11	"	....do	....do.....	... do	
840	Tik-e-bah	Mul-lah-le-ho-nah, Pis-sah-e-kah, dead; Show-wa-no.	.....	13	4	11	"	....do	....do.....	....do	

I.—*Seventy cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush*, 31 *May*, 1845—Continued.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
812	I-ha-kah-tubbe, dead.	Hok-sa-gee, dead; E-mi-ya tubbe, Chik-e-mah, Hi-yok-ah, Ah-pa san tubbe.	Emo nah ho ka, dead	22	4	11	E.	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	
808	Chu-wah-te-ah, dead	Wah-li or Billy		11	4	11	"	do	Sold by do	do	
634	Me-ash-pul lah			14	4	11	"	do	Part sold by do	do	
991	E-bak-ah-hubbe, dead.		Wal-lee	21	5	11	"	do	Sold by do	do	
848	Tah-ho-nah, dead	Fa-lo-mah, Ok-lah-yah-ho-nah.	Ona che hubbee	21	5	11	"	do	do do	do	
607	Sah-nah-che-ho-nah	Ok-le-mah-che ah ho nah, We-ah ho nah.	On-ti o-mah, dead; Tah-ne-ho-nah, dead.	29	5	11	"	do	Part sold by do	do	
994	E-yah-tu-nah		Chef fa to me wah	7	4	12	"	do	do	do	
799	Koo-tah	E-meen-tah-ho-nah		9	3	12	"	do	do	do	Testimony in this case shows a residence of only 3 years, when this place was taken by a white man, who said he had bo't this land.
793	Tuska-a-to-kah, dead			3	3	12	"	do	do	do	
579	Cha-lan-tah			31	5	13	"	do	do	do	Testimony in this case shows a residence of only 3 years, when his place was taken by a white man named Dyer.
561	Pis-sah-ho-nah, dead		Yok-a-tubbe	26	4	12	E	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	M. Comack, a white man, took claimant's place 3 y'rs from treaty.
544	Ona-ha-tubbe		I-yo ke mubbe	17	4	12	"	Fully proved	Sold by do	do	
891	Pis-to-pun-ne, dead			20	5	11	"	Dispossessed before 5 years expired.	Sold by government in 1833 & 1834.	do	
608	Chik-a-sah-ho-ka			29	5	11	"	do " do	do do	do	
602	Ah fa ko me, dead	Tah hubbe, I-ape-ah-tubbe, dead.	Hoo sah tubbe, Kah-non-te-ubbe.	20	5	11	"	do " do	do do	do	

795	Take-ho yo, dead		E-li yubbe, dead	2	3	12	"	do " do	Sold by government.	do	A man named Lopez took this place about 3 yrs. from treaty.
787	Yem-e-chubbe, dead	Ho-pi yah, Pis-sah-te-kah.		26	4	12	"	do " do	Part sold by do	do	A man named McCommack took this place about 3 yrs. from treaty.
783	Ish-ta-ho-lubbe		E-li-oon-ah, Ho pi ah tubbe.	27	3	13	"	do " do	Sold by do	do	A white man took this place about 3 yrs. from treaty.
780	Ah-cha-le-tah, dead	Te-bul-la, Ey ah hi yah		10	3	12	"	do " do	Part sold by do	do	A man named Hawkins took this place about 3 yrs. from treaty.
772	Suk-a-tubbe, dead			1	3	12	"	do " do	Sold by government in 1833.	do	
776	Hi-yope ha jo	E-lah che te mah, Ok-la-bee.	Mis tub-be, Kau che ho ka, I hik e tubbe, dead.	9	3	12	"	do " do	do do do	do	
576	Eas-ta-ubbe, dead	Nok-a shubbe, dead; Ka-tubbe, dead.		5	4	13	"	do " do	Sold by government.	do	Dyess, a white man, took this place about 3 yrs. from treaty.
664	Im-ah-tal-le, dead	Chef fo ti yah, I-ik-len-ah, dead, Po tah.		30	4	11	"	Fully proved	Part sold by do	do	
663	Ah-che-ah, dead	Te-mah		15	3	10	E	Fully proved	Sold by government.	Fully proved	
648	To-te-pi-yah	Onah he mah, Pha-nubbe, Ah ne hoon tubbe, dead; Tah nu wah ho nah, Ho-che mah.		1	4	11	"	do	do	do	
645	Im-mut-te-ah, dead	Lo sho mah		18	4	11	"	do	Part sold by do	do	
630	Ofa-ho-ma, dead	Moon-tah		18	4	12	"	do	Sold by do	do	
800	Hoo-too nah	Chik mah em ah tubbe, E-lap ik e bah.	Wak-io tubbe	30	3	12	E	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	Evidence shows a residence on this place of only 3 years when a white man took it.
784	Shu-wak-ki-yah, dead	Tik-bo-nubbe, Me ha tubbe, dead.		9	3	12	"	Dispossessed 3 years after treaty.	Do. in 1833 & 1834	do	
547	O-na-ho-ka, dead	To-noon cha		7	4	12	"	Fully proved	do	do	
540	Mah-li	Ah-che-to-nah	Im-ah-yah, E-ah-ho-nubbe.	7	4	12	"	do	do	do	
990	Ah-pe-lah	Te-me-ah-ho-nah		29	5	11	"	do	do	do	
893	Tah-no-wah	To pe lah, dead		21	5	11	"	do	Sold by do	do	
899	E-bah, took-lah, dead		Toon-lah-ho-nah	20	5	11	"	do	do	do	

I.—*Seventy cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 31 May, 1845*—Continued.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
880	Nok-a-chubbe, dead.	Ah-kah-po-tubbe, dead; Kun-e-tah-ho-nah, dead.	Le mah-ho-nah, Pis-sah-lah he mah.	20	5	11	"	Fully proved	Sold by government.	Fully proved	
878	Ah-cha-fa-ho nah, dead.	On-tah-e-mah, Me-oho he kubbe, dead.	I-em-ma, Onah che tim ah.	28	5	11	"	do	do	do	
842	Ah-nook fille hoka	Heith-lah-tho-nah		27	5	11	"	do	Part sold by do	do	
866	E-lab-o-tubbe, dead	Pis-e-ho-tanah, I-ok-che me ho ka.	In-tu-la-ho-ka, On-te-i tubbe.	20	5	11	"	do	Sold by do	do	
858	Tah-mah hoke chiah		O-ta kubbe, dead	27	5	11	"	do	Part sold by do	do	
624	Nok-ish-tah shah, dead.	Ah-e min tubbe, Ah fa mo tubbe, dead.	Tam ah le lubbe	22	5	11	"	do	Sold by do	do	
766	E-yan to ho ka	Cho-no-ka (or) Ah-chu-wah, Tah mah ha lubbe, dead; Ah-cha-po-tubbe, alias Elah-po-chubbe, dead.		23	5	10	"	do	do	do	
759	Ne-nok kom bee, dead		Ish-tan-te-mah, Te-bulla.	25	5	10	E.	Fully proved	Sold by the government.	Fully proved	
760	Ok-a-la-che, or Ish-to-pah-nubbe, dead	I-lap-o-nah, Kan-che-ho-nah.	E-min-te-ho-nah, dead; He-mok-o-nubbe, Tel-lis.	25	5	10	"	do	do	do	
751	Me-ha-che, dead	Ah-nook-we-ah, To-te-ho-yo, Ho-tubbe, dead.		23	5	10	"	do	do	do	
779	Minte hoyo	Eyon-tah, Ah-pah-ta tubbe, E-mis sah.		35	3	12	"	do	do	do	Evidence shows that claimant resided only 3 years from treaty, when a man named Crawford took her place.
872	Ash-tubbe	Ma-he-tubbe	Ho-to-pah-le, Ote ah tubbee.	22	5	11	"	do	do	do	
868	She-mi yah	Mul-a-tubbe, Pun-ubbe,		28	5	11	"	do	do	do	
615	Tan ke-yo	Tah-e-min-tubbe		29	5	11	"	do	Part sold by do	do	
611	Ou-te-kah, dead		Holth-te-nubbe, Nok-ish-te-ubbe.	29	5	11	"	do	do	do	

818	Nok-e-ne-fe-nah, dead.	Poush-istonah ho mah, Ish-te mi yah.		2	4	11	"	....do	....do	....do	A man named Billy Brown took this place about 3 years from treaty.
816	Bun-ah-ta-nah	Nulth-la, or Elabotiah, dead.		10	4	11	"	....do	Sold by....do	....do	
804	Mush u-lah-kah	Fo-look-a-che, Ah-no-so-tubbe.		22	4	11	"	....do	Part sold by..do	....do	
662	Ok-e-la-he mah		O-che	15	3	10	"	....do	Sold by....do	....do	
659	Ok-la-no-wah, dead	Elah he mah, Minte ho nah, dead, Ish ka chubbe, dead.		23	3	10	"	....do	Part sold by..do	....do	
638	Yan-ish-lok-nah	Ma ko ka, Io pa chee, Ash tubbe, Ok leh he yubbe.	Nok neen tubbe	11	4	11	"	....do	Sold by....do	....do	
543	Yok-ah-to-nah	E lah ho te ah, Kah po tubbe, Oon ti e mah, Low-ah-che.		17	4	12	"	....do	....do.....do	....do	
552	Ho-be-ti-yah		Ho te kubbe, Yok-o te mah.	8	4	12	"	....do	....do	....do	
569	Te-ho-mas-tubbe, dead.	He-ah ka ish tonah	Tish a he lubbe, Sha nook a, Him muk ubbe.	8	4	13	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Part sold by..do	....do	A white man named Prince took this place 3 y'rs from treaty.
876	Ah-po-to-le	E ah ho nubbe, dead		19	5	11	"	Fully proved	Sold by....do	....do	
851	Che nah		Ono che hubbe	28	5	11	"	...do	....do	....do	
769	Ok lun gee hubbe		Tik bone te mah, Eme le hubbe.	9	3	12	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Part sold by..do. in 1833.	....do	
813	Hin-che		Ok-li ho ka	11	4	11	"	Fully proved	Sold by government.	....do	
668	Mah lah	Ke-illee, An tu nah, Ok lok in tubbe, Man-tubbe, dead.	Tik bah he mah, Po ta mah.	3	4	11	"	....do	Part sold by..do	....do	
572	Pansh-ok-chiah	Pis-ah to nah		5	4	13	"	Dispossessed 4 years after treaty.	....do	....do	Dyers took this place 4 y'rs from treaty.
673	Ish-la-ho-ka, dead	Es-te-mil-le, To me-hubbe, dead.		3	4	11	"	Fully proved	....do	....do	
542	Oho-nah	Tik-bah-ubbe, Yo pol lah, dead, Me-tah-ba.	Pis-ah-on te-mah, Pis-took cha, Onah che hoyo.	18	4	12	"	....do	Sold by....do	....do	
850	Holth te nubbe, dead	Ish tah te mah		27	5	11	"	....do	Part sold by..do	....do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., 31*st May*, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers 800, 784, 547, 540, 990, 893, 899, 880, 878, 842, 866, 858, 624, 766, 759, 760, 751, 779, 872, 868, 615, 611, 818, 816, 804, 662, 659, 638, 543, 552, 569, 876, 851, 769, 813, 668, 572, 673, 542, 850, 908, 821, 840, 812, 808, 634, 991, 848, 607, 994, 799, 793, 579, 561, 544, 891, 608, 602, 795, 787, 783, 780, 772, 776, 576, 664, 663, 648, 645, & 630. It appearing to the board that the claimants, respectively, complied or offered to comply with all the requisites of the 14th Article of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvements of said claimants at the date of said treaty, respectively, have been disposed of by government.

The board, in pursuance of and in conformity to the act of Congress of 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to the said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, six hundred and forty acres of land; to the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, three hundred and twenty acres of land; to the children under ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *S'c'y.*

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification, that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle for my final approval and signature, and will in the meantime have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action and signature & for delivery according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

K.—*Thirty-three cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush,* 31 *May,* 1845.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
636	E-li-che-tubbee	Pis-ah ho nah	Ok-a hubbe	12	4	11	E.	Fully proved	Sold by government.	Fully proved	
829	To ba, dead		E-li-chuf-ubbe, dead	14	4	11	"	do	Part sold " do	do	
825	Tish-u no-wa-tub-bee, dead.	Kun-ish to-nah		6	4	12	"	do	do	do	
831	Ish-tah-tubbee, dead			14	4	11	"	do	do	do	
809	E-mah-tall-ah	Me-ha-che, Ha-took lubbe.	Hi-yo-la	10	4	11	"	do	Sold by do	do	
641	Nu-wa-ho-ka	Ho-te-lubbe		11	4	11	"	do	do	do	
643	Soo-sa	Kam pa lubbe	Ko-mubbe, Hob-lee	2	4	11	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Part sold do	do	A man named Brown took this place 3 yrs. from treaty.
810	Tom-e-hi-yo	Ok-le-au-ne; Hush-e-ho mah, dead; Ah-she-bah, dead.		10	4	11	"	Fully proved	Sold by do	do	
855	Ah-cha pa ho nah	John Caleb		28	5	11	"	do	do	do	
907	E-mah-sha	Sho-moon-tah	Kan-che-le	29	5	11	"	do	Part sold " do	do	
887	Mo-nim che, dead	Ok-lam-ba, dead; Okish ti-yah, or Ish-ti-ah, dead.		29	5	11	"	do	do	do	

862	Tim-ah-no-la	Il-ah, chaf fubbee, dead; Sho-mah-la tubbee, dead; Kan-oon-tim-ah, dead; Loo-ak-ish-tubbe, Oo na-tubbe, Kooch-abbe.		29	5	11	"	do	do	do	
890	Tik-bah-ho-nah, dead.	Okistah chok ma ho ka, dead.		20	5	11	"	do	Sold by do	do	
747	Ok-a-la-au-cha-hubbe.	Ah-cho nan tubbe, dead; Hi-een-ah-tubbe.	I-o-ko-nubbe, E-cha po tubbe, Ah puk-yo hubbe, Ho-be-ti-yah.	23	5	10	"	do	do	do	
757	Ok-cha-tubbe		Charles, dead	13	5	10	"	do	do	do	
661	Chuf-fa-tubbe, 2nd	Tik-e-bah-he-mah	Ah pe hat i yubbe, Tah-ya, (or) Tam-bee, E-lap-pe-mah, Yem-e-ho-nah.	16	3	10	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Awarded by government.	do	State selection?
774	To-tom-bee	Ah-to-me-tom-be, dead	Me-lo-tubbe, Ste-te mah.	16	3	12	"	do	do	do	State selection?
771	Kun-e-au che ha be, dead.	Abbe-ho-ka	Ne-tuk-e-lubbe	15	3	12	"	do	do	do	A man named Baldwell took this place 3 yrs. from treaty.
558	I-a-nah, dead	Ok-li-yah, dead		16	4	12	"	Fully proved	do	do	
791	Nook-chin-tubbe		Kun-ah-ho-tubbe, dead.	15	3	12	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	do	do	A man by the name of Baldwell took this place 3 yrs. from treaty.
563	Tah-pa nan che hubbe.	Chuk-mah, No-mak-ha, dead; Cha-ho-ka.	Pis-ti-keah, dead; Im mo nubbe, Onaho ka.	16	4	12	"	do 4 do " do	do	do	State selection.
559	Pis-ah tubbe, alias Ah pa sa tam be.		Ab-be-ish-ti-yah, Ka-ne-tom-be.	16	4	12	"	Fully proved	do	do	
557	Nook-tah-lubbe		Chit-o-kubbe, Pis-ah man tubbe.	16	4	12	"	do	do	do	
583	Ste-mok-ka-yo	Al-ba-che, dead	Hol-ba ti-yah	16	4	12	"	do	do	do	
565	Koo-cha-ti-yah, dead	Im-ulth-ta-ha-to nah, E-me-ha.		16	4	12	"	do	do	do	
554	Me-ha-te-kubbe, dead	Pe-yah-ho ka, Nok na thlubbe, Pis-a ham-bee, dead.	Hok lo tubbe, A tuk-lam bee, Chef fa ti-yah.	16	4	12	"	do	do	do	
556	Phil-e-mo-yah, dead	Me-cam-bee, dead; Took-a-chubbe, dead; Oh ti e che-mah, Ish li yah, On te ma ho yo.	Nu wobbe, Tik bah-oo nah.	16	4	12	"	do	do	do	
555	Tan-oon-i-o-cubbe	Chef-fa-to-nah, Kun-ne-ah to nah.	Ho-bah-to-mah, Ho-tan-tu-nah.	16	4	12	"	do	do	do	
564	Nok-ho-mah, dead	Pa sah te mah	Posh ah ho yo, Puk-an ah ho ka.	16	4	12	"	do	do	do	
562	Wash-co mak, dead	Tik-e-bah, Ah-wa-che-ho-nah.	Imah kan-che	16	4	12	"	do	do	do	

K.—*Thirty-three cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush*, 31 *May*, 1845—Continued.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
910	She-mah-ho-yo	Yok-ah-ho-nah, Ok-li-yok-ubbe.		20	5	11	E.	Fully proved	Sold by government.	Fully proved	
904	Mo-sha-kah	Tan-up-pi yah, E-lan-tubbe, dead.		32	3	9	"	do	Part sold by government.	do	
613	No-sho-bah	Il-lah ish te mah, dead; Ah pah lah ho nah.	Im-me ho nah	29	5	11	"	do	do	do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., 31 *May*, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers 613, 904. 910, 562, 564, 555, 556, 554, 565, 583, 557, 559, 563, 791, 558, 771, 774, 661, 757, 647, 890, 862, 887, 907, 855, 810, 643, 641, 809, 831, 825, 829, & 636, it appearing to the board that the claimants respectively complied or offered to comply with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvements of said claimants respectively at the date of said treaty have been disposed of by Government.

The board, in pursuance of and in conformity to the act of Congress of 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, six hundred and forty acres of land; to the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, three hundred and twenty acres of land; to the children under ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *Sec'y*.

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification: that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, & that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle for my final approval and signature, and will, in the mean time, have the necessary script printed and filled up for my final action & signature, & for delivery according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

L.—*Three cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 31 May, 1845.*

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
962	Ho-tubbe		Cun-e-mah-tubbe, NE¼.	27	7	13	E.	Fully proved	Vacant and unsold	Fully proved	
497	Koo-cha		Anthle ho nah, dead, NW¼.	34	7	13	"	do	do	do	
476	Me-ah-she-cubbe			31	7	14	"	do	do	do	
				32	7	14	"	do	do	do	
				12	7	13	"	do	do	do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, 31 *May*, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers 476, 497, and 962, it appearing to the board that said claimants complied, or offered to comply, with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvements of said claimants respectively at the date of said treaty, to wit, those above named, have not been disposed of by government:

The board in pursuance of and in conformity to the act of Congress of 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to said claimants and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, the respective sections set opposite to their names; and to the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, the respective portions of sections placed opposite to their names; and to the children under ten the respective portions of sections set opposite to their names; and to the heir or heirs of those deceased such portion (the same being one half section of land to those over ten and one quarter section to those under ten) in the Columbus district, State of Mississippi.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *Sec'y.*

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions & reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842.
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will take measures to carry out the awards of the commissioners in favor of the claimants for land.
July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

M.—*Fifteen cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 6 June, 1845.*

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become a citizen.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
943	Con-che ton-nah, dead.	Tith-lah-ho-nah, Os-tubbe.		25	8	9	E.	Fully proved	Part sold by gov't.	Fully proved	
942	Lo-mah-ho-shubbe, dead.	I-o-bon ubbe, dead; Em-bo-tah, dead; No-ah-tubbe, dead.		25	8	9	"	do	do	do	
947	E-lik-hon-nah, dead.	Hik-ah-che, Ah ouk-tim ah.		25	8	9	"	do	do	do	

M.—*Fifteen cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 6 June,* 1845—Continued.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
938	E-bah-pa-lubbe, dead.	Tan-o-wa tubbe, Oo hah-tubbe.	.....	25	8	9	E.	Fully proved.....	Part sold by gov't	Fully proved.....	
1087	Lah-he-cubbe, dead.	.....	An-tah-cubbe.....	20	3	8	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Disposed of to Naconsha.	....do	A white man took his place 3 years from treaty.
488	She-ko-pan she hubbe.	.....	.....	18	7	12	"	Fully proved.....	Part sold by gov't.	....do	
814	Tal-wah-ho-nah	Tik-bo-nubbe, ko-noo-tubbe, Me shoon-tah-tah.	Bah-te-mah	2	4	11	"	....do	....do.....	....do	
E	O-ne-mi-yah	Ah-tuk-la-me-ho-nah, E-li-an-ne-ho-nah.	Me he ah-te-mah.....	22	5	10	E.	....do	....do.....	....do	
283	Ah-oon-tam-be, dead	.....	Me-ah-shu-nah, Hoka .	15	9	14	E.	....do	Reserved to Toowakah.	....do	
52	To-pah-ho-mah, dead	.....	Pa-chubbe (or) Lah pa chubbe.	15	11	12	"	....do	Part sold by gov't.	....do	
293	E-o-kah-tubbe, dead.	Mah-le-ho-ka.....	Ah-ha-tam-be, Owa tubbe.	9	8	13	"	....do	Reserved to Oon ah tubbe.	....do	
1	Ta-nam pish ubbe ..	Bah-na-tubbe, To-she-mah.	Bah-ah nubbe, Ey ah ho kah tubbe.	13	10	13	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Part sold by gov't.	....do	A man named Brown took this place about 3 years from treaty.
49	Ok-e-mi-yah	.....	.....	6	11	14	"	Fully proved.....	Reserved to Iaith lepah.	....do	The evidence in this case was claimant, the "head of a Choctaw family" at date of treaty.
233	Yok-o-tam be	.....	Wak-i-o-nubbe.....	9	10	13	"	....do	Reserved to Ho y ubbe.	....do	
F	Me hah	.....	Me-ah-ho-nah	5	8	13	"	....do	Reserved to Be ah honah.	... do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., June 6th, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers 943, 942, 947, 938, 1087, 488, 814, E, 283, 52, 293, 1, 49, 233, and F, it appearing to the board that the claimants respectively complied, or offered to comply, with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvements of said claimants at the date of said treaty, respectively, have been disposed of by government:

The board, in pursuance of and in conformity to the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to the said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, six hundred and forty acres of land; to the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, three hundred and twenty acres of land; to the children

under ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, one hundred and sixty acres of land—to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *Sec't'y.*

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification: that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvements, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims & decisions on this principle for my final approval and signature, and will in the mean time have the necessary scrip printed & filled up for my final action and signature, & for delivery, according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

N.—*Forty-six cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 30th May, 1845.*

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
45	Nok-we-tah	It-ah ho ba, dead; Hill-a-tubbe, dead.	E-mish-tubbe, E-lah-pah-ne.	20	10	13	E.	Fully proved	Disposed of by government.	Fully proved	
595	Phil-e-moon-te-kah, dead.	Ah-fah-mah, Ho-lis-so-ho-nah, Hos-to-no-che, dead; Tah-hubbe, dead; Chook-mam-be, dead; Ish-me-ah, Ko-nam-chubbe, dead.	Pe-la tubbe Ho-chubbe.	16	5	11	E.	Fully proved	Land unsold, but not enough land adjoining that is vacant to locate the children upon.	do	
875	Ok-le-mi-yah	Hi-o-ga-le, Hi-ya-kubbe.	.....	32	5	11	E.	Fully proved	Disposed of by government.	do	
592	O-kak-no-wah	I-la-tubbe, Ah-chuk-ma-tubbe, E-yak-tubbe, dead; Ah-fa ko-ma-to-nah.	Nok e wa tubbe	21	5	11	E.	.....	do	do	
631	Ho-te-mah	Took-a-loon-tubbe, dead; Pis-sah-te-mah, dead; Ah-took-la-ho-mah, dead.	In-chuk-mah-ho-yo	18	4	12	E.	Fully proved	do	do	
626	I-tu-nah, dead	Ib-ah-no-wah, dead; Kak-ne-tah.	.....	12	4	11	E.	Fully proved	do	do	
737	Pis-ah-cha-hubbe, dead.	Lah-ha-nubbe	Nok-ish-ti-ubbe	15	4	8	E.	Fully proved	do	do	

N.—*Forty-six cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 30th May, 1845*—Continued.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	R.					
753	Kan-che-ma-ha	Oon-te-mah	E-lah-pis-ubbe	23	5	10	E.	Fully proved	Disposed of by government.	Fully proved	
756	E-sha-ho-ka	Ah-no-la-ho-nah, Ah-fa-ko-ma.		13	5	10	E.	Fully proved	do	do	
741	E-lah-tah-to-nah	Pul-le-ho-nah; E-yah-he-tubbe, dead; Ab-bit-o-nah, dead.	Ha-tha-ho-nah	25	5	10	E.	Fully proved	do	do	
637	She-co-pah-ho-mah		Ah-pa-kah-tubbe, Tah-hubbe.	11	4	11	E.	Dispossessed 3 years after the treaty.	do	do	A white man, who said he had bo't the land, took this place 3 y'rs from treaty.
666	Ah-koo-chun-tubbe	Oon-te-ah-tubbe, dead; Ah-che-le-tah.		2	4	11	E.	Fully proved	Part disposed of by government.	do	
739	Han-tubbe		Pis-sa-ho-ka, dead; Chah-le-ho-nah, To-bah-tam-ya.	15	4	8	E.	Fully proved	Disposed of by government.	do	
644	Fun-ne-ho-mah	Ho-te-nah, dead; Nok-ho-tubbe, dead; Tal-lo-wah-ho-nah.	Ne-tuk-ah-che, dead	2	4	11	E.	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	do	
628	To-te-mus-tubbe	O-hul-in-tubbe, He-kah-tubbe.	E-le-o-nah, Po-ka	18	4	12	E.	Fully proved	Disposed of by government.	do	
754	Me-sham-be	Kan-che-tam-be	Tah-neen-cha, I-o-koom-ah.	23	5	10	E.	Fully proved	Disposed of by government.	do	
584	On-ti-o-mah	Ok-lu-hubbe, Noon-chubbe.		34	5	11	E.	Fully proved	Disposed of in part by gov't.	do	
590	Pis-sa-che-ho-yo	Yo-hubbe, Ok-ah-che-ah-ho nah, dead.	Pa-lah-hubbe	22	5	11	E.	Fully proved	Disposed of by government.	do	
610	Tik-bi-yah	I-bak-ah-hubbe, dead; Ah-fo-kah-tubbe, dead; Kah-no-ma-ho-nah, Lomah-to-nah, Ho-te-nah.	Pah-ta-tubbe	29	5	11	E.	Fully proved	Disposed of in part by gov't.	do	
598	Hush-shook-ho-mah	Mi-o-nubbe, dead; Took-la-ho-nah, dead; Mi-yah-ho-nah.	Lap-ah-la, Ok-la-to-nah	17	5	11	E.	Dispossessed 5 years after the treaty.	Disposed of by government.	do	
761	Ah-cho-mah-kah, dead.	Ok-la-che-ho-ka, dead; Tok-ka-la-too-nah, Ok-a-to-la-ho-nah.	E-lah-ho-yubbe, E-mah-a-lubbe.	23	5	10	E.	Fully proved	do	do	

727	Nok-ne-la		Ah-no-ah-hubbe, Lah-pa-sa-ho-nah, dead.	12	4	8	E.	....do	Disposed of in part by gov't.	....do	
617	Ah-lo-mah	Nok-e-ne-tubbe, Ok-la-ho-nah.	Tah-hubbe, Pis-sah-ho-nubbe.	29	5	11	E.	Fully proved	Part disposed of by govern't.	....do	
606	E-lah-pe-hah	Ab-be-ho-nah; Tah-ho-nah, dead; I-la-yo-kubbe.	I-ha-kom-bee, dead; Ah-took-lah-tubbe, E-yok-a-ho-nah.	20	5	11	E.	Dispossessed 5 years after treaty.	Disposed of by government.	....do	? The last child named as *under* 10 y'rs of age, testimony states, was born the *next* spring after the treaty.
621	Mo-shu-la-ca	Oon-ubbe, Nok-a-ne-la, Okah-ta-ho-nah.	Ho-te-mah, E-yok-a-che, E-li-ho-kubbe.	28	5	11	E.	Proved	... do " do	....do	
586	E-yah-ish-to-nah	E-lo-na-him mah, dead; E-ah-ham-be.	Ah-nook-we-ah-che, Stah-ho-nah.	28	5	11	E.	Proved	....do " do	....do	
604	O-kis-ti-yah, dead	Kis-tubbe, Lo-mah, E-lah tubbe.	Che-co-tubbe, dead	20	5	11	E.	Proved	Disposed of by government.	....do	
600	You-ah	Mah-to-nah, O-pe-ah-kubbe.	Ah-ka-che-ho-nah, He-lubbe.	20	5	11	E.	Proved	....do " do	....do	
618	Chaf-ubbe, dead		Ik-be-ho-nah, Kan-che	29	5	11	E.	Proved	Disposed of in part by gov't.	....do	
609	Hus-ke-ah-hooe-ta	Me-ha-nubbe		29	5	11	E.	Proved	....do " do	....do	Query? Testimony shows that this child was *married* at date of treaty, but lived with his mother. His wife lived with her parents.
620	E-chah-pah	Te-mah-he-mah, dead; Ah-bah-nah-tubbe, dead; Be-nah-tam-be, dead; Chef-fa-to-nah, Tah-ka-la-to-nah.	Kun-ne-ah-ho-nah	29	5	11	E.	Proved	Part sold by government.	....do	
605	Es-ta-ho-yo	E-lah-lo-ma-tubbe, O-kis-tah-la-ho-nah.	Ah-no-po-tubbe	20	5	11	E.	Proved	Disposed of by governm't.	....do	
843	Ah-mook-lah	Ah-che bah (died since the trial); Ho-yubbe, dead.		29	5	11	E.	Proved	Part disposed of by gov'r't.	....do	
844	Ah-lo-mah-tubbe, dead.		Pis-sah-ham-bee	27	5	11	E.	Proved	....do " do	....do	
853	Mam-bah, dead	Ok-che-ha-to-nah, Ah-pa-sa-ho-nah.	To-ni-a, E-cha-po-tubbe, Te-bah-noo kubbe.	27	5	11	E.	Proved	....do " do	....do	
570	Mo-min-che		Nok-nam-be, E-as-ta-ho-nah, Koos-ta-na.	5	4	13		Dispossessed 4 years after treaty.	....do " do	....do	Testimony says dispossession was 10 y'rs after treaty. Claim't 4 y'rs after treaty moved from one part of the section to another part.

N.—*Forty-six cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 30 May, 1845—Continued.*

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
902	Il-lah-no-la	Ta-hubbe	Ish-te ma-honah, dead; Ho-te-nah, dead.	32	5	11	E.	Proved	Disposed of by government.	Fully proved	
886	I-ha-gah-tubbe, dead		Tah-nin-to-nah, dead	33	5	11	E.	Proved	do " do	do	
873	Ah-to-ba, dead	O-chee		20	5	11	E.	Proved	do " do	do	
854	Ah-cha-fo-tubbe			29	5	11	E.	Proved	Part disposed of by gov't.	do	
596	You-ah-tah	Yah-ho-ka-to nah	Hool-bah-tubbe, E-lan-to-nah.	17	5	11	E.	Proved	Disposed of by government.	do	
852	Lush-pah	Hah-lah-le		27	5	11	E.	Proved	Part disposed of by gov't.	do	
877	Fa-la-moon-tubbe, dead.		Ok-lo-hah, Onan-che hubbe.	32	5	11	E.	Proved	Disposed of by gov't	do	
897	Tol-wah, dead	Ah-nook-fille, Te-ah, dead.		20	5	11	E.	Proved	do " do	do	
894	In-too-lah		No-wa-hubbe, dead	22	5	11	E.	Proved	do " do	do	
856	Ok-le-muttah, dead	Tah-nap-ha-cubbe, dead; I-lap-im-hah, dead.	Te-mah tam be	28	5	11	E.	Proved	do " do	do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., May 30th, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers 856, 894, 897, 877, 852, 596, 854, 873, 886, 902, 570, 853, 844, 843, 605, 609, 620, 618, 600, 604, 586, 621, 606, 617, 761, 598, 610, 590, 584, 754, 628, 644, 739, 666, 637, 741, 756, 753, 737, 626, 631, 592, 727, 875, 595, and 45, respectively, it appearing to the board that the respective claimants complied or offered to comply with all the requisites of the 14 article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the respective sections embracing the improvements of the said claimants, respectively, have been disposed of by government, the board, in pursuance of and in conformity to the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to the respective claimants, when living, and to their heir or heirs when deceased, six hundred and forty acres of land; to the respective children, when living, and when dead to the heir or heirs of such children over ten years of age, three hundred and twenty acres of land; and to the respective children, or the heir or heirs of those deceased, under ten years of age, one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *Scty.*

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification, that all claims shall be rejected when the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made

appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle for my final approval & signature, and will in the mean time have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action and signature & for delivery, according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

O.—*Fourteen cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 30 May, 1845.*

Commissioners number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
250	Ah-ba-no-tubbe		Sum-e-hah-chubbe, dead; Ah-noon-ti-yah.	4	8	10	E.	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	
272	Lah-pahm-ba			24	9	10	"	do " do	do " do	do " do	
258	Tah-no-le		Mok-a-tubbe, Touk-le.	14	9	11	"	do " do	do " do	do " do	
278	Ah-chuk-mah-te-ka-tubbe.		E-ah-te-mah	4	8	10	"	do " do	do " do	do " do	
267	Tah-ho-ye			2	9	12	"	do " do	do " do	do " do	
273	Nok-is-tom-be	Im-ah-no-le-ham-be		24	9	10	"	Dispossessed at the end of 4 years.	do " do	do " do	A man named Palke? took this place about 4 yrs. from treaty.
274	Cun-ne-ah-ho-nah		Ish-ton-eah-to nah, Pis-ah-ha-lubbe.	23	9	10	"	Fully proved	do " do	do " do	
264	Ah-mo-te-ah			25	10	11	"	Dispossessed at the end of 3 years.	do " do	do do	A man named Young took this place 3 yrs. from treaty.
36	E-lah-tubbe	Yok-o-ta-hah-chubbe, dead.	Pis-ah-ho-nim ah, Cun-e-me-to nah.	28	8	13	"	Dispossessed at the end of 4 years.	do " do	do do	A man named Thomas took this place about 4 yrs. from treaty.
245	Ok-ah-sta-mah	Chum-pah-te-mah, dead; Ok-lah-che-ho-yo, E-bah-pis-ubbe.		21	10	13	"	Fully proved	do " do	do do	
260	No-sa-kah, dead	Cun-e-o-to-nah	Me-she-ma-tubbe, No-ah-hubbe.	6	9	11	"	Dispossessed at the end of 4 years.	do " do	do do	A man named Barnes took this place 4 yrs. after treaty.
56	Tan-ulth-la-che	Peas-tubbe, Ok-ish-tan-tah.	Him-ak-ubbe, He kah-che-ho-nah.	13	9	13	"	Dispossessed at the end of 4 years.	do " do	do do	A man named McIntosh took this place at the end of 4 yrs.

O.—*Fourteen cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush,* 30 *May,* 1845—Continued.

Commissioners number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
249	Cut-a-po-la	.....	.....	25	10	11	E.	Dispossessed at the end of 3 years.	Part sold by government.	Fully proved	A man named Billy Young took this place 3 yrs. from treaty.
186	Ta-nam-pa-sta-ka, dead.	Ish-to-ho-yo, Mok-o-nubbe.	.....	9	9	13	"	Fully proved	do " do	do do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., 30*th May,* 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases Nos. 186, 249, 56, 260, 245, 36, 264, 274, 273, 267, 278, 258, 272, and 250, it appearing to the board that the respective claimants complied or offered to comply with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvements of said claimants respectively at the date of said treaty have been disposed of by government, the board in pursuance of and in conformity to the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, six hundred and forty acres of land; to the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, three hundred and twenty acres of land; to the children under ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, one hundred and sixty acres of land respectively, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *Scty.*

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23 Aug't, 1842, with this modification: that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle for my final approval and signature, and will in the mean time have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action and signature, & for delivery, according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

P.—*Twenty-five cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 30 May, 1845.*

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
115	Ta-nam-pa-cha, dead	Ota-she-mah		33	9	12	E.	Dispossessed at the end of 3 years.	Sold by government.	Fully proved	A man named Harrington took this place 3 yrs. from treaty.
268	Ok-lah-be	Ah-che-ah, dead; Pis-ah-tim-o-nah, dead.	Te-ho-bah-tubbe, dead; Mish-ta-tubbe, Min-te-cubbe, dead.	2	9	12	"	Fully proved	Part disposed of by govern't.	do	
122	Is-sta-cha, dead	I-ah-ho-to-nah, dead; Al-mon-to-nah, Kan-oon-ta-tubbe, dead.	Pis-ah-chim-ah, dead; E-li-yubbe.	26	10	12	"	Fully proved	do...do...do	do	
117	Pis-ah-tish-ubbe, dead.	Ta-cubbe		1	9	13	"	Fully proved	do...do...do	do	
178	Kon-che-ti-ah		Tithli ah-ho nah, Kon-ne-mah-tubbe, Mol-le, dead.	5	8	13	"	Fully proved	do...do...do	do	
33	Ish-ton-ok-we-ah, or Ish ton ah kue-ah, or Nok-we-ah.	Cun-e-o-te mah, E-ah-ho-nubbe.	I-yok-e-tubbe, Ho-to-nah, Ho-ne-tam-be.	2	8	13	"	do	Awarded to Me-ah-shan-tah.	do	
189	Ah-tah-ho-nah, dead.	Kan-che-ti-ah, dead; He-u-ah le tubbe, dead; Fane-ubbe, dead; Me-yo-to-nah.	Sho-te-mah, Pa-la-chubbe, dead.	35	9	13	"	Fully proved	Awarded to Me-ah-shan-tah.	do	
217	Ok-ish-tah-na		Min te nubbe	21	10	13	"	Fully proved	Part sold by government.	do	
174	O-na-te-ah			33	10	13	E.	Fully proved	Part disposed of by gov'r't.	do	
176	Shum pa la ka, or Chump-ul-a-ka.	Ou-ah-te-hah		33	10	13	E.	do	do	do	
177	Tah-lo-wah	Im-mah	In-ho-ah to nah	25	10	11	E.	do	do	do	
1041	Ish-un-ah-ho-ka			9	9	13	E.	do	do	do	
285	I-yo-ho-nah		Tah-nene-tubbe, dead; Me-he-tam-be.	33	9	12	E.	Dispossessed at the end of 3 years.	Disposed of by govern't.	do	A man named Harrington took this place 3 yrs. after treaty.
1044	Ah-fa-moon-tubbe	E-yal-a-ho-ka, Pis-ah-ho-tu-na.	Chul-le, dead; Im-i-e-ah-ha-tubbe, Min-te-ha-mah.	21	10	13	E.	Fully proved	Part disposed of by government.	do	
64	No-la	Me-ah i-ah-chu-nah, dead; Ah-ash-tubbe.		2	9	12	E.	Fully proved	Part disposed of by government.	do	

P.—*Twenty-five cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gains, and Rush, 30 May, 1845*—Continued.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
238	To-na, dead	Tim-o-nah, Kon-che-to-ah, Fo-ko-lin tubbe.		8	8	13	E.	Fully proved	Disposed of by government.	Fully proved	
240	Pah-lubbe, dead		Tith-lo-o-te-mah	13	9	10	E.	Fully proved	Part disposed of by government.	do	
188	Te-ah-ho-yo		Emo-thah-tubbe, dead.	28	9	12	E.	Dispossessed at the end of 4 years.	Disposed of by government.	do	A man named Killiam took this place 4 yrs. from treaty.
422	Tah-pe-nah, dead			21	10	13	E.	Fully proved	do	do	
160	Shin-to-nah	It-e-mi-ya, or Mau-ya	E-li-o-te-mah	28	9	12	E.	Dispossessed at the end of 4 years.	do	do	Killiam, a white man, took this place 4 yrs. after treaty.
263	Ah-sho-me-te-kah	Can-e-tam-bee, I-e-ah-ho-nah.	Ish-to-ka-ho tim ah, Ash-ha-cambee.	28	8	13	E.	Fully proved	Part disposed of by gov'rn't.	do	
134	Mah-ho-nah	Ah-no-ah-hambee, dead; E-la-pa-subbe, dead.	Ish-te-me-lubbee, Ho-ne-mah.	2	9	12	E.	Fully proved	do	do	
242	Pe-tam-o-tubbe, dead.		Pis-ah-ho-ka tim ah, Kou-oou-tah-tubbe.	3	8	12	E,	Fully proved	Disposed of by government.	do	
289	Hol-bah-tubbe		Pis-is-tubbe	2	8	13	E.	Fully proved	Awarded to Me-ah-shan-tah.	do	
1049	Sham-pi-e, dead		Min-ta-chubbe	3	8	12	E.	Fully proved	Disposed of by government.	do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., 30 May, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers 1049, 289, 242, 134, 263, 160, 422, 188, 240, 238, 64, 1044, 285, 1041, 177, 176, 174, 217, 33, 178, 117, 122, 189, 268, & 115 respectively, it appearing to the board that said claimants respectively complied or offered to comply with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the respective sections of land embracing their improvements respectively at the date of said treaty have been disposed of by government:

The board in pursuance of and in conformity to the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased claimants, six hundred and forty acres of land; to the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of those who are deceased, three hundred and twenty acres of land; to the children under ten, and to the heir or heirs of those who are deceased, one hundred and sixty acres of land, respectively, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale.

Given under our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *Scty.*

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d Aug't, 1842, with this modification: that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle, for my final approval and signature, and will, in the mean time, have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action and signature, & for delivery, according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23, 1845.

W. L MARCY.

Q.—*Twelve cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 4th June,* 1845.

Court number.	Names of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at the treaty.	Under ten at the treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
815	Tan-u-wa-ho-nah	Hool-bah-ho-nah		15	4	11	E.	Fully proved	Part sold by govern't	Fully proved	
806	Ne-tah-che-to, dead	Te-lo-way, Hik e-yah		2	4	11	"	do	do	do	
627	Ti-o-nah, dead	Mo-min-tom-ba, dead; Kun-o-tom bee.		12	4	11	"	do	Sold by do	do	
639	E-yok-ki-ah	Te-the-ubbe, dead; Pis-ah-she-te-mah, Nuk she pa ubbe, dead.		2	4	11	"	Dispossessed 4 years from treaty.	Part sold " do	do	A man named Berly Brown took this place about 4 *yrs.* from treaty.
832	I-o-ka	Pa-sah-ho-nah, Ne-Tuk-e-mah.		13	4	11	"	Fully proved	Sold by do	do	
838	Oon-te-ah-tubbe	E-ham-bee, Pis-ah ham-bee.		13	4	11	"	do	do	do	
839	Ah-wa-tu-nah	Tush-kam-ba, Ah-chick mah ho nah, Tah-pe nam-bee, dead.		13	4	11	"	do	do	do	
841	Tns-kah-ha-kah	Bun-nah	Kam-pillah	11	4	11	"	do	do	do	
881	Ho-nah	Chum pah-ho-ka, dead; I-kah-po lubbe, dead; Te lah ho nah.	Sal-lie	28	5	11	"	do	do	do	
882	Choom-pa, dead	Hi-ah-ka-tubbe, dead; Im-me ho ka, dead; Okish ti me.		22	5	11	"	do	do	do	
591	Tish-o-mus-tubbe, dead.	He-lubbe, dead		22	5	11	"	do	do	do	
665	Sah-ho-ba		Eliza	17	4	11	"	do	Part do	do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, June 4th, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in the cases, numbers 815, 806, 627, 639, 832, 838, 839, 841, 881, 882, 591, & 665, it appearing to the board that the claimants complied or offered to comply with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek respectively, and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvements of said claimants, at the date of said treaty, respectively have been disposed of by government:

The board in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, six hundred and forty acres of land; to the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, three hundred and twenty acres of land; to the children under ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY.

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners, appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification: that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle for my final approval and signature, and will in the mean time have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action & signature, & for delivery, according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

R.—*Twelve cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, June 3d*, 1845.

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
985	Ah-to-nee			20	9	14	E.	Fully proved	Vacant	Fully proved	
652	I-bah-osh-tah, dead			32	4	11	"		Vacant	do	
		Emah ho to nah		E. ½ 28	4	11	"				
		Ab be ho ka		W. ½ 28	4	11	"		do		
915	Wa-tubbe			12	2	9	"	do	Vacant	do	
			Kan-che	NE. ¼ 11	2	9	"		"		
			Kan-o-to-nah	SE. ¼ 11	2	9	"		"		
			Sho-tubbe	NE. ¼ 13	2	9	"		"		
			Ah took lah ho nah	NW. ¼ 13	2	9	"		"		
385	Mol-la, dead			20	9	13	"	do	Vacant	do	
209	Ta-ho-pe-ah, dead			19	9	13	"	do	do	do	
		Ok lah-ho-ya		S. ½ 18	9	13	"		do		
295	Un-ta-hi-o-che			36	9	12	"	do	do	do	
300	Ah-la-mo-tubbe			25	9	13	"	do	do	do	
136	Hok-o-lo-chubbe			5	9	13	"	do	do	do	
			Ah-chuk mah tubbe	SE. ¼ 6	9	13	"		"		
252	Oon-ah-tubbe			9	8	13	"	do	do	do	
		Ish to mi ah		E. ½ 10	8	13			"		
		Ish-no-ak-ke, dead		W. ½ 10	8	13			"		
			Eliah-chubbe	NW. ¼ 11	8	13			"		

			Nok e ne ham be	SW. ¼ 11	8	13				"	
402	Ub-ah-ni-ah, dead			24	7	13	"	do	Vacant	do	
		Ish-tah-bo-le		N. ½ of 13	7	13	"		"		
		Un-ah-tubbe, dead		S. ½ of 13	7	13	"		"		
		Pis-tah o nah		N. ½ of 14	7	13	"		"		
		Me ho tim-ah		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		"		
			Ah-kah po tubbe	NW. ¼ 25	7	13	"		"		
			Pe tah ah mah	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)		"		
135	Con-che ha tubbe, dead.			17	10	13	"	do	Vacant	do	
			Ho-te nah chubbe	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)		"		
41	Ha-cubbe, 2nd			16	8	13	"	do	do	do	
			Su-sa	SE. ¼ 15	8	13	"				
			Bah ne tubbe	SW. ¼ 15	8	13	"				
			Ish te la mah	NW. ¼ 15	8	13	"	"	"	"	

* SW. ¼ & W. ½ of the SE. ¼ of 14, 7, 13 E., and W. ½ of NE. ¼ of 23, 7, 13 E. † E. ½, SW. ¼ 25, 7, 13 E., and E. ½, NW. ¼ 29, 7, 13 E. ‡ E. ½ of SW. ¼ and the W. ½ of SE. ¼ of 8, 10, 13 E.

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., 3d June, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers 985, 652, 915, 402, 252, 136, 300, 295, 209, 385, 135 and 41, it appearing to the board that the claimants respectively complied or offered to comply with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvement of said claimants at the date of said treaty respectively have not been disposed of by government:

The board, in pursuance of and in conformity to the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, said sections of land set opposite to their names: To the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, the portions of sections set opposite to their names; to the children under ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, the portions of sections set opposite to their names respectively (the same being one section of land to the claimants, one-half section to the children over ten, and one-quarter section to the children under ten), in the State of Mississippi and within the ceded country.

Witness our hands and seals the day & year first above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *Scty.*

[Indorsement.]

Judgments for land.

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842.
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will take measures to carry out the awards of the commissioners in favor of the claimants for land.
July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

S.—*Twenty-five cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 3d June, 1845.*

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of the treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become a citizen.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
549	Ta-nam pish-te ubbe, dead.	Kam-pilla, Ha-man-che.	Me-ash-oon-te-mah	8	4	12	E.	Fully proved	Sold by government.	Fully proved	
976	Yem-e-tubbe	Chah-e-te-mah, dead; Che-mah-le-ho-ka, Pis-at-am te mah.	Phil-e-mon tu nah, No sa kah, Me ha la ho nah.	20	9	14	"	do	Awarded to Ah-to-nee.	do	
983	Emah cha tubbe, dead.			20	9	14	"	do	do	do	
980	Pis-sah-ham-ba		Me ha to nah	3	9	13	"	do	Part sold by government.	do	
977	Kush-ah-hooc-ta, dead.	Fee-chub-lee		3	9	13	"	do	do	do	
979	Oon-ah-ho-nah, dead.		To-tam-bee	13	9	13	"	do	do	do	
982	Po-to-tubbe, dead.		Thla ko fa che	13	9	13	"	do	do	do	
981	Ab-be-ti-yah, dead.			13	9	13	"	do	do	do	
975	Ah po la chubbe, dead.	E-lah-pa-ah		20	9	14	"	do	Awarded to Ah to nee.	do	
984	E-li-cha-tubbe, dead.			20	9	14	"	do	do	do	
988	I-an ta tubbe	Ah-che-te-mah, Ah-che le tubbe.	James, Ish tiah ho nah, dead; Ish-ti-o klee	3	9	13	"	do	Part sold by government.	do	
B.	Mish-oon-tubbe	Mah-la-ho nah, Me-ash in-tubbe.	Sak-ka tubbe	32	4	11	E.	do	Awarded to I-bah-osh-tah.	do	
660	Nok-ne-een-tubbe.	Sham-bee, Poon tah	Oon te-mah, Ah no wah tubbe, E li tubbe.	16	3	10	"	do	Awarded by government.	do	
892	Pis-sah che hubbe, dead.		E-lah-e-mah, Ho-kubbe	16	5	11	E.	do	Vacant, but the adjoining land all sold by government.	do	
729	Ash-wah-tubbe		Sho tubbe	31	3	9	"	do	Awarded to James Toby.	do	
785	An na-bola, dead	Pis-ah-chik-e mah, Ie mah to kah.		26	3	11	"	Dispossessed 3 years from the treaty thro' fear of the removing agent, but never left the ceded country.	Awarded to Wak ah stubbe.	do	Claimant left his place about 3 yrs. from treaty, because he heard the *removing* agents were coming. He did not again return to it, yet did not go west or leave the ceded country.

567	Lo-ma		Wak-a-to-nah, Ik-lan-ubbe.	12	4	12	"	Fully proved.	Reserved to Cha lau-tok.	....do	
998	Ah-ho-nah	Ah-cho-ah	Ho-to-nah	21	5	11	E.	Dispossessed 4 years after treaty.	Sold by government.	Fully proved	A man named Evans took this place 4 yrs. after treaty.
743	Pil-ah-tubbe	Tush-pah-oka	Fe le moon tubbe, Elo yah tubbe.	23	5	10	"	Fully proved	....do	....do	
731	Nu-wa-tom-bee, dead	E-mah		29	8	8	E.	....do	Part sold by do	....do	
974	Oglish-ti-yah, dead			3	9	13	"	....do	....do	....do	
803	Sho ma ho ka		Boh-la-ho-nah, Fe-lem-e-tubbe.	35	2	13	"	....do	....do	....do	
797	Kon kah-noos ko bo, dead.	Ti-am-ba		17	3	12	"	....do	Sold by government.	....do	
802	Noke-hattah, dead	Kan-e-ah too nah, Eli ish shubbe, Ho-yub-be.	Tom-ah-heen lah	27	3	11	"	Dispossessed 4 or 5 years from treaty.	Part disposed of by govern't.	....do	A man named Lighty took this place "4 or 5" years after treaty.
568	Kush-oon-au-cha-ha-ba.		Ik-len-ah, Pis-ah tubbe.	8	4	13	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Part sold by govern't.	....do	A man named Prince took this place about 3 yrs. from treaty.

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERRS,
Washington City, D. C., 3d June, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in cases numbers 549, 976, 983, 980, 977, 979, 982, 981, 975, 984, 988—B—660, 892, 729, 567, 785, 998, 743, 731, 974, 803, 797, 802, & 568, it appearing to the board that the claimants respectively complied, or offered to comply, with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvements of said claimants at the date of said treaty respectively, have been disposed of by government:

The board in pursuance of and in conformity to the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, six hundred and forty acres of land; to the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, three hundred and twenty acres of land, to the children under ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, subject to entry at private sale.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *S'ct'y.*

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decision and reports of the commissioners, appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification, that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by reason of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle, for my final approval & signature, and will in the mean time have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action and signature, & for delivery according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

T.—*Twenty-seven cases fully adjudicated by Commissioners Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, 14th June, 1845.*

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.				Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgment.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at treaty.	*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
612	Te-ho-yo	Ish-tah-ho-nah		29	5	11	E.	Proved	Part sold by govrt	Fully proved	
597	Hi-yope ah ha jo		Ou an che hubbe	8	5	11	"	do	Sold do. "	do	
619	Me-sham-bee	Tush-pah-tubbe		29	5	11	"	do	Part sold do. "	do	
846	Ah-fum-ah-took-a-lo, dead.	E-ah-ho-te mah	Mah-le	28	5	11	"	do	Sold do.	do	
883	Posh-i-o-nah	O-na-hook-ta, Ah-to go te mah, dead.	E mau che, dead	20	5	11	"	do	do. "	do	
879	Hi-yok-kubbe	Han-ah-to nah		29	5	11	"	do	Part " "	do	
889	E-mis-tubbe, dead	Phil-e-moon-tubbe	Tah-nubbe, Mul-e-ti-yah, dead; Mul-ae-ho nah, dead.	27	5	11	"	do	do. " do	do	
911	Ah-nook-we-ubbe, dead.	E-me-le-honah, Wa-te-mah.	Me-sha-tubbe, Koo-chubbe.	20	5	11	"	do	Sold do	do	
914	Ihik-e-tubbe	Kah-po-tubbe, Me-he-mah.	Me sha tubbe, Chik-e-mah ho yo.	28	5	11	"	do	Sold "	do	
764	Ma-sho-la, dead	Nok-ne-tubbe, dead; I-al-ba.		23	5	10	"	do	do	do	
999	Hool-bah-tubbe		Ha-ba-nah, Ah-toog-la-he mah.	12	2	9	"	do	Located by do. to Wa-tubbe.	do	
646	Posh-ish-te-ubbe	Me-ah-she-mah	Chum-pah-te-mah, Im-ah-no-wabbe.	12	4	11	"	do	Sold by governt	do	
655	Wak-i-o-tubbe, dead.	Ok-cha-tubbe, dead; Ish-tau-tubbe.	Ulth-bo-tah	5	4	11	"	do	do	do	
822	Che-lok-kee		Ish-tal-lah	10	4	11	"	do	do	do	
1051	Us-tah-hi-ah		Cun-o-me-tubbe	20	9	12	E.	Proved	Sold by government.	Fully proved	
261	Ma-chubbe, dead		Honah, dead	28	10	12	E.	do	Located to Ok-lah-yo's children.	do	
248	Bah-chah-la, dead			25	10	11	"	do	Part sold by govrt	do	
972	Pis-i-to-kubbe			35	8	7	"	do	do	do	
532	She-co-pam-be			20	9	12	"	do	Sold by do	do	
968	Ah-pa-lah-to-nah, dead.	Ok-lo-hubbe		19	10	13	"	do	Located to Ah to ble cha.	do	
689	Fal-am-ah-ho-ka, dead.		In-tah-tubbe, Ah-le ho ton ah.	36	8	9	"	do	Sold by government.	do	
707	In-tah-hubbe, dead		Un-ah-tim-ah	36	8	9	"	do	do	do	
1037	Take-un-i-ye, dead	Sally	Polly, dead	19	14	15	"	do	Part sold do	do	
884	E-mah-nin-che	Han-nubbe, dead; Ah-to-bah-tubbe.	Ah-lo-wa-tubbe, Pis-sah-ho-te-mah, Yah-kubbe.	29	5	11	"	do	do	do	
912	Ok-cha-tu-nah	E-yah-ham-ba, dead	Be-nan-che, dead	20	5	11	"	do	Sold by do	do	

898	A mi yah (or) E mi yah.	Nook-fil-e-hi-yah	Ah-lum-me	20	5	11	"	do	do	do
587	Nok-ish-ti-yah, dead.	Ponsh-ish-to-nah, dead; Ah-che-to-nah.		27	5	11	"	do	Part " do	do

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington City, D. C., June 14, 1845.

On examination of the evidence and papers filed in the cases, numbers 968, 532, 248, 261, 1051, 972, 612, 597, 619, 846, 883, 879, 889, 911, 914, 764, 999, 646, 655, 822, 587, 898, 912, 884, 1037, 707, 689, it appearing to the board that the claimants respectively complied, or offered to comply, with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the sections of land embracing the improvements of said claimants at the date of said treaty respectively, have been disposed of by government:

The board, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to the said claimants, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, six hundred and forty acres of land; to the children over ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, three hundred and twenty acres of land; to the children under ten, and to the heir or heirs of those deceased, one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas subject to entry at private sale.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY, *Scty.*

T.

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d Aug't, 1842, with this modification, that all claims shall be rejected when the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle for my final approval and signature, and will, in the mean time, have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action and signature, and for delivery according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

U.—*Bogue Chitto claims.*

Court number.	Name of the head of the family.	Names of the children.		Location of residence at date of treaty.					Residence of 5 years.	Disposition of the land.	Signification of intention to become citizens.	Judgments.
		Over ten at treaty.	Under ten at the treaty.		*S.*	*T.*	*R.*					
275 §26	Ho-yubbe, dead				9	10	13	E.	Fully proved	Not disposed of by gov't; vacant.	Fully proved.	
		E-me-sha		E. ½	4	10	13	"				
		Sock-e-tubbe		N. ½	3	10	13	"				
		Cah-nul-le, dead		S. ½	3	10	13	"				
277 §13	I-o pon na, dead				34	12	13	"	do	do	do	
		Al la tah ho yo		N. ½	4	11	13	"				
		Lap pah te mah		S. ½	33	12	13					
		Tah te mah, dead		S. ½	28	12	13					
278 §229	Oak-la-yubbe				7	11	14	"	do	do	do	
		Eliza		NW. ¼, W. ½ of NE. ¼, and W. ½ of S. E. ¼.	18	11	14					
		Con na ho te mah		E. ½	12	11	13					
			Me-she-mah	SW. ¼	18	11	14	"				
301 §19	Nok-o-an-tubbe				36	12	13	"	do	do	do	
		Sok-a-to-nah		E. ½	35	12	13					
		Ah be nah tubbe		W. ½	35	12	13	"				
		Pe his tubbe, dead		W. ½	2	11	13					
		Hin o la		W. ½	11	11	13					
		Ish man tubbe		E. ½	11	11	13					
			Lusho min tubbe, dead	NE. ¼	14	11	13					
			John	SE. ¼	14	11	13					
{4} §712	Pa-shah ho nah, dead				23	12	13	"	do	do	do	
344 §715	Oun tah cheah				22	12	13	"	do	do	do	
359	Ah-took-ah-lau-tubbe.		Ah-ne-ho-nah, E hu-e-le-tubbe.		9	9	14	E.	Fully proved	Reserved to Choc caughtab.	Fully proved	
346 §713	Wah-ki-o-tubbe		Me-hah-took-ho-nah, Hiah co nubbe, Nowah ho nah, dead.		22	12	13	"	do	" " Ou n tahcheah.	do	
345 §714	Ta-ho-nah				22	12	13	"	do	" " do.	do	
323	Cush-o-nah				7	11	14	"	do	" " Oklah yubbe.	do	

320	Nok-o-un-cha-hubbe	Cun-ne-tam be			7	11	14	"	....do	" " do.	....do	
316 ‡226	Pis-te-ah				7	11	14	"	....do	" " do.	... do	
312 ‡708	E-ah-cah-to-nah, or Cah-to-nah.	Ho-che-fo-tubbe, Hol-bu ho nah.			23	12	13	"	... do	" Po-shah-ho-nah.	....do	
280	Ah-chah-le-ho-nah		Ah-ne-he-mah, He mo nah tubbe.		13	10	13	"	Dispossessed 3 years from treaty.	Disposed of by government.	....do	A man named Brown took this place 3 yrs. from treaty.
279	Nok-chu-nubbe				20	12	14	"	Fully proved	Reserved to Lowah tubbe.	....do	

OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, 30th May, 1845.

The board of commissioners this day confirm the judgments in cases numbers 278, 279, 312, 316, 320, 323, 345, 346, 359, 277, 301, 343, 344, 275, 280, respectively, as they are attached to the cases, being the same as enumerated on these pages.

WM. TYLER,
GEO. S. GAINES,
SAMUEL RUSH,
Commissioners.

J. W. OAKLEY, *Secretary.*

U

(On the back:) Bogue Chitto claims examined by Claiborne, Graves, and Tyler, in which judgments were prepared but not completed; which judgments are this day confirmed by Com's Tyler, Gaines, and Rush.
May 30, 1845.

J. W. OAKLEY,
Secretary.

Numbers 275, 344, 277, 278, 343, 301, 359, 345, 346, 323, 320, 316, 312, 279, 280.

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification, that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle for my final approval and signature, and will, in the mean time, have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action and signature, and for delivery according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.
July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

[REPORTED BY TYLER, GAINES & RUSH.]

Office No.	Com'rs No.	Names of heads of families.	Names of children.		Resident tracts.				Remarks.
			Over ten years of age.	Under ten years of age.	Part.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	
	347	To bla chubbee, Ok-fon-chos-homah's company, Leflore's district.				33	3	8 E.	Reuben Crafts, in his general deposition made 20 July, '43, states "that some eight or ten years ago he saw in Tobla-chubbee's possession a paper signed by W. Ward, U. S. agent, respecting said To bla chubee's claim for land." Witness thinks it was in the year 1843 that he, in company with claimant and some other Indians, went to the land office at Augusta, where they made application to the register to have their lands reserved from sale. The paper before referred to was showed to that officer and their lands were reserved from sale. The paper was much worn and could scarcely make out was written on it. It stated that the party was entitled, this was all the deponent can now recollect. The same witness, a white man, stated in his examination before com'rs that he knew claimant at date of treaty; that he continued on his improvement till the fall of 1833, when he was dispossessed by a white man named Smith. Witness remonstrated with Smith, and told him he must give up the things which he had taken from claimant. Smith said he would do so, that he had not bought the land, but that it did not belong to the Indians, and he might as well take it as another white man. Claimant then moved five or six miles to another place. Other witnesses, Indians, substantiate the above statement, and further show attempt to signify his intention of remaining. Claimant is a Christian Choctaw and a preacher attached to the Methodist Church. Com'rs allow the claim, and award land, it not having been disposed of by government.
			Ish mi ah		N. ½	4	2	8 E.	
			Ho te mah lah		S. ¼	34	3	8 E.	
			Jacob (dec'd)		N. ½	34			
			To ne		S. ½	27			
				Ela ba tubbe	SW. ¼	28			
				Pie yah	SE. ¼	28			
				Ta ho ba	NE. ¼	3	2	8 E.	
	348	James Toby (alias Tobla)				31	2	9 E.	Signification of intention proved by To bla chubbee. See his general deposition. Continued residence also proved. Com'rs allow the claim, and award land, it not having been disposed of by government.

349	Na con sha (Ok-fon-ches-homah's company, Leflore's district).				20	3	8 E.	Signification of intention proved. Continued residence proved.
		Ish to o nah (dec'd)		E. ½	19	3	8 E.	Com'rs allow the claim and award land, it not.
		Yem o ho nah (dec'd)		W. ½	17			
		Ah chu non tubbe (dec'd)		E. ½	17			
350	Fe le ka chubbe (Ok, or Ah fon che homah's company, Leflore's district).				9	2	9 E.	Signification of intention proven. Continued residence proved.
		E ya la ho nah		N. ½	4	2	9 E.	Com'rs allow the claim and award land, it not having been disposed of by government.
		Ah pa sah too nah		S. ½	4			
351	Me ah shan tah (Ah ha ca chas comp'y, Leflore's district).				35	9	13 E.	Attempt to signify intention of remaining 5 years proved. Continued residence proved.
		To nubbe		W. ½	2	8	13 E.	Com'rs allow the claim and award land, it not having been disposed of by government.
			Ho che mah	NE. ¼	2			
			Hoo tubbee (dec'd)	SE. ¼	2			
			Pa sa chubbe	SW. ¼	36	9	13 E.	
352	Pah lah			NW. ¼	29	9	12 E.	Witness, E-lo-mon-to-chubbee, states that claimant was at Leflore's for the purpose of signifying his intention to remain for 5 years. Continued residence for five years and longer proved, land sold. Com'rs allow the claim and award scrip.
*353	Nock e na tubbe (Ah hah ca cha's comp'y, Leflore's district).	Me he loth te mah	Con oon tam be, Sa ho te mah, Yo bah che mah.	NE. ¼	13	9	13 E.	Me-hah, witness, states that claimant was at Leflore's to signify his intention to remain. Continued residence for four years from date of treaty, when he was dispossessed by a white man named McIntosh. Claimant moved off about 3½ miles; made another improvement, from which he was also driven by a white man named Clarke. Com'rs allow the claim and award scrip, a portion of the resident section having been disposed of by gov't.
354	Ah ha to nah, f.	Me ah sho nah, Fa hah mah ho nah, Pis subbe, Hi ah ka tubbe (dec'd).		NW. ¼	5	9	12 E.	Pah lah, a witness, states that claimant was at Leflore's to signify her intention to remain, but for reasons which he fully details in this and other cases, she did not succeed in getting her name registered. Continued residence proven by same witness. Commissioners allow the claim, and award scrip, it appearing that a part of resident section has been disposed of by government, as well as the adjoining lands.
355	Elo mon to cubbe (Ah ha ca cha's comp'y, Leflore's district).		Ok is te mo nah, Ah bah lah ho nubbe.	NE. ¼	33	9	12 E.	Pahlah, witness, states the circumstances connected with claimant's attempt at registration for 5 years' stay, as in case 354 *ante*, showing a signification of his intention to remain. Same witness proves continued residence on his improvement for about 3 years after treaty, when claimant told witness he was driven off by a white man named James Herrington. In less than a week after claimant left the place witness saw Herrington ploughing on claimant's place, & was occupying a house about one hundred and fifty yards from that of claimant. Herrington does not now live there, but a white man named Keeling cultivates it. Claimant moved off & made an improvement on a place about 5 miles east, from which a white man named Joe Kane dispossessed

* Scrip issued in the above case on the 25th of July, 1857, for the following amounts, viz: Nock-e na tubbe, 320 acres; Me-he-loth-te-mah, 160 acres; Con-oon tam-be, 80 acres; Sa-ho-te-mah, 80 acres; Yo-bah-che-mah, 80 acres.

Scrip delivered to Agent Cooper. (See letter of instructions of the 25th July, 1857.)

ABSTRACT No. 1—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs No.	Names of heads of families.	Names of children.		Resident tracts.				Remarks.
			Over ten years of age.	Under ten years of age.	Part.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	
									him. He then moved again to another place, where he has since resided. Com'rs allow the claim, and award scrip, it appearing that the resident section of claimant has been disposed of by government.
	356	Lo ma tubbe (dec'd) alias E la lo ma tubbe, Elah ho nah, widow (Ah ha ca cha's comp'y, Leflore's district).	Coon oon tan te mah (dec.)	Lo mah, Tah pa lah, Im ok po lo tubbe, Ab le ho nah.	N. E. ¼	33	9	12 E.	Evidence of attempt at signification of intention to remain, same as in the preceding case. Continued residence by claimant for rather more than two years after the treaty, when he died. His family remained for about 3 years after his death. Witness is certain of this. About this time, as the widow of claimant told witness, Keeling, a white man, disposseessd her & family. Witness saw Keeling planting corn on claimant's land a short time after the family left. Com'rs allow the claim, and award scrip, it appearing that the resident section has been disposed of by government.
	357	He nah ho mah (Ah-ha-ca-cha's company, Leflore's district).	Og lah ham be, E le ah tubbe, Ah no sa.	Wak ah ho nah	N. E. ¼	32	10	12 E.	Pah lah, witness, proves intention of claimant to remain, and of his attempt to signify it, & refers to his, witness's, testimony in case No. 354 *ante* as applicable to this case. Continued residence proven. Com'rs allow the claim, and award scrip, it appearing that the land occupied at date of treaty by claimant has been disposed of by government.
	361	Hoo-ke la (Ah ha ca cha's company, Leflore's district).	Hath la, Shan i o tubbe, Hi o tubbe, Yem e tiah.	E mock he tubbe	S. W. ¼	3	9	12 E.	Attempt at signification of intention to remain proven. Continued residence for 5 years proven. Com'rs allow the claim, and award scrip, it appearing that the land has been disposed of by gov't.
	362	Lah bah tubbee (Ah-ha ca-cha's company, Leflore's district).		E-ah-hah te-mah	N. E. ¼	28 29	9 9	13 E. 13 E.	Attempt at signification of intention proven. Continued residence proven. Comrs. allow the claim and award land, it not appearing to have been disposed of by government.
	363	Nook fa lah (alias) Ah nook pa lah (Ah-ha-ca-cha's company Leflore's district).	Pis ah cha ho nah, E lah cha te mah.	No wah ho cubbe.	N. E. ¼	19	9	12 E.	Signification of his intention, & attempt at registration for 5 years' stay proven. Continued residence proven. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip, it appearing that the land occupied by claimant at date of treaty has been disposed of by govt.
	364	Po lah	E ah he tubbe, E hu la to nah, Ah be ne tubbe.	Un te mah ho nah, Mis he an ah tubbe (dec d).		32	9	13 E.	Signification of his intention to remain & attempt at registration proven. Continued residence proven. Commissioners allow the claim and award scrip, it appearing that his land had been allotted to another Indian. No. 370, *post*.

365	Pus-ah-kah (Ah-hah-ca cha's company, Leflore's district).	.....	.....	S. E. ¼	28	9	12 E.	Signification of his intention to remain five years proven. Continued residence for about four years, and then dispossessed by a white man, named Keeling, as claimant told witness. Witness saw the white man in possession of the place a short time after claimant told witness. Claimant moved off about 6 miles, and remained 3 years, when another white man, named Myers, drove him off. Comrs. allow the claim, and allow scrip, it appearing that the land occupied by claimant at date of treaty has been disposed of by govt.
366	Ok lah oka, f.....	Ho yo ho nah.	Lah wah ho nah, Cun noon te mah la ho ka, Ish tubbe.	N. E. ¼	2	9	12 E	Nock ene-tubbee, witness, states that claimant was among those at the council of the Mo gu lushe's when the question was taken who wished to remain & who to go; that he did not see claimant raise her hand in favor of remaining; supposes she did, as he saw her in the crowd among who had indicated their intention of remaining. Claimant was also at Leflore's at the time of the annuity, to see that she was not overlooked and none of her children omitted, and told witness on the council ground that she had requested one of the Indians to attend to her business and have her name registered. (The circumstances attending the registration, &c., so often stated by the witnesses, are all recapitulated by this witness.) Continued residence proven by same witness. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip, it appearing that a portion of the resident section has been disposed of by govt.
367	Tick bone tah yubbe or hubbee (Ah ha ca ha's company, Leflore's district).	.....	.....	N. E. ¼	33	9	12 E.	Pah-lah, witness, states the circumstances relating to the signification of intention by claimant to remain, of same import as his testimony in preceding cases. Continued residence for about 3 years after treaty, when, as claimant told witness, a white man, named Herrington, dispossessed him. Witness saw Herrington cultivating the open land of claimant the summer after he left the place. Claimant appeared to be much distressed at being deprived of his place; moved off about 5 miles east; remained there about four years, and was again driven off by a white man, named Joe Kane. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip, it appearing that resident section of Indian has been disposed of by govt.
368	E mah to ka, f (dec'd) (Ah ha ca cha's company, Leflore's district).	Ish ho yo, Tim mah la ha cha.	.....	.....	19	9	12 E.	Attempt to be registered for five years' stay proven. Continued residence proven. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip, it appearing that the resident section has been sold by the government.

ABSTRACT No. 1—Continued.

Office No.	Comrs. No.	Names of heads of families.	Names of children.		Resident tracts.				Remarks.
			Over ten years of age.	Under ten years of age.	Part.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	
	369	Che mah yo ka, f				31	9	13 E.	Me hah, witness, says he knows that claimant was at the council at We cha cawbee, and indicated her intention of remaining 5 years, and with her children went to Leflore's to get her name and those of her children registered. On her return home she told witness that she had intended to get La pish no wat, a prominent man among them, to apply to Ward for her to be registered, but that Ward had refused to register any more before she had spoken to him. Claimant told witness that after she remained about five years a white man named Myers drove her off. This was told to witness by claimant shortly after she moved and settled another place. Myers still lives there. Claimant settled another place about ½ mile across the branch, remained there 3 years, when Myers, wanting to cultivate the place, drove her off again. Claimant moved off about two miles, where she still lives. Comrs. allow the claim and award land, it appearing that the resident section has not been disposed of by govt.
				E shal e tubbe (dec'd)	NE. ¼	6	8	13 E.	
				No ah ho nah	SE. ¼	6			
	370	Bo le he nah, f				32	9	13 E.	To nubbee, witness, says claimant with others were at the annuity at Leflore's for the purpose of having her name registered; that Ward had refused to register any more before the Mug ga lushes had an opportunity to apply. Claimant continued to reside on her place about nine years after the treaty, when she was dispossessed by Joe Kane, a white man. Commissioners allow the claim and award land, it not having been disposed of by govt.
				Ish tem po tubbee	NW. ¼	5	8	13 E.	
				Ah no sa cubbee	SW. ¼				
	371	Wah kah tubbe			NW. ¼	10	9	13 E.	Witness Lah-bah-tubbee states that claimant requested one of the deputies appointed at a council of the Mug ga lushes to signify to the agent the names of those who wished to remain, to have his name registered for the five years' stay. That about a month after the treaty claimant moved to a place at which he had made preparations to move before the treaty, where he remained about nine years after the treaty, when he was dispossessed by a white man named Blount. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip, as part of the resident section has been disposed of by govt.
				E la ho te mah, E me la to nah.					

372	Full o mo tubbe	Ho ka (dec'd), Ho-cha, Ah chi ah (adopted), Kou oon bam ba (dec'd), Con ah la chubbee.		NW. ¼	10	9	13 E.	Lah-bah-tubbee, witness, heard claimant tell one of the Choctaws, who had been appointed to signify to the agent the intention of those of the clan who intended to remain, to have his name registered. Claimant was also at Leflore's, at annuity payment, to be registered, but did not succeed. About one month after treaty claimant moved to a new place about 4 miles west of his old place, made an improvement there, and has resided there ever since. He had commenced preparation before the treaty to move. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip, a part of the resident section having been sold by govt.
373	Ah-to-ba-te-mah, f	Che ho nah.		NE. ¼	32	9	13 E.	Witness To nubbee proves that claimant signified her wish to remain, and with others appointed one of their principal men to signify their intention to remain. Claimant did remain and continued to reside on her land for about nine years after the treaty, when she was dispossessed by a white man. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip, they having allotted the resident section to another claimant, No. 370 ante.
374	Chah ah tubbee (Leflore's district, Ah-ha ca cha's comp'y).		Lo ko tam bee.	NW. ¼	5	9	12 E.	Tick bone tah-hubbee, a witness, proves that claimant was at Ward's to get his name registered, but did not succeed. Continued residence proved. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip, part of resident section having been sold by govt.
375	Hool lo (dec'd), Leflore's district, Ah ha ca cha's, comp'y).	Ush wah ho nah, Ah chah ah tubbe, Pis took chubbee, Ut-tut te mah, Ah-be hat tah.	Ah ho te mah.		2	9	12	Wah-kah-tubbee, witness, proves that claimant attempted to signify his intention of remaining 5 years, and that he continued to reside for 5 years, and more—until his death on his land. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip, part of the resident section having been sold by the govt.
376	Ko tah (Leflore's district, Ah hah ca cha's company).		Ho te mi ah, Stah nubbee, Ish tah bo la tubbe (dec.), Kah chubbe.		13	9	13 E.	Nocke-ne-tubbee, a witness, proves the attempt of claimant to signify his intention of remaining 5 years; claimant resided on his improvement for four years, when he was dispossessed by a white man named McIntosh, who drove off several other Ind'ns. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip, part of the resident section being disposed of by govt.
377	La pish no wah (dead) E-mis-ah-ho-ka, widow.	Te he kah, Chum pah te mah, Te ah ho nah, Ah wah te ah (adopted).	Gibson, Is tubbe.		32	19	13 E.	Lah-bah-tubbee, witness, says that claimant was one of the deputies appointed by his clan to signify to the agent, Col. Ward, the intention of those who intended to remain under 14 art.; that he was at the annuity at Leflore's, but did not succeed in getting his or their names registered. Continued residence for 5 years, and more, proved by same witness. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip, the resident section having been allotted to No. 370 ante.

ABSTRACT No. 1—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs No.	Names of heads of families.	Names of children.		Resident tracts.				Remarks.
			Over ten years of age.	Under ten years of age.	Part.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	
	378	Ah tah le ho nah, f (Leflore's district, Ah-ha ca-cha's company).			NW. ¼	33	10	12 E.	Pah-lah, a witness, saw claimant at the annuity payment at Leflore's, where she went for the purpose of having her name registered for five years' stay, but did not succeed for reasons stated in his testimony on case No. 354, ante, to which refers. Claimant has ever since resided on her land. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip, as a part of the resident section has been disposed of by govt.
	379	Yo bah tubbe (dead), Ik io-ne mah, widow (Leflore's district, Ah-ha ca cha's comp'y).				32	9	13 E.	Me hah, a witness, proves that claimant signified his intention to remain five years, but did not succeed to get his name registered—acct. Ward's refusal. Lived on his land until he died, about nine years after treaty. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip, having allotted the land to another Indian, claim No. 370, ante.
	380	E lah he kah (alias) Ela ha cubbee (Leflore's district, Ah-ha-ca cha's company).	Tith le le lo ka (dec'd), Pah sah che mah, Kis ah nah (dec'd).			9	9	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain 5 years, and continued residence for that time proven by the testimony of Me hah. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip, a portion of the claimant's land having been disposed of by government.
	381	Ah to ble cha				20	10	13 E.	Lah-bah tubbee, a witness, proves signification of intention to remain 5 years, and continued residence for that time and longer, until driven off by a bad white man named Basin, who had killed one Choctaw to take his place from him. Comrs. allow the claim, and as the land occupied by claimant has not been disposed of by gov't they award it to him.
			Ho ta mah		N. ½	19	10	13 E.	
				Coon oon tah te mah	NW. ¼	21			
				Fal lah mo tubbe	SW. ¼	21			
				Pis ah ha mah	NW. ¼	28			
	382	Ok le mi ubbee (Leflore's district, Ah ha ca cha's company).		Ma hi ye, An tubbee, Ah lo sho mo tubbee.	NW. ¼	32	9	13 E.	Witness, Lah-bah tubbee, proves that claimant signified his intention to remain five years, & that he did so remain. Com'rs allow the claim, and award scrip, the land having been assigned to another claimant.
	383	Hi ah ka tubbee (Leflore's district, Ah-ha-ca-cha's company).				17	8	13 E.	Witness, Jefferson, proves signification by claimant of his intention to remain 5 years, and of his continued residence for that period, and longer, on his land. Claim allowed by commissioners, who award scrip, the resident's section having been assigned to another claimant. See No. 384, post.

384	Is te ubbee				17	8	13 E.	Attempt at signification of intention to remain, and continued residence for five years after date of treaty, proven by Jefferson. Comr's allow the claim and award land.
		Im ma no a hoka		W. ½	20			
		Ok is tam bee (dec'd)		E. ½	20			
		Ish tim e le chubbe		W. ½	21			
			Cim oon tam be	NE. ¼	21	8	13 E.	
			Oka in chink mah	NW. ¼	8			
			Un ah hau tubbee	NE. ¼	8			
		E li o tubbee (step-child)		S. ½	8			
		Low ah ho ka " "		E. ½	18	8	13 E.	
385	Sho na, f (dec'd)	Lo sho na.		SW. ¼	13	9	13 E.	Witness, Nock e ne-tubbee, proves signification of intention of claimant to remain five years; that she resided on the land occupied by her at date of treaty about five years, when she was dispossessed by a white man named McIntosh, who took possession of claimant's house; she then moved about two miles, where she continued to reside about 5 years, when she was again dispossessed by a white man named Williams. Com'rs allow the claim, and award scrip, a portion of the resident section being sold.
386	Kon ah ho tubbee (dec'd), Hah-be-nah (widow), (Leflore's district, Ah-ha-ca-cha's company).		Low wa tubbee.		13	9	13 E.	Claimant was at the council at Leflore's to signify his intention to remain under 14 article; resided on his land for four years after treaty, when he was dispossessed under the same circumstances as Kotah, No. 376, *ante;* never left ceded country. See deposition of Nok-e-ne-tubbee in this case. The com'rs allow the claim, say a part of the resident section has been sold, and award scrip.
387	Yim mo nubbee (dec'd), Wah-kah-ho-keta, widow (Leflore's district, Ah-ha-ca cha's company).	Ok-lah chubbee (dec'd), E ho a to nah, Hi e le ho nah, Isaac (adopted), Li le (adopted).	Che ho te mah (adopted).	SW. ¼	20	9	12 E.	Pah-lah, witness, swears that claimant was at Leflore's at the annuity for the purpose of signifying his intention of remaining, but did not succeed, owing to Ward's refusal to register; resided on the place improved by him about Christmas following the treaty until his death, about 5 years after the treaty; this family remained until driven off by a white man named Blunt. Com'rs allow the claim, say land has been disposed of by gov't, and award scrip.
*391	Tennessee Jones				32	17	15 E.	
			Benjamin Nail	SW. ¼	33	17	15 E.	
			Marceline Nail	NW. ¼	33			
			Greenwood L. Nail	SW. ¼	28			

* The above claimant's name is found on Ward's uncertified list of persons who applied within the proper time for the benefit of the 14 article. Proof of continued residence was taken by Hon. A. V. Brown, when investigating agent. The claim was substantially approved by Hon. Jno. C. Spencer, when Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with the modification that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the (24th) twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle, for my final approval & signature, and will in the meantime have the necessary scrip printed & filled up for my final action & signature, & for delivery according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

31 May, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

ABSTRACT No. 2

Comrs. No.	Name of claimant.	Names of children.		Locality of residence.				Remarks.
		Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	Part section.	Sec.	Town.	R.	
67	Mah-ha cubbee, dead		Ela pe wah ho nah, Fil e mam be, Ah-tah be le ho nah, Ema che ah ho nah.		8	8	13 E.	Attempt at signification of intention proven; continued residence for five years proven; land disposed of by gov't. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
120	Natubbee, dead, represented by his nephew.				13	9	13 E.	Witness, Nock-e ne-tubbee, swears that claimant went to Leflore's to be registered, but did not succeed; claimant died, about 3 years after treaty, on his land. Land, in part, disposed of by gov't. Commrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
129	Ish-no-wah, dead	Sha ne ki a, dead; Low ah-tubbee, Ah noo-tom be.			18	10	13 E.	Witness, Ho chubbee, swears claimant went to Leflore's to be registered; continued residence for 5 years proven. Land, in part, sold by gov't. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
140	Pah-yah, f., dead	Ah nook-wah-ah, too nah, dead.			10	9	13 E.	Wak-i-ah tubbee, witness, swears that Ha lubbee told him that claimant spoke to said Ha lubbee to have her name registered; continued residence for 4 years, when claimant died. Land, in part, disposed of by gov't. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
183	E-ah-tubbee, dead	Tah nah ho nah.	Me ah chubbee (dead), E ah cah tim ma (dead), Me sha mah ho nah.					Witness, E-lo-mon ta cubbee, swears that claimant was at Leflore's, and that he told witness he had spoken to Pis a no nah, to assist him in getting his name registered; continued residence proven. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip, the land being in part disposed of by gov't.
187	Po-shut tah, dead		Yok-a-tam-be, E-me-le, Ok-la ho nah, dead.		25	10	11 E.	Pah-lah, a witness, swears that claimant was at Leflore's to get his name registered; continued residence for 3 years after treaty, when he was dispossessed by a white man named Young. Land, in part, disposed of by gov't. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
191	Ab-be-ti-ah, dead				13	9	13 E.	Nock en a tubbee swears that he heard claimant request Koon-on-tah he to have his name registered for 5 years' stay; continued residence for about 2 years after treaty, when he died. Land, in part, disposed of by gov't. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.

197	Ah tash le ah, dead		Cun ne mah chubbee, dead; Nock i o-tubbee.				Me hah, witness, swears that claimant requested Pis a no nah to have his name registered; Pis a no nah told him he would assist him to have his name registered at the annuity at Ben. Leflore's; continued residence for 5 years proven. Land sold by gov't. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
244	Tish-o-pi-ah, dead			7	9	14 E.	Nock-e ne-tubbee, witness, swears that claimant was at Leflore's to get his name registered, and, like others, indicated his intention to remain before he went to Leflore's; continued residence for about 3 years after treaty, when he died. Land, in part, disposed of by gov't. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
257	Te mah lah chee, dead	Im ah lah ho nah, Pul ka tubbee.		21	8	13 E.	Me hah, witness, swears that claimant requested E-la-pish no-nah to assist him in getting his name registered; claimant was also at the annuity payment at Leflore's; continued residence proven. Land, in part, disposed of by gov't. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
262	Kan-al-le, dead			28	8	13 E.	Witness, Te-mah-la-ha-che, swears that claimant was at Ben Leflore's for the purpose of getting his name registered; continued residence between 2 & 3 years after treaty, when he died. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
288	Ha-lubbee, dead			21	10	13 E.	Lah bah tubbee, witness, swears that claimant was appointed by the council at We-ah tah ca la by the Mogulushas as the leader of the Kustuska clan to go the annuity at Ben. Leflore's to get their names registered. He did attend, but failed to get his name registered because the agent refused. Claimant made a speech in council and told his people he intended to remain & take land. Continued residence for about four years after treaty, when he died. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
291	Ah-to butch a, f. dead			21	10	13 E.	Lah bah-tubbee, witness, swears that claimant voted at the council referred to in preceding case to remain and take land under 14 article; that she was with Ha lubbee's party at Leflore's; continued residence for about four years after treaty, when she died. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and allow scrip.
384	In lah cubbee, dead			25	7	12 E.	Kan e-toon-tubbee, witness, swears that he was at the council on Chunka Creek, held early in the summer next after the treaty, where all the Chunka people met for the purpose of making arrangements to send up to Ward their names to be registered for the five-years' stay. Capt. Bob and three others were appointed to take the names up and give them to Ward, and he has no doubt claimant's name was taken with the rest. Claimant died the fall after the treaty. His widow continued to live on the place some five years after. Land in part disposed of by government. Comrs. allow theclaim and award scrip.

ABSTRACT No. 2—Continued.

Comrs. No.	Name of claimant.	Names of children.		Locality of residence.				Remarks.
		Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	Part section.	Sec.	Town.	R.	
397	Te mah lah, f. dead				25	7	12 E.	Circumstances attending attempt at registration same as in preceding case. Continued residence for about 3 years after treaty, when she died. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
410	Cun-ubbee, dead		Ah no ah ta cubbe, Ah e-o-ka-tim ah.		14	6	13 E.	E-ah-to-chubbee, witness, swears that claimant signified his intention to Ward, the agent, thro' Capt. Bob & his three associates, to take the five-years' stay; claimant remained on his 3 years & died; his family remained 3 years longer. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
436	Ah-unk-fa lah, dead				20	7	11 E.	Circumstances attending attempt at registration same as in case No. 384 ante. Continued residence by claimant & family proven. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
445	Thlo-pulla, dead				15	6	13 E.	Attempt at registration same as in preceding case; also No. 384 ante. Continued residence for 2 years, when he died. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
466	Mah-le-le, dead	Nok ish taim ba, Ah-po-le-tubbee, E-ah an-tubbee.			1	6	12 E.	Attempt at registration same as in preceding case. Continued residence until his death, about four years after treaty, and by his family since. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
500	E-lah-fe-tu-nah, f. dead	E lah tah tubbee.			30	7	14 E.	Attempt at registration same as above. Continued residence for about four years, when claimant died. His son continued to remain for about 2 years after, when he was dispossessed by a man named Robison. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
508	E-ah-to-mah f, dead	Im-ah-ho-yo, dead.	Kon che tubbee.		26	7	13 E.	Attempt at registration same as in preceding case. Continued to reside on the land until her death, about four years after treaty. The family remained two years longer. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
515	He-kah, dead	Pis ah ho-kah tim ah.	Pis ah mok in tubbee		8	6	13 E.	Attempt at registration same as in preceding case. Continued residence until his death, about four years after treaty; his family continued there about two years longer, then dispossessed by Dr. Fowler. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.

770	Tish-o-no-wah tubbee, dead	Eas ta ubbee, E li pipa.			15	3	12 E.	Attempt to signify intention by registration fully proven by Tom Gibson. Continued residence about one year, when he died. His family continued to reside on the place about two years longer, when they were dispossessed by a white man named Bardwell. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
920	Mi-ah-tubbee, dead		Ha-la che.		26	7	13 E.	Attempt to signify intention same as in case No. 508, ante, and others of like character. Continued residence for about four years, when he died; family remained about two years longer, when they were dispossessed by a white man named Johnston. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
922	Ish-ah-hok-ta, f. dead				15	6	13 E.	Attempt at registration, or signification of intention to remain, same as in preceding case. Continued residence for about four years after treaty, when she died. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
955	Ho-tim ah-che, f. dead		Nok-ne-hah tah.		11	6	13 E.	Attempt at signification of intention same as in preceding case. Continued to reside on the land until 2 or 3 years after the treaty, when she died. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
959	Tik ha-ho-tubbee, dead	Ah-che-ah ho nah, Me-ah-tam be.	Chuf ah tam be, Me hah-kah tim ah.		23	7	13 E.	Attempt to signify his intention of remaining same as in preceding case. Continued to reside for about four years after treaty, when he died. His family continued about 3 years longer. Land in part sold by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
1052	Ah-fum-me, f. dead		Eliza.		25	10	11 E.	Ho-chubbee, a witness, saw claimant at a council of the Mogolushas, when they met for the purpose of making arrangements to get their names registered for the five years' stay. Also saw him at Leflore's, where he went to get his name registered. Also understood him that he had engaged Pis ah no wah to assist him in getting his name registered. Continued to live on his place for about three years, when he was dispossessed by Billy Young. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
1057	Ta-nam-po-tubbee		Ah-to-ble-tubbee (dead), Ok-iyo-me-ho-nah (dead), Fal-lah moon tubbee (dead).		30	7	14 E.	Attempt or offer to signify his intention of remaining same as in case 959. Continued residence by claimant & his family more than 5 yrs. proved. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners, appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification, that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement or a part of it for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims & decisions on this principle, for my final approval & signature, and will in the mean time have the necessary scrip filled up for my final action & signature & for delivery according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

31 May, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

ABSTRACT No. 3.

Office No.	Com'r's No.	Names of heads of families.	Names of children.		Resident tracts.				Remarks.
			Over ten years of age.	Under ten years of age.	Part.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	
	693	Man chubbe		Kan au ren tin tubbee, Meshem tah tubbee, Tone ubbe, No ah ho nah (dec'd).		30	8	8 E.	Attempt at registration proven by Im-il-le. See, also, the general deposition of the present claimant, which states fully the circumstances attending his attempt to obtain the registration of the names of his people. Continued residence proven. Comrs. allow the claim, and, as the land of claimant has in part been disposed of by govt., they award scrip.
	690	Im il le				36	8	8 E.	Attempt at registration, same as in above case. Continued residence for about 3 years proven. Claimant then went a hunting, and on his return found his place occupied by a man named Graham; moved over to the opposite side of the creek and remained there about two years, when he was again dispossessed, and by a brother of the one who had taken his first place. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
	678	E ah ha tubbe, dead		E lah pah nubbee		35	8	8 E.	Attempt at registration, same as in preceding cases. Continued residence for 3 years, when he was dispossessed by a man named Butler; moved off about 6 miles, remained about 5 years, and was then driven off by a man named Parker. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
	700	Pis am be				36	8	9 E.	For attempt at registration, see general deposition of Nukko-ah-ho-nah, & Capt. Manchubbee. Witness, Im-il-le, identifies claimant as one of the party met by Manchubbee on his return from Ward's. Continued residence for four years, when he was dispossessed by a man named Jones. Then settled another place within a quarter of a mile, and remained there four years longer. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
	699	Ok hah che tah (dec'd)				34	8	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention of remaining proven, as in preceding case. Continued residence proven. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
	703	Ho te an ah, f		Yok o me tim ah, Ho tah tim ah.		36	8	9 E	Attempt to signify intention of remaining, same as in above case. Continued residence for about five years proven, then dispossessed by a man named Jones. Land disposed of by the govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.

677	E o tah	Yok i o tah im ah, Tak al ah tim ah.	Tu shu tubbee, E ah le ho tim ah.		34	8	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention, same as in preceding case. Continued residence for 5 years proved. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
682	Nuk ko ah ho mah				34	8	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention, same as in preceding case. Continued residence for 5 years proven. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
681	Ish tah ham me		Pis ah ho tim ah, Cun e mah tim ah.		23	8	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention of remaining same as in preceding case. Continued residence for 3 years proven, then claimant's land was taken possession by a white man. This section, or rather a portion of it, was allotted to Pah tubbee, under 19 article of the treaty. Comrs. say land has been disposed of by govt.; they allow the claim & award scrip.
680	Con che ho ka, f	Mish eem ah to nah, Nok ne chubbee.	Ho lis ah tubba.		23	8	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain 5 years, same as in preceding case. Continued residence for 3 years, when a white man, who had bo't the reservation of Pah tubbee under 19 article, located on claimant's section, took possession; claimant moved to the other side of the creek, where she has since continued to live. Comrs. say land has been disposed of by govt.; allow the claim and award scrip.
679	Ma sho le tubbe		Mah le ah.		23	8	8 E.	Attempt at signification of intention to remain, and continued residence same as in the two preceding cases. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
684	Ah to no ho mah (decd.)				34	8	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as in preceding case; continued for 5 years and more proven. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
945	Ah pah la ho nah, f		Tik ba ho tubbe, Oon ah hubbe.		35	8	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as is in preceding case. Continued residence for 5 years proven. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
686	Ah pul e chubbe (decd.)		Ha ta mah ho nah.		29	9	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as in preceding case. Continued residence for 3 years, when he was dispossessed by a W. man named Long. Moved to another place several miles off, where he lived till his death, 8 or 9 years after the treaty. Land in part disposed of by government. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
941	Nan no ma ho nah, f. (decd.)	Is tim ah ham be (decd.), I o pan ubbe (decd.)	Ah pa nam tim.		33	10	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as in preceding case. Continued residence between 3 & 4 years, when she was dispossessed by a white man; then moved across the creek, remained 3 or 4 years and was again dispossessed. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
691	Ah no ah tam-be (decd.)		Cun ah min chubbe.		34	8	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as in preceding case. Continued residence proven. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.

ABSTRACT No. 3—Continued.

Office No.	Com'r's No.	Names of heads of families.	Names of children.		Resident tracts.				Remarks.
			Over ten years of age.	Under ten years of age.	Part.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	
	701	O-nah-hubbe		Cun e mo nubbe.		23	8	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as in preceding case. Continued residence for three years proven, when a white man took possession of it; moved off a short distance, but on the same section, witness thinks, where he has since remained. Comrs. say section has been allotted to Pa-tubbee under 19 article. They allow the claim & award scrip.
	687	Im ah ho to nah (decd.)		Pe le chubbe, Ah chuffah take ubbe, Nok ne tubbe, Pis ah tim ah.		29	8	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as in preceding case. Continued for 3 years to reside on her place, when she was dispossessed by a man named Long. Claimant then moved to another place, where she continued to live till her death, say 7 years after the treaty. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
	683	Tik ah but tah (decd.)				23	8	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as in preceding case. Continued residence for nearly three years, when a white man took possession; claimt. moved off, and remained there till he died, two years after. Comrs. say the land has been reserved under 19 article for Patubbee. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
	946	Ho yo ubbe (decd.)	Ho pok o nah (decd.), E bah tah (decd.), Ben.	Tus-ko-lot-to.		25	8	9 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as in preceding case. Continued residence proven. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
	694	I tan ubbe	Mak in tubbe.			36	8	9 E.	Attempt at registration or to signify his intention to remain same as in preceding case. Continued residence for four years, when he was dispossessed by a man named Weaver; removed about 6 miles, where he still lives. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
	702	Min te chubbe	Ho te ah, E lap in tubbe, Yum ah to nah, E yah ah to nah.			32	8	10 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as in preceding case. Continued residence for four years, then dispossessed by a man named Jones; moved off to another place in sight, where he remained four years, then moved to Tus ka-la ma tah. Land has been disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
	688	Chan e (dec'd)		Is te mi chubbe.		36	8	9 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as in preceding case. Continued residence proved. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.

939	To nah tim ah, f. (dec'd)	E-ok-i-tubbe (dec'd), E mah la tubbe (dec'd), Chaffa to nubbe.	Nok au a tubbe, f. (dec'd.)	....	13	9	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as in preceding case. Continued to live on the place between 3 & 4 years, when she was driven off by a white man; then moved across a creek & settled another place, where she lived until her death, about 7 years after the treaty. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
944	No le ham be		E ah che hubbe (dec'd), E lah tim ah.	....	21	10	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as preceding case. Continued residence 3 years, then dispossessed by a white man; moved over to the other side of the creek, where he lived four years & then died. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
704	Pe he le tubbe		Im ah no ah tim ah, Nok ne hah tubbe.	....	36	8	9 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as preceding case. Continued residence proven. Land disposed of by government. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
706	Ah yo mah tubbe		Ah pe sa tim ah, Hin tim ah.	....	36	8	9 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as preceding case. Continued residence 3 years, when he was dispossessed by a white man; moved to another place where he lived about four years, when he died. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
685	Ah ho ka, f. (dec'd)		In-ah-lubbee.	....	36	8	9 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as preceding case. Continued residence four years, when she was dispossessed by a man named Jones; moved to another place, where continued to live till her death, about 6 years ago. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
697	Au uk fil e te mah, f.	Me ah she mah, I tum la tubbe.		....	23	8	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as in preceding case. Continued residence about 3 years, when her improvement was taken by a cultivation claim under 19 art. viz, Patubbee, and taken possession by a white man; moved across a creek, where she still remains. Comrs. say land has been disposed of by govt. to Patubbee; they allow the claim & award scrip.
705	He challe	Hik it e ah ho nah, Me ha tim ah.	Sho se, Cun u ta cubbe, Ho yo, Ok lah tim ah.	....	23	8	8 E.	Circumstances attending attempt to signify intention to remain and continued residence in this case same as above. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
676	Ab it ish te ah	Chah be, Tah ho yo.	Ah ne ho te mah.	....	34	8	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as preceding case. Continued residence proved. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
696	Ah sha chim ah		Cun e me tim ah.	....	35	8	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as preceding case. Continued residence for about two years, then dispossessed by a white man named Butler; moved across a creek, remained about 5 years, then dispossessed by a man named Parker; then settled where she now lives. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners, appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification, that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement or a part of it for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle, for my final approval and signature, and will in the mean time have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action & signature, & for delivery according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

W. L. MARCY.

31 May, 1845.

ABSTRACT No. 4.

Office No.	Com'r's. No.	Name of head of family.	Names of children.		Resident tract.				Remarks.
			Over ten years age.	Under 10 yr's age.	Part.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	
	1094	*Ok-fo-ches-he mah, dead				2	2	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as above.
	518	Fil e mah tubbe	Is til i ah ho ka, E-ya ka tubbe.	Ok-la-he mah		20	3	8 E.	Turned off his place about 3 years after the treaty by a white man named Ashbury; moved to another place on same section, where he now lives. Land allotted to Na-con-tha by Claiborne, Graves, & Tyler. Comrs. allow the claim and award script.
	1061	Me o tubbe		Ah chuk ma ho ka, adopted child; Im ish tam be.		20	2	9 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence about 3 years, when a *white*, having bought the land from the govt., claimant was compelled to move. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award script.
	1067	Ah kah ne yubbe				14	4	8 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Claimant dispossessed about 3 years after the treaty by a white man named James Boykin, when he moved and settled on same section with Jim Toblu chubbee, where he has lived ever since. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
	1059	Ah pis sal la	Pa la sa honah, Me ah to co nah, Oona tubbe.			13	2	8 E.	Signification of his intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence for about 3 years, when he was dispossessed by a white man named Jack Flowers. Then moved and settled close by James Toby. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
	521	Lah ta kah (or) Tom Billy	So ho me tubbe.	Tach cubbe (dec'd), I yo co nubbe, E mish te ubbe, Te mi ah ho yo.		20	3	8 E.	Signification of intention to remain as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land disposed of by allotment to Nacousha. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
	522	Nok ish to yah (decd.)				9	2	9 E.	Signification of intention same as preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land allotted to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.

524	Pon shese tubbe	Ho bah tam be, Oon ah he mah, Pis ah che ho yo.	Nok e ne lah, Tan pe nah hubbe, Me he ah chubbe.		9	2	9 E.	Signification of intention to remain as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land allotted to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
1060	Ela shubbe (or) Billy Na kon sha.		E lah pun te mah, Ok la onah, Ish te ah ho ka, Im al tah ho nah.		20	3	8 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land allotted to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
1088	E til ah we				9	2	9 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Resided on her place about 3 years after treaty, when she was dispossessed by a man named Rawls. Moved to another place, where she has continued ever since. Land allotted to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
528	Ma la ho yo che (or) Math le hi o ja.	Ish ti o pa.	E mo nubbe.		31	3	9 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land allotted to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
527	Ish tah tubbe (or) Big Jacob.				33	3	8 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land allotted to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
534	Ho yubbe				9	2	9 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence till he died, about four years after the treaty. Widow states that she has since continued to reside on the place. Land allotted to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
1086	Ah ho yo				30	3	8 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence for about two years; then dispossessed by a white man. Again returned to her place in about a year, & has remained there ever since. Land allotted to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.

* This claimant is embraced on the list of names forming part of To-bla chubbee's general deposition. Continued residence proven. Land in part disposed of by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.

To-bla-chubbee, a Christian Choctaw, and a preacher attached to the Methodist Church, in his general deposition, states that in the summer after the treaty, the Choctaws *then* and *now* living on the waters of Leaf River, in Smith County, the most of whom were then, and are now, members of his church and under his pastoral care, met at a general council on Hach-chee-he, for the purpose of taking measures to get their names registered for the five years' stay. It was agreed in this council that such as could conveniently do so should accompany the deponent over to the Missionary Station, in what is now called Jasper County, and get the names of those present written down on a paper to be taken up to Ward, the agent, for registration, and that those who went should have the names of the rest of them who could not go written down on the same paper. The missionary was requested by deponent & seven others who accompanied him to write down *all* the names. The missionary only took down the names of those present, saying it would not answer the purpose, as he thought, to write the names of those who were absent. Deponent took the paper, and, with his son, started off to the agency to have the names registered. Arrived there and found the agent was not at home. His brother Stephen, the subagent, was there, who told them the agent had gone to the annuity at Ben. Leflore's, but that he would soon be back. Knowing that Stephen Ward transacted business in the absence of his brother, deponent stated to shim hi business, viz, to have his name and that of his son registered, and to give him the names of all the rest living in his neighbourhood, all of whom wanted to remain the five years and keep their lands. Stephen refused to register them, saying the agent would soon return, and that they might stay in the neighbourhood until he came. They then went off about 3 miles, staying 3 nights & 2 days. A white man who came to the place, who, on hearing their business, told them that if they did not register their names by 12 o'clock of that day it would be too late, as the six months then ran out. They pushed right off to the agency, but Ward, the agent, had not returned. They then urged Stephen Ward to register the names. He refused. After much entreaty, he agreed to register deponent & his son. but refused to register those who were absent. He finally consented to register two more. Deponent and son returned home and told the news to the people, who were distressed, but determined to remain on their land "any how," hoping the govt. would not take it away from them. (See this deposition in full.)

ABSTRACT No. 4—Continued.

Office No.	Com'r's No.	Name of head of family.	Names of children.		Resident tract.				Remarks.
			Over two years age.	Under 10 y'rs age.	Part.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	
	536	Ah mi yah	I ok la.	Pa sah ho nah.		31	3	9 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence for about 5 years proven. Land disposed of to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
	1063	Kan sho non che hubbe, or Billy John.		I ok lo hubbe (decd.), Te me ho ka, E mah om be, Willis.		12	5	7 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as preceding cases. Claimant was turned off his place about 3 years after the treaty by a white man; then settled another place, where he has lived ever since. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
	517	Push ah ho mah	Nok is tubbe, Nok ish te ubbe.	To lah ho nah, Con she ho yo.		9	2	9 E.	Attempt at signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land allotted to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
	529	Hok e lo tubbe, or James Ally (decd.)		E yah hubbe (decd.), E chah pah ho nah (decd.)		9	2	9 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land allotted to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
	1068	Noon chubbe (decd.)				20	3	8 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. About 3 years after the treaty a white man told him he had bo't the land & must leave; he accordingly did so. About this time he died, when his widow moved to another place, where she has lived ever since. Land allotted to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
	1077	Mo min tambe, or Billy Jackson.		E-lah ho yubbe, E mah lubbe.		15	4	8 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. At the expiration of 3 years dispossessed by a white man named John Boyken. Then moved to Jim Tobey's, where he has since lived. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip.
	533	No wah te mah				9	2	9 E	Signification to remain the same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land allotted to another claimant. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
	1071	E ne cun e ubbe (dec'd)				31	4	11 E	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. After a residence of about 3 years he was compelled to leave by a white man who had bought the land from gov't. Moved off about 18 miles, where he lived till he died. His widow still lives there. Land in part disposed of by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.

1070	Fo lub le chubbe	Ah chuck ah mah.	Ish tah hook tah.		31	4	11 E	Circumstances attending signification of intention to remain & residence same as preceding case. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
535	Ne tock am be (dec'd), by his brother-in-law, Eli shubbe.				20	3	8 E	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land disposed of to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
1080	On wak ubbe (dec'd)				20	3	8 E	Signification of intention to remain same as in other cases. Continued residence proven. Land allotted to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
1066	Ah po la, or Big Billy	She me ho ka (dec'd).	Au tah ho nah.		4	5	8 E	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence for about 3 years, when he was dispossessed by the white man who bought Yock a ubby's lands. Then moved to another place, where he has since lived. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
1084	Oon ah hook ta	Wa tubbe, or Oon wah tubbe.			9	2	9 E	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land allotted to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
1072	I um pah, or Chum pah	Yem a ho ka (dec'd).	Ok ish ta mah homah.		27	5	11 E	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
523	Shau tah ho ka	Wah kah a tu mah.			20	3	8 E	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land disposed of to another claimant. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
1064	Ah nook chin to (dec'd)	Elah pe ah ho nah.	Ok ish tal o hah ho ka, Allice.		17	5	9 E	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Lived on the same for about 3 years, when a white man who took his field told him he had bo't the land Moved to another place, where he & his family have since lived. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claims & award scrip.

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification, that all claims shall be rejected when the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such deposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle, for my final approval and signature, and will in the mean time have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action and signature & for delivery according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

W. L. MARCY.

31 May, 1845.

ABSTRACT No. 5.

Com'r's No.	Name of claimant.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Remarks.
		Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	Part of sec.	Section.	Town.	Range.	
270	Ho-nah				13	10	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain proved. Continued residence for 3 years; then dispossessed by a man named Browne. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
259	Ho-pah-ha-tubbee		Yo-ah-tam-bee, I-ye-nan-te mah.	SW. ¼	6	11	14 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence for 5 years proved. Comrs. allow the claim for the head of the family only, & allow scrip. NOTE.—The decree of comrs. does not embrace the children, nor does it refer to them at all.
262	Ah-woon-to-nah			SW. ¼	24	12	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proved. Comrs. allow the claim & award land.
260	Ish-tah-tubbee			SW. ¼	10	11	11 E.	Signification of intention to remain proven. Continued residence for 4 years, then dispossessed by a white man named Morris. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
263	I-ath-le-pah	Nah-ho-to-nah		SW. ¼	6	11	14 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proven.
				whole of	6	11	14 E.	
				E½	1	11	13 E.	Comrs. allow the claim & award land.
264	Beck-a		Me-hau-to-tubbee Con-oon-temahonah.	SW. ¼	6	11	14 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proven. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
265	Ah-to-ble-cha	Cun-e-ah-he-mah Ok-le-mo-nah, No-sa-kah, Fil-e-tah-ho-nah.		SW. ¼	26	12	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence for 5 yr's proved. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
266	No-la	La-pa-chubbee Is-te-mi-o-nah, Ish-tish-tam-be.		SW. ¼	26	12	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proven. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
268	Ho-lah-cha	Cun-e-ah-hok-tah E-ho-ah-tubbee.		SW. ¼	10	11	11 E.	Signification of intention to remain proved. Continued residence for 3 years, then dispossessed by a white man named Harris. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
272	Aun-te-tubbee	Me-hah	Aun-ah-che-mah He-o-te-mah.	NE. ¼	21	11	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proved. Comrs. allow the claim & award land, thus: Claimant.....section 21, T. 11, R. 13 east. Me-hah.....N. E. ¼ " 20 S. E. ¼ " 17 " " Aun ah che mah ...N. E. ¼ 17 " " He-o-te-mah .....S. W. ¼ 9 " "

273	Peel ah-tubbee	Ut-tut-e-mah Yan-moon-tubbee.	Cun-e-moon-tubbee Po-tubbee.	NW. ¼	6	11	14 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proved. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip. Land disposed of.
271	Nah-sho-bah-ho-mah	Me-ho-te-mah Pis-ah-to-cubbee.	Ka-o-cubbee Pis-ta-cha-ho-nah.	SE. ¼	13	10	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain proven. Continued residence for 4 years, then dispossessed by a white man named Browne. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
258	Ho-bah			SW. ¼	34	12	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proven. Comrs. allow the claim and award scrip. NOTE.—Claimant applied for two children living with him at date of treaty under ten years of age. Comrs. do not refer to them in their decree, nor is anything said in the papers of file in the case why the children were omitted in the judgment.
257	Ah-chin-tubbee			SE. ¼	24	12	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residenec proven. Land disposed of. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
269	Me-shone-tah-tubbee			SW. ¼	13	10	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain proven. Continued residence for 3 years, then dispossessed by a white man named Browne. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
267	Moon-tubbee		Ah-te-ah-ho-nah	NW. ¼	3	11	13	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proven. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
388	Fal-ah-mo-tubbee	Lucy Him-o-nubbee, Pis-ah-ho-nah, Shi-ah-kak.	Mok-in-lubbee Jake.	NW. ¼	21	13	14	Signification of intention to remain proven. Continued residence for two years, when he was dispossessed by a white man named Loring. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
280	Yem-e-tubbee	Ah-wan-to-nah Tus-ka-ah-tubbe.	Yem-ma-hubbe Ya-ha-mah.		3	11	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proven. Comrs. allow the claim & award land, thus— Claimant ..... section 3, 11, 13 east. Yem ma hubbee.. W. ½ NE. ¼ & E. ½ of NW. ¼, 15, 11, 13 " Ah wan to nah ..... north half 10, 11, 13 " Tus ka ah tubbee..... SW. ¼ & W. ½ of SE. ¼, 10, 11, 13 " E. ½ of NE. ¼, 15, 11, 13 " Ya ha mah ..... W. ½ of the NW. ¼, 15, 11, 13 " E. ½ of SE. ¼, 9, 11, 13 "
297	E-lah-he-nubbee			SE. ¼	36	12	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence for 5 years proved. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
283	Ish-ta-he-mah	Ish-tan-to-nah Ah-chuck-mah-tubbee.	Me-mah-tam-be	NW. ¼	7	10	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence for 5 years proved. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
287	Ok-lo-hah		Tith-i-o-tubbee Winne.		26	12	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence for 5 years proved. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
281	Ok-a-yo-mah	Edmund E-mo-no-la-cho-nah.	Wizy E-le-oka-te-mah.	NW. ¼	7	10	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proven. Land in part disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.

ABSTRACT No. 5—Continued.

Com'r's No.	Name of claimant.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Remarks.
		Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	Part of sec.	Section	Town.	Range.	
288	Ah-chi-a			NE. ¼	7	10	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proven. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claims and award scrip.
289	Yazoo-hopia				13	10	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proven. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
293	Ik-han-ah			SE. ¼	5	11	12 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proved. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
296	Ham-bee		O-nan-too-nah		13	10	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain proved. Continued residence for 3 three years. Then place taken by a white man named Browne. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
291	E-ah-pil-lah (dead)	Ish-to-nah, Ish-tim-lah-he-mah.	Took-lah-tubbee	SE. ¼	26	12	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain proven. Claimant "remained on his place near about five years after the treaty, when he was driven off by a white man, Wiley Morris, who took possession of his place." Comrs. allow the claim & award land, thus: To claimant ... Section 26, 12, 13 E. " Ish to nah ... E. ½ of " 27, 12, 13 " " Ish tim lah he mah ... W. ½ of " 27, 12, 13 " " Took lah tubbee ... NE. ¼ " " 28, 12, 13 "
292	Fille-moon-tubbee	Tallo-ah-ham-bee, Tibbe-ho-nah, Abbe-ho-yo, Me-ah-sho-tubbee.	Cun-ne-mubbee, Causin	SE. ¼	24	12	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proven. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
294	I-ath-le-pah	Oo-naunch-e-tubbee, Sal-le-ok-ka.	Oun-tam-be, Jinny	NW. ¼	36	12	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proved. Land disposed of. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
295	Me-ah-sho-nah		E-lah-yo-kah-to-nah	SE. ¼	18	19	15 E.	Signification of intention to remain & continued residence proved. Land disposed of. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
286	Ah-chin-tubbee	Pis-ah-ho-ka-to-nah, Mo-he-o-tub-bee, E-ho-a-tam-be, Ah-ho-nah.	Ish-ta-pe-mah-tubbee	SE. ¼	18	9	15 E.	Signification of intention proven. Continued residence also. Land disposed of by govt. Comrs. allow the claim & award scrip.
299	Me-ah-to-chubbee			SE. ¼	13	10	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain proved. Continued residence for 3 years. Then place taken by a white man named Browne. Land in part disposed of by govt. Claim allowed for scrip.
300	Mush-ko-bo-to-ko-lo	Ah-took-ah-lan-tubbee, Con-ah-la-cha.	Pah-shah-ho-to-na	NE. ¼	15	11	12 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proved. Land sold & scrip awarded.

302	To-lah-ho-nah	I-yo-ko-mah, E-lo-nah	Ho-lah-te-mah	SW. ¼	15	11	13 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proved. Land disposed & claim allowed for scrip.
304	Cun-e-ah-ston-ah		Me-ah-she-mah	NE. ¼	7	10	13	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proved. Land sold. Scrip awarded.
303	Ho-te-mah	Pis-ah-te-mah	Con-sha-la	SW. ¼	11	12	13 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proved. Land sold. Scrip awarded.
305	Ah-wan-tubbee	Ish-ta-he-mah	Oun-ah-han-tubbee, Amos.	SW. ¼	26	12	13 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proved. Land sold. Scrip awarded.
306	Ho-yo-an-tubbee	Me-sham-be	Ish-te-ma-ho-mah, Im-ath-pis-a-tam-be, E-bah-no-ah-ho-nah.	SW. ¼	21	12	14 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proved. Land sold. Scrip awarded.
310	To-ne	I-e-ton-lah, Me-hah-to-nah.		SW. ¼	11	12	13 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proved. Land sold & scrip awarded.
307	I-oth-lah	Aush-tubbee, E-lah-pish-ah, Po-she-mah, Ho-tah-ho-nah.	Cun-oun-tam-be, Mah-la, Pis-ah-jah.	NE. ¼	24	12	13 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proved. Land disposed of & scrip awarded.
308	Him-mock-ah-yah		Took-ah-lam-be	NE. ¼	24	12	13 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proven. Land disposed of & scrip awarded.
309	E-ah-ham-bee	Yok-me-tubbee, Ah-la-mah-ho-nah.	Hoo-nah, Ho-me-ho-tubbee.	SW. ¼	11	12	13 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proven. Land disposed of. Scrip awarded.
322	Ah-po-to-le	Hon-to-nah		SE. ¼	16	11	13 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proven. Land disposed of. Scrip awarded.
321	Pok-ah-la-ho-nah	Ah-man-tubbee		SE. ¼	20	12	14 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proven. Land disposed of & scrip awarded.
315	Ho-te-ok-a		Davis, Bessy		6	11	14 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proved. Land disposed of. Scrip awarded.
317	Low-ah-tubbee (dead)	Lah-tubbee	Ok-la-kah-ho-yo (dead), Un-tim-ah-ho-nah (dead), Tan-e-chubbee, E-mok-lam-be.		20	12	14 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proved. Land vacant & awarded: Claimant ..... 20, 12, 14 Lah tubbee ..... S. ½ 18, 12, 14 Ok lah kak ho yo ..... NE. ¼ 19, 12, 14 Un lim ah ho nah (dead) ..... NW ¼ 19, 12, 14 Tan e chubbee ..... SE. ¼ 19, 12, 14 E mok lam be ..... SW. ¼ 19, 12, 14
318	Poo-ah-loop-ka			SE. ¼	13	10	13 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & continued residence proved. Land disposed of. Scrip awarded.
329	Pis-at-i-ah	Tan-e-tubbe			9	9	14 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & continued residence proven. Land disposed of. Scrip awarded.
327	Ah-num-po-la		Ho-to-nah, Mol-a-tubbee	SW. ¼	3	9	14	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proven. Land vacant & awarded: Claimant ..... 3, 9, 14 Ho to nah ..... 2, 9, 14 Mol a tubbe 11, 9, 14
328	Mus-shu-le-e-kah		Pone-lah, Math-la-tubbee, I-tin-lah-him-ah.		9	9	14 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proven. Land disposed of. Scrip awarded.
330	E-ah-ho-ka	Ah-pe-hah-tubbee, Oun-ah-ho-yo.			9	9	14 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proved. Land disposed of. Scrip awarded.
331	Al-o-ma-cha	Ah-chuck-mish-tubbee, Ish-tah-a-mah.	Ah-to-be-tubbee	SE. ¼	4	9	14 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proved. Land disposed of. Scrip awarded.
334	Ub-ah-we-la, or Ah-bow-we-le.	Ah-no-ha, Ho-bah-tam-bee, On-ta-cubbee, Buch-ah-ho-no.	Cun-e-mah-tubbee		9	9	14	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proven. Land disposed of. Scrip awarded.

ABSTRACT No. 5—Continued.

Com'r's No.	Name of claimant.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Remarks.
		Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	Part of sec.	Section	Town.	Range.	
335	To-wah-noo-hah	Ish-tah-he-mah, Min-te-hubbe, Pis-ah-che-ho-hah.	Tim-ah-no-la-ho-nah, Is-chaf-ubbe.		10	9	14	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proven. Land disposed of. Scrip awarded.
336	Im-ah-ho-yo (dead)				10	9	14	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proven. Land vacant & awarded.
324	Wah-tubbee				13	10	13 E.	(In pencil in the original): Intention to remain proved. Continued residence for 3 years, then his place was taken by a man named Browne. Land disposed of. Scrip awarded.
326	Ta-namp-ha-cubbee	E-lah-te-nah, Ish-tah-ah-ho-mah.	Me-shune-tubbee, E-mam-be.		9	9	14 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & continued residence proved; land disposed of & scrip awarded.
338	To-sho-yo-tubbee		Ah-no-la-che-mah.		15	9	14	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & continued residence proven; land disposed of & scrip awarded.
337	Ish-ho-ya	Sok-ka-ti-ah, Nock-e-ne-tubbee.			3	9	14 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proven; land disposed of; scrip awarded.
341	Tu-wah-kee (dead)				15	9	14	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & resirence proven; land vacant & awarded.
314	Me-ah-tubbee		Te-ah-ho-yo.	SE. ¼	6	11	14 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention & residence proven; land disposed of; scrip awarded.
340	Che-caw-ta or Che-caugh-ta (dead).				9	9	14 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proven; land vacant & awarded.
358	Ah-took-ah-lah	Con-e-moon-tubbee, I-yo-la, E-mah, Con-sha-ho-ka, Nok-e-na-bah-nubbee, Fil-e-to-nah.			13	10	13	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain proved; residence for 3 years, then his place taken by Browne, a white man; land in part sold; scrip awarded.
325	Im-un-no-ubbee (dead)	Fil-e-mah-ho-nah (dead).			17	10	14 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proven; land vacant & awarded.
773	Tath-le-yo			S. ½	18	10	14	
315	Ish-ti-hok-ta (dead)	Ho-to-man-ka.			30	3	11 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain proved; continued residence till claimant died, 3 yrs. from treaty; land disposed of & scrip awarded.
888	Ah-chuk-mul-te-tubbe	E-lo-nah, E-yah-ham-ba, Nok-we-a-che, Ish-tah-ho-nah.			29	9	15 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain proved; continued residence, 3 yrs., when claimant died; land vacant & allowed.
				S. ½	20	19	15	
					28	5	11 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & continued residence proven; land disposed of; scrip awarded.

830	Hah-nubbe				14	14	11 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain proved; residence also for 4 yrs., when cl'm't died; land disposed of & scrip awarded.
940	Pis-took-chah	E-li-o-cubbe, Mi-hah-tim-ah, Cun-e-mo-nubbe, Ok-la-kin-ah, Hi-ak-e-tubbe.			13	9	8 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention to remain & residence proved; land disposed of; scrip awarded.
1095	Ah-to-kah	Shah-ni-o-tubbe.			9	2	9 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention & residence proven; land disposed of; scrip allowed.
526	Fil-e-mah	Oon-ah-hook-tah, Ah-toke-ah-temah.	Eman-cha.		9	2	9 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention & residence proven; land disposed of; scrip allowed.
1093	No-wah	Ish-ton-tim-ah.	Ah-pis-ta-ka-tubbe, An-ta-ha-mah.		9	2	9 E.	(In pencil in the original:) Intention & residence proven; land disposed of; scrip awarded.
279	Ok-lah-yo, the widow of Neth-yubbee.	Ho-ti-yah (dead).	Ille-ho-nah.		28	10	12 E.	The testimony in this case shows that Neth-yubbee made application to have his name, & those of his children, registered for 5 years' stay; that he remained on his place about two years from the date of the treaty, when he went west, leaving his wife, Ok-lah-yo, & children on his place, who continued to reside thereon until after the expiration of five years. The comrs. allow the claim, very properly, only to the children, *i. e.*, ½ section of land to the child over 10 yrs. of age & a quarter-section to the child under 10 yrs. of age, thus: Ho-ti-yah, S. ½ section 28, 10, 12 E.; Ille-ho-nah, N. W. ¼ section 28, 10, 12 E.

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of 23d August, 1842, with this modification, that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of his improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle, for my final approval and signature, and will, in the mean time, have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action and signature, & for delivery, according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

July 23d, 1845.

W. L. MARCY,
Sec'y of War.

ABSTRACT No. 6.

Office No.	Com'r's No.	Names of heads of families.	Names of children.		Resident tracts.				Remarks.
			Over ten years of age.	Under ten years of age.	Part.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	
	861	Tah she co (dec'd)	Kah lo tubbee, Io kubbee.	O nah tubbee.		27	5	11 E.	Ab-be-te-yah, a witness, swears that at the council at *Spana Mingo's*, the spring after the treaty, he saw claimant make sticks and give them to Chis a homa, who, with Ta-bo-kah, went to Ward's to get the names registered for the five years' stay. When they returned they reported that Ward had registered some 50 or 60 families, when he said he was very busy, they must go home and leave the sticks, that he would register all the names, & they could come again and see all was right; they went again to Ward's when corn was about knee high, and on the way they learned the names were not registered according to promise, when they made new sticks and gave him, which he threw away and would not register the names. Continued residence by claimant till his death, and afterwards by his family. Resident section in part sold by the govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
	768	Nok ho ma ha jo (dec'd)	Chif fo te yah, Me ha to-nam bee.			35	2	13 E.	Offer to signify intention to remain similar to above case. Continued residence by claimant two years, when he died; his family remained one year longer, when a white man named Terrill took possession of their improvement, and the family of claimant had to leave it. They then moved to another place, where they have since resided. Improvement section in part disposed of by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
	758	Muk in tubbee (dead)		Isham (dead).		25	5	10 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proved. Resident section disposed of by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
	824	Ab be chif fah (dec'd)	Ah che ubbee, Ok la he-mah, Te bul le, Me haw.			22	4	11 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence for five years proven. Land in part disposed of by govt. Com'rs allow the claim and award scrip.
	900	Ho pa kin tub bee (dec'd)				20	5	11 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence for about three years, when claimant died. Land disposed of by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.

762	Nok ish too nah (dec'd)	Ah no la ham bee (dec'd), Tah the ho nah (dec'd).	Ah wah che, alias Ah wa-che ho nah.		9	4	8 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence for about 3 years, when claimant died; his widow remained but a short time & died, leaving but one child living, who, being young, went to live with her Aunt Tonah. Improvement section in part disposed of by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
733	Ho tish le ah (dec'd)				6	5	8 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence for about 3 years after treaty, when claimant died. Land in part sold by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
732	Ke lis ta, f. (dec'd)	Ho te yah, Me shoon ti yah.			29	8	8 E.	Signification of intention to remain similar to preceding cases. Continued residence, as witness is advised and believes, until her death, about 3 years after the ratification of the treaty. Land in part disposed of by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
865	Nok ne o ka tubbee (dec'd)		Tosh pah tubbe.		29	5	11 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proved. Land in part disposed of by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
817	Tish u (dec'd), f.	E loom ah ho kah, Me ha che to nah.	Wak i e tu nah.		15	4	11 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land in part disposed of by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
834	Te ok ho mah (dec'd)	Ah wa che ho nah, Mul la le ho nah (dec'd).	Ah nook che to, Te meen tah ho nah.		13	4	11 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land sold by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
794	Paush ik ish o, f. (dec'd)	Pulk-a (dec'd).			9	3	12 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Claimant resided about 2 years on her land and died. Her son, Pulka, continued on it about one year longer, when a white man named Duffy claimed the improvement as a purchase & took it. Pulka then moved down to Pah-chu ta, about 4 miles, & resided about 2 years, and then went & resided on Col. Johnston's land, where he staid 4 years. Land in part sold by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
582	Wak i chubbee (dec'd)				32	5	13 E.	For remarks in this case see the next sheet, opposite No. 807.
824	So kutche (dec'd)				15	4	11 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Claimant & his wife died about 3 years after treaty on their place. Land in part disposed of by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
807	Fil e cutch-e (dec'd)			S. W. ¼	22	4	11 E.	NOTE.—These remarks should have been made opposite to No. 582, on next preceding sheet: Signification of intention same as in preceding cases. Claimant resided on his place about 3 years after the treaty, when he was dispossessed by a white man named John Dyep; he then moved to English town, distant about three Choctaw miles, where he resided about one year & died. John Dyep swears that about 3 or 4 years after the treaty he fenced in claimant's place. Had not then entered the land, but took possession "by the right to

Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding case. Continued to reside on his place until he died, say about 10 years ago (testimony taken 14 Octo., '44). Land in part disposed of by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.

ABSTRACT No. 6—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of heads of families.	Names of children.		Resident tracts.				Remarks.
			Over ten years of age.	Under ten years of age.	Part.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	
									drive the Indians off and take the land." Has since bo't it from the govt. It was customary among the settlers at that time, when and where they found a good piece of land that they wanted, to show to the Indians a piece of paper and tell them they had bought the land and that they must leave it, and the Indians would leave. Land in part sold by govt. Com'rs allow the claim and award scrip.
	647	Ok li ah (dec'd)		Johny.		18	4	11 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land in part sold by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
	833	Tibbe ho mah (dec'd)				13	4	11 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Claimant lived by himself at date of treaty; died about one year after the treaty on his farm. Land sold by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
	901	Fa lam a tubbe (dec'd)	Hik e te n ah.	Ho yo ho nah.		29	5	11 E.	Signification same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land in part sold by govt. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
	651	Ath ko la (dec'd)		Tik bah tubbee, I yo mah ho ka.		17	4	11 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land in part disposed of by gov't. Com'rs allow the claim and award scrip.
	871	Isk te kubbe (dec'd)	O ka ish te mah, Ah tah sho nah, alias Hush tah sho nah.	Tam mo (dec'd).					Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land sold by gov't. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
	811	Iha ne ubbe (dec'd)	Ah po to tubbe, Yem e tubbe.	E li e mah.		10	4	11 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence for four years, when a white man bought the land, and claimant was turned off. Land disposed of by gov't. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
	546	Tus ko chi am be (dec'd)		Nok in ta hubbe.		17	4	12 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence proven. Land sold by gov't. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
	581	Ah pa sa ka	Ma an too nah (dec'd), Posh a ma ta ha, Yoka.	Ah to ko ah.		5	4	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in preceding cases. Continued residence for three years, when she was dispossessed, and moved off to Englishtown, where her family still live. Land in part disposed of by gov't. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.

986	To kah		Pis sah ka to nah, Oka in chuk mah.		13	9	13 E.	Signification of intention made by claimant to one of his leaders, who was going up to Leflore's at the annuity payment, to get names of Moglulushas registered. Continued residence proven. Land in part disposed of by gov't. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
987	Eli chin tubbee	Too nah, Hote mah (dec'd)	To mam ba, Kun e mah ho nah.		13	9	13 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain proven. Continued residence proven. Land in part sold by gov't. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
978	Nok nin che (dec'd)				3	9	13 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain same as above. Continued residence proven. Land in part sold by gov't. Com'rs allow the claim and award scrip.
989	Yok ah tubbe (dec'd)	Eli he nubbe, Tin to tubbe, Ish tah ho ho tubbe (dec'd); Oon ah ho chubbe (dec'd).			3	9	13 E.	Attempt to signify intention to remain proved. Continued residence proven. Land in part sold by gov't. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
603	It e ok ch ok ko (dec'd)	Ke yo ho nah (dec'd), Kan ah to nah.	Io gle te mah, Nook wam be.		20	5	11 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in 1st case. Continued residence proven. Land sold by gov't. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.
633	Ta bo kah	Ash ka ma.			14	4	11 E.	Signification of intention to remain same as in 1st case. Continued residence proven. Land in part sold by gov't. Com'rs allow the claim & award scrip.

The Secretary of War concurs in the within decisions and reports of the commissioners appointed under the law of the 23d August, 1842, with this modification, that all claims shall be rejected where the reservee did not continue in possession of the improvement, or a part of it, for 5 years after the ratification of the treaty, unless "it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare lists of the claims and decisions on this principle, for my approval & signature, and will in the mean time have the necessary scrip printed and filled up for my final action & signature, & for delivery according to the several acts of Congress on the subject.

31 May, 1845.

W. L. MARCY.

General deposition of Captain Bob, alias Mingo ho mah, taken before the board of commissioners at Yazoo old Town, on the 12th day of July, 1844, to be used in all cases to which it may have reference.

CAPTAIN BOB, alias Mingo ho mah, a Choctaw citizen of Newton County, being duly sworn and examined in open court, deposeth and sayth as follows: That at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he was the captain & leader of the clan of Choctaws then and now called the Chunkas; that he was present and took a part in the great councel of the Choctaw Nation that made the treaty; his object in attending that councel was to oppose the scheme then in contemplation for the sale of the Choctaw lands east of the Mississippi River, and for the removal of the Choctaw people west; that he did to the full extent of his influence during the progress of the business go against every proposition that was submitted for the sale of the country until just about the breaking up of the councel, when a proposition was made by the commissioners of the U. States which struck him as one that might be entertained. Among the Choctaws attending the councel there were two parties, one composed of those who wished to sell the land and remove to the West, and the other of those who were opposed to a treaty for this purpose. The proposition referred to made by the commissioners of the U. States, appeared to meet the views of both these parties. To all who wished to remove west it held out inducements to do so, while to all who desired to remain at their old homes it gave them the privilege not only to stay, but secured to them their lands, and equal rights with white citizens. This deponent says that many who before had been utterly opposed to a treaty when this proposition was submitted withdrew their opposition and consented to the treaty; that he, for one, did so, and signed the treaty, as may be seen by reference to the treaty itself. This proposition is contained in what is now called the 14th article as he understands, and is the article under which he and all the Chunkas now claim their lands. This deponent declares that he never would have consented to sign the treaty, and he confidently believes that no treaty could have been formed but for the insertion of the provisions of the 14th article.

This deponent further states that at the time the treaty was made at Dancing Rabbit Creek, he understood that it had to be sent on to Washington City to be considered there, and that if approved there, it would then be in force. He also understood that all who wished to remain at their old homes had six months' time allowed them after the treaty might be agreed to at Washington City to make known to the agent their intention to stay. He further says that he returned from the councel ground fully determined not to go west, but to stay and become citizen. He made known his intention to the people under his capta'ncy, and they all, without a dissenting voice, so far as he knew, likewise made up their minds to stay. He says that he waited with great anxiety to hear what they might do with the treaty at Washington City, but he never could hear a single word about it until near the middle of the following summer, when the news came out that the treaty was agreed to, and that there was to be a great councel on Noxubee, when Ward, the agent, would enter the names of all who were unwilling to move west, and who wished to remain at their old homes. As soon as he heard this news he called a general meeting of all the Chunkas, at the old councel ground, on Chunka Bogue, not far from Duzan's old stand, on the military road, for the purpose of making arrangements to make known to Ward, the agent, their intention to remain and become

citizens of the State. There was a general attendance of all the Chunka's at this councel, and all, without a single exception, so far as this deponent ever heard, were for remaining at their old homes, and keeping their lands. As it was a considerable distance from Chunka to where the councel was to be held on Oak-nox-ube, it was thought unnecessary for all the heads of families themselves to travel all the way up there, and it was believed that it would answer every purpose for them to send a deputation to make known to Ward their intention to stay at their old homes, and to give in their names to be registered. Accordingly three men were selected to accompany this deponent up to the agent to do the business for all the rest. These three men were E-ah-to-chubbe, Pis-ah-ha-chubbe, and Ok-lah-tubbe; the two last named are dead.

This deponent and the three selectmen then set to work to make sticks to represent the heads of families and their children in each neighborhood. For the parents they made sticks longer than the rest; for the children over ten years of age they made sticks a little shorter than those for the parents, and for the children under ten years of age they made sticks still shorter. Where both parents were living they made two sticks of equal length; but if either was dead they made but one long stick. The sticks of each family were carefully tied together, and all the sticks representing families of each neighborhood were put in four separate bundles, tied together, and placed in the hands of the deputies.

The next morning after this councel this deponent and the three selectmen started with the sticks for the councel on Oak nox ube, and towards the close of the third day they reached the place. When they arrived on the ground they found a large number of people assembled there, and, as it was late in the day, they put off going to the agent until next day. After breakfast next morning they arranged their matters, and went up to where the agent and a crowd of people were—at the old councel house. This deponent told Mackey, the interpreter, what they came for. The interpreter turned to the agent and told him what this deponent said. The agent asked how many wanted to be registered for the five years' stay. This deponent, and the selectmen with him, produced the sticks, and told him that they had come to give in all the Chunkas, as they all wished to stay, and that there were upwards of two hundred of them. The agent appeared to get angry, and said he would not register them; that there was no use in making a treaty if he would let everybody register to stay here. He said we had sold the country, & must go west; that the country west was a better country than this, and all must go. This deponent told the agent that he had help to make the treaty, and he knew the treaty allowed all to stay who wished, and that he and all the Chunka people wished to stay. The agent, however, refused to write their names down on paper, and shoved the sticks off the table. This deponent & his three companions then left the presence of the agent, and complained of such treatment to the people standing around. They all said it was wrong. Some advised them to give out the notion of staying here, and to make ready to move west; others said we had a right to stay if we wished, and advised them to go home & stay, & the government would see that we should have our rights. This deponent and his three assistants, finding that there was no prospect of getting their names registered, left the ground the same day, and came on home, determined to stay anyhow; and all the Chunka people, on hearing the result of their visit to the agent, likewise determined to stay on their lands, and do the best they could.

He further states that in the course of the fall next after this council on Oak-Noxube many of the Choctaw people emigrated west; that only three heads of families of the Chunkas went off with Big Ax, who became discouraged in consequence of Ward's refusing to register their names, and concluded to go west; but this deponent, and all the rest of the Chunkas remained at their old homes quietly and unmolested until the third fall after the treaty, at which time the agents of the government came in among them and told them that they must all go west; and when the people refused to go, these men said that they must go; that if they refused to go peaceably the soldiers would be sent among them with their guns and bayonets, and force them to go; they said they would catch the children, tie their legs together like pigs, and haul them off in waggons, and drive the grown people after them. This greatly alarmed the people, particularly the women & children, and they all fled into the woods and swamps. These men came to the house of this deponent, and took him prisoner, and threatened to tie him. They made him get on his horse, and then two white men rode one on each side of him, while Pier Duzan rode close after him with a whip to drive his horse forward. They in this manner conducted him to the old stand, and put him under guard in the Travellers' House. After a while five travellers coming up the military road stopped to talk, and while the agents of the government were busily engaged talking to these travelers this deponent gave them the slip, and escaped into the swamp. Himself and the Chunka people generally remained in the woods and swamp about six days, when, finding that the government agents had left that part of the nation, they ventured to return to their houses. The way they subsisted themselves during this time was to slip into their corn fields of nights & get corn, which they would carry to their families.

This deponent further states that after this the Chunka people were left in quiet and pretty much undisturbed for nearly three years. Between five & six years after the treaty the white people began to move in on their lands, take possession of their fields, and drive them off, and they had to move to & settle on other places. He says at the present time there are but two of the Chunka people, himself & one other, who occupy the same places they did at the time of the treaty; all the rest have been forced off of their places by white settlers, who now occupy their fields. He further states that he has furnish' the names of all the Chunka people who were heads of families at the time of the treaty, and who were desirous to remain at their old homes & take the five years' stay. This list of names is attached to this his deposition, and he wishes it taken as a part of the same. In making out this list he has refreshed his memory by consulting with several of the old men yet living, and he has no doubt whatever of its general correctness. It may be possible that some few names may be forgotten, but he is very confident that all the names stated were then heads of families among the Cunkas, and were determined to remain and take the stay, as provided for in the treaty, and that they are those who sent up by him & his three associates to Ward, the agent, to signify their intention within six months after ratification for the five years' stay.

Cross-examined by the agent of the board:

Question. Do you know whether any of the Choctaws, being the same you have named in your general deposition, sold or made any agreement or contract to sell the whole or any part of their land or claim before the expiration of the five years from the ratification of the treaty, or whether

they made any paper writing in relation to the same within that time? If so, state with whom that contract or agreement or paper writing was made, and who has the custody or keeping of the same.

Answer. I do not know of any paper writing or contract that has been made, or that any of the named Choctaws, within that time, have made any such.

Question. Do you know whether any of the Choctaws mentioned in your general deposition pay taxes to the State, work on the roads, or perform other duties imposed upon the citizens of the State?

(Objected to by Charles Fisher, the attorney of the Indians, as irrelevant; objection allowed; question overruled.)

A list of the Chunka's who, at a councel held on Chunka Bogue during the early part of the summer next after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, specially authorized and directed Captain Bob, E-ah-to-chubbe, Pis-ah-ha-chubbe, and Ok-lah-tubbe to take their names to the agent, Ward, for the five years' stay, as set forth in the foregoing statement of Captain Bob.

Ah-hom-bah.
Ah-she-ho-ka.
Ah-che-ho-nah.
Ah-cha-pa-ho-nah.
Ah-took-al-i-ah.
Ah-che-bah.
Ah-noon-tubbe, or An-un-tubbe.
Ah-sho-mah, or Ash-so mah.
Ah-hook-lin-tubbe.
Ah-chooch-chah-tubbe.
Ah-kah-ne-ah.
Ah-to-bah.
Ah-be-ho-chi-ah.
Ah-to-kah.
Ah-no-scoo-nah.
Ah-thleep-poke-chi-ah.
Ah-took-ah-te-nah.
Ah-che-ah-tubbe.
Ah san-ti-yah.
Ash-te-mah, f.
Ah-le-ho-ka, or E-lah-ho-ka.
Ah-sho-me-ho-nah.
Al-moon-tubbe, or
Oon-ah-cha-hubbe.
Ah-to-no ham-be, or To-ni-ah.
Ah-ish-tim-ah.
Ah-pe-sah-ho-ka.
Ah-shah-ho-ka.
Ah-shal-in-tubbe, or Shal-in-tubbe.
Ah-che-too-na.
Ah-fa-nah.
Ah-ho-le-tubbe.
Ah-mi-ah, or Ok-lah-mi-ah.
Ah-pis-ah-tubbe, or
Ta-nah-pis no wah.
Ap-pis-ah-ya.
Ah-tah-nah, f.
Ah-no-le-ho-nah.
Ah-cun-e-ubbe.
Ah-tok-ah-ho-nah.
Captain Bob, alias Mingo homah.
Bah-ni-ah, or Ub-ah-ni-ah.
Bah-funk kah.
Bow-ka (Bow-o-ka).
Bob-la-ba-kah.
Cun-e-ah.
Con-she-ho-ka.
Co-a-ho-mah.
Chah-hubbe.
Cun-e-ubbe.
Chum-pah.
Cun-esh-to-nah.
Chah-look-a, or Ah-ko-le-tubbe.
Com-pil-lah, or Kom-pil-lah.
E-mi-ah.
E-mah-shah.
E-ok-tum-be.
E-yah-tah-ho-nah.
E-lah-pe-tim-ah.
E-lah-tam-be.
E-lah-nook pil-ah.
E-ah-ham-be.
E-ah-tal-ah-ho-nah.
E-lah-pish-ti-ah.
E-li-o-te-ka.
E-noon-tah.
E-ah-to-chubbe.
E-li-ish-te-mah.
E-glen-ah-tubbe, or E klem ah tah.
E-lo-nubbe.
E-yok-an-tubbe.
E-moo-nah-to-ka.
E-lah-pis-tu-na.
E-lo-nubbe, or Oon-nubbe.
E-lip-ah-tubbe.
Hith-la-ho-ka.

Ho-te-kah.
Ho-che-fo.
Ho-chah.
Ho-tan-yah.
Ho-tubbe.
Ho-le-tah-mah-cubbe.
Hi-o-tubbe, or Ah-hi-o-tubbe.
Ho-kah-tubbe.
Hook-lin-tubbe.
Ho-tim-ah-che.
Hi-e-la.
Hah-tak-bil-ah.
I-cho-wah.
I-to-lah.
I yo-nah.
Il-ah-he-kah.
I ath le pah, or Ah-se-ta-ho-nah.
Ish-mah-ho-nah.
Im-ah-hath-lah.
Ish-tim-bo-la.
Im-i-a-chubbe, or Soc-ka.
Is-ta-cha-ho-yo.
Il-i-ah-ho-nah.
Ik-e-be-ho-nah.
Il-e-ho-yubbe.
Ish-mi-ah-ho-ka.
Ish-tubbe.
Ish-tam-o.
I-ush-kam-ah.
Ish-ta-cha-ho yo.
In-mok in tu-nah.
Ish-tah-buk-ti-ya.
Ish-tah-no-sa, f.
Ish-tah-uk-la, or
Ish tah ke le ho-mah.
Il-i-yo-kah-tubbe.
Ish-tah-ho-bah.
In-lah-o-nah.
Ish-e-ho-to nah, or Ish-e-hi-nah.
Kon-che-ho-ka.
Kah-so-ne-ta, or Tush-ho-nah-tah.
Kon-e-toon-tubbe.
Ke-ka.
Kom-pil-ubbe.
Koo-cha (m.).
Kon-che-tu-nah.
Lah-pish-ti-ah.
Lon-ah-ho-yo.
Lah-yok-ah-tubbe.
Low-ah-tubbe.
Lo-mah.
Le-no-ah-tubbe.
Me-chubbe.
Min-te-hubbe.
Mah-le-le.
Mash-pa-nubbe.
Me-hah-tish-te-ah.
Me-ah-she-cubbe.
Mah-ho-nah.
Me-ah-che.
Me-he-be-kah.
Mah-to-ho-nah.
Mah-to-nah (o. w.).
Mo-ma-cha (m.).
Mah-ti-ya.
Min-te-ho-yo.
Mo-nam-be.
Me-she-mah-tubbe.
Mo-nah-ho-ka.
Mock-ah-ho-yo.
Mah-hil-le-tu-na.
Ma-ha-chah-tubbe.
Me-hah-che-tubbe.
Me-ah-tah-tah.
Me-hah-che-hu-nah
Mah-ho-nah-tubbe.
Mah-ham-be.
Min-ta-cha.
Me-ah-shim-tah.
Nok-ish-to-nah.
No-wah-ho-ka.
Nok-e-nam-be.
Nah-sho-bah.
Ne-toch-oosh-tah.
Nuk-ko-ah-ho-nah.
No-wah-cha.
Nuk-ham-be, or Nok homa.
Nuk-fil-le.
Ok-in-tim ah.
Ok-a-lah-tubbe.
Ok-la-ho-tubbe.
O-nah-ta, f., or Un-at-ta.
Ok-lah-ho-te-mah.
Ok-lah-ha-mah.
O-tish-te-mah.
Ok-chubbe.
Oc-choch-ah-tubbe.
Ok-chah.
Oon-ah-he-tubbe.
Oth-ti-ya.
Oon-ah-tubbe.
Ok-in-to-lah-ho-nah.
O-tish-te-mah.
Ok-lah-shubbe.
Pil-le-sa-ho-nah.
Phe-lim-tah.
Pah-le-cha.
Pa-shone-sha-ubbe.
Pis-ah-ho-chubbe.
Pun-ah.
Po-sha-ho-nah.
Pis-ah-che-tubbe.

Shah-hook-ta.
Schap-bam-be.
Spah-lo-te.
She-co-pah-ho-mah.
She-ko-pan-she-ubbe.
She-cubbe.
Sho-nah.
She-tam-be, alias Pas ah bam be.
Ta-nah-pish-wak i-ah.
Th-la-ho-la.
Tah-hah-ba.
Tubbece.
To-ni-ya.
Tah-bo-kah.
Tah-pe-nah.
Te-mah-lah.
Tith-le-le.
Te-in-lubbe.
Tik-bah-ah-o-ka.
Tis-o-he-cubbe.
Tush-ko-na.
Ta-cha.
Tah-im-me-ho-ka, or
Sah-im-me ho ka.
Tan-ne-too-nah.
Tah-mo-ho-nah.
Take-ah-chaffa.
To-na.
Tic-bah-tubbe.
Tah-no-ah-ho-ka.
Tith-le-le.
Un-tah-tubbe, or Un-tan-tubbe.
Un-um-po le chubbe, or No-po-le.
Wak-ah-tubbe.
Wak-ah-che-ho-yo.
We-shock-she-ho-mah.
Wah-cha (m.).
Yok-kah-tubbe.
Yok-ah-sho.
Ah-pa-lah-ho nah.
Ah-is-tubbe.

CAPTAIN BOB, alias MINGO-HO-NAH, his × mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before me this 12th day of July, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH, *Com'rs.*

General deposition of Captain Man chubbe, taken before the board on the 7th day of September, 1844, to be read in the case of Im-il-le, E ah ha tubbe, and all others to which it may have reference.

MAN CHUBBE, a Choctaw citizen, of Scott County, being duly sworn and examined before the board, testifies and says as follows, to wit: That a little after the middle of the summer next after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he received a message from Capt. Samuel Cobb, a half-breed Choctaw, now a citizen of Leak County, in this State, informing him that in a given number of days there was to be a great gathering of the people in Leflore's district, at Ben Leflore's, on Yoke nook e nee; that this meeting was called for two purposes: one was to distribute the annuity of that year, and the other was to give all the Choctaw heads of families who wished to remain at their old homes & become citizens among the whites an opportunity of making known to Ward, the government agent, their intention to do so, and to have their names registered for the five years' stay. As soon as he received this information he spread it out among the Tus culle me tah people, his neighbors, that they might know it and take measures accordingly. At the same time he received notice of the meeting to be held on Yoke nook e ne; he also heard that there was to be a meeting of people on a creek called Ah pe le fah li ah, preparatory to the meeting on Yoke nook e ne. Upon consultation among his neighbors, it was arranged between them that the deponent and a few others should start ahead and go to the meeting on Ah pe le fah li ah, and from there to proceed to Yoke nook e ne, and that all the rest who might be desirous to take the five years' stay, and hold lands, should get ready and follow on to Leflore's, where they would all meet and proceed to get their names registered. Accordingly, about three sleeps after this arrangement, this deponent, Im-il-le, and E ah ha tubbe started & went on to Ah-pe-le-fah-liah. The day after reaching

Ah-pe le fah li ah it rained very hard, and they did not start on to Leflore's until after the middle of the day. On arriving at Leflore's they found a great many people there, and much confusion and dissatisfaction prevailing among them, particularly among all those who were desirous of remaining at their old home and keeping their lands. The common talk among the people was that Ward, the agent, had quit registering names for the five years' stay, and had spoilt all that had been done; that he had positively refused to register many that had applied to him, and told them that they must go West. This deponent and his two companions being exceedingly desirous to take the five years' stay, remained there two nights and one day, with the hope that the agent might change his mind & permit them to register their names; but finding that there was no chance for this, they started home, determined to remain on their places anyhow. On their way home they met the rest of their friends & neighbors going on to Leflore's to get their names registered for the five years' stay, and on hearing the state of affairs at Leflore's, that is, that the agent, Ward, had refused to register names, they thought it unnecessary to proceed any further, and they all returned home again. Im-il-le, one of the persons who accompanied him to Leflore's, is present in court, and the other, E ah ha tubbe, is dead.

MAN CHUBBE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 7th day of September, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

IM-IL-LE, a Choctaw citizen of Scott County, being in court & sworn & examined, testifies as follows: That he is the same Im-il-le named in the deposition of Man chubbe, just taken before the board, and who accompanied said Man chubbe to the annuity at Ben Leflore's, on Yoke nook e ne. The other person who accompanied them, that is, E ah ha tubbe, is dead; that he was present in court during the taking of the deposition of Man chubbe, and is knowing to the most of the facts therein set forth, and says that they are true and correctly stated.

IM-IL-LE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 7th day of September, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

General deposition of Nuk-ko-ah-ho-mah, a Choctaw citizen of Scott County, in the State of Missi'ppi, taken before the board on the 12th day of September, 1844, to be read in the case of Ab it ish ti ah, and all other cases to which it may have reference.

NUK-KO-AH-HO-MAH, being duly sworn & examined, testifies as follows: That a little after the middle of the summer next after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, news came to Capt. Man chubbe from Capt. Sam'l Cobb, now of Leake County, that in a stated time there was to be a gathering of the people of Leflore's district, at Ben. Leflore's, on Yokenookene; that the object of this meeting was two-fold, that is, to distribute the annuity, and likewise to give all who were opposed to going West, & wished to remain here, an opportunity of registering their names for the five years' stay. As soon as Man chubbe received this information he made it known to this deponent, and to the Tusculleone-

tah people generally. It was soon arranged among them that Capt. Man chubbe and a few others should, after three sleeps, start for Leflore's, & go by Ah-pe-le-pah-li-ah, where he had also learnt there was to be held a councel of a number of Choctaws preparitory to going to Leflore's, & from that place go on to the annuity ground. It was also arranged that all the rest of the Tuscullenutahs who wished to take the five years' stay should get ready as soon as they could, & proceed on to Leflore's, where Man-chubbe would meet them, & there they would all go before the agent, Ward, who was then at that place, and get their names registered for the five years' stay. Accordingly in about two days after, Man chubbe, Im-il le, & Eah ha tubbe had left for Leflore's by way of Ah-pe-le-pah-liah, this deponent, and a number of others of the Tuscullenutah people started over to Leflore's for the purpose already expressed. On their way there they met Man chubbe and his companions returning home. From them this deponent learnt that they had been at Leflore's and had failed in the business which took them there; that Ward, the agent, had positively refused to register any more names for the five years' stay, and publickly declared that they must all go West. This deponent, and those who were in company with him, having no other business at Leflore's but to get their names registered for the five years' stay, being desirous of remaining at their old homes, & unwilling to remove West, on receiving this information from Man chubbe & his company, thought it unnecessary to continue on to Leflore's, as they could not hope to succeed where so many others had failed, and they all stop'ed short, and returned back home, intending not to immigrate, but remain at their old homes, as the treaty had given them the right to do so, and where they, or the most of them, have continued ever since.

NUK KO AH HO MAH, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 12th day of September, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

General deposition of E-ah-to chubbe, a Choctaw citizen of Newton County, taken before the board at Yazoo Old Town on the 4th day of December, 1844, to be used in the case of Pis-ah ha chubbe and all the cases of the other Chunka claimants.

E-AH-TO-CHUBBE, being duly sworn, testifies as follows: That early in the summer next after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, now fourteen years ago, he received word from Capt. Bob, then and now head man of the Chunkas, that he had called a councel, or general meeting of the people under his capta'ncy to be held at a certain time thereafter on Chunka Creek, near the military road, for the purpose of making arrangements to send up to Ward, the agent, to have the names of the Chunka people registered to remain in the country and keep their lands, that is, all of them who were unwilling to emigrate West. At the time appointed, deponent attended said councel, and there found all the Chunka people attending, and all unanimous against going West. After full consultation on the subject, four men were selected to go up to Ward, the agent, on Noxube, and give in to him the names of all who wished to take the five years' stay under the 14th article of the treaty. Accordingly Captain Bob, Pis-ah-ha-chubbe, Ok lah chubbe, and this deponent were appointed to prepare sticks representing the families, and each to take charge of the sticks representing the families in the

different neighborhoods. This was all done, and next day the four persons appointed started and went on to Ward, the agent. They found him about two miles from the agency, where a great many people had geathered. Next morning they (the four Chunka delegates) went to Ward and told him what their business was, and at the same time produced the sticks they had brought with them representing the Chunka families. Ward pushed the sticks aside and said, you must go West and get land. He appeared to be angry and would not register the names. This deponent, with Capt. Bob & the two others, being thus repulsed, quit Ward's presence and the same day returned home, without having accomplished the object that took them there.

After so long a time has elapsed since the council on Chunka took place, this deponent cannot undertake to enumerate all the persons who attended that council, further than he knows it was a general council of all the Chunka people, and was attended by all of those who felt an interest in the subject. He recollects that the following heads of families were there for the purpose of sending their names up to Ward to be registered, to wit: Ah-che-ah-ho-ka, + Chak al-e che, E ah to nah, E lah fe tunah, + E-le-no-ah-chubbe, + E-ah-to-nah, E mal-be, Ho-tish-tin-ah, He-kah, + Ho-ti k-i-a, Is h-tan-we che, Im-am-be, Ish-tah-uk la, Ish-pah-lah-te, In lah cubbe, Ish-tah-la-ho-nah, + Ish-to-ni-ye, Im-ah-ho-yo, Ish-ah-hook-ta, + Ish-te-me-hah-tubbe, + Me-hah-tah tah, Me-ah-shin-tubbe, + Ali-ah tubbe, Me-ah-sho-nah, + Nu-po-le, No-wah-ho-ka, Ok-lah-me-ash-ah, + Oon-nubbe, Oon-nan-che-ah-tubbe, + Oon ti kah, + Ok-la-han-tubbe, Pe-le-ham-be, + Pulke tubbe, Sah in-e-ho ka, Tik-bah-ho-nubbe, Tith le le, + Thlo-pulle, Ub-ah-ni-ah, Yem-ish-lok-nah, + Yok-o me-che-ho nah.

EAH TO CHUBBE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 4th day of Dec'r, 1844.

WM. TYLER,
GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

108 SU-QUAH-NATCH-AH CASES.

[By Secretary of War.]

[The heavy-faced figure designates the pagination of the original.]

1 1

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.		Sec.	Town.	Range.	
1	108	Ahnookfalah ..... Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	.....	....	10	9	18 E.	Claimant was the head of a family, having a wife but no children; resided on Suquahnatchah, in Mushulatubbe's district; never went west; remained on his land until seven years after treaty, when he moved away (to Coppah-hah), being directed to do so by the man who said he had purchased claimant's place. Claimant attended at the store of Col. Gaines the next summer after treaty, and gave his name to Ward, the agent, in person, who registered it, as believed; he took no part of the annuity, nor obtained any land under any other article of treaty. Land patented to Ispia.
2	106	Finmintubbe ..... Allowed; issue scrip.	Hiahkonubbe.....	Tahnahinpo, Onahhamah, Kaotubbe.	....	12	9	18 E.	Claimant had a wife and four children at date of treaty; resided on Suquahnatchah; had a house and field, where he continued about seven years after treaty; never left ceded country; was at the Old Factory next summer after treaty, and gave in his name and those of his children to Col. Ward for registration for the five years' stay under 14 article; he took no part of the annuity. Resident section patented to Hotah.
2 3	99	Imponah (dead), by his widow, Ish-te-mahnta. Allowed; issue scrip.	Teahshubbe (dead)	.....	....	34	21	3 W.	2 Claimant was the head of a family, and had a wife and one child over 10 years of age at date of treaty. He resided at Impottock (now Sumpter Co., Ala.), where he continued seven years, and died. His family continued at same place five years longer, but never went west. Claimant was at annuity at the Old Factory, and gave in his name and that of his child to Col. G. S. Gaines (act'g agt. in place of Col. Ward) to be registered for the five years' stay under 14 article.—Suquahnatchah. Part sold 30 Oct., 1834.
....	1016	Emahhoka..... Disallowed; not dispossessed by government; no sale of land.	.....	Ahpausatubbe, Hickintonah (dead), Hoketa.	....	5	10	8 E.	Claimant was the head of a family of three children, her husband having left her and married another wife three years before the treaty. Her children continued to reside with her until they were respectively married. She resided on Pearl River for three years, where she had an improvement of a house and field; when, during the sea-

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.		Sec.	Town.	Range.	
									son for picking cotton, she went to the cotton region, and on her return found her place in possession of a white man (Wilkinson). She then removed two miles, where, after remaining 4 years, was again dispossessed by a white man (Chambley). She then removed across Pearl River; lived on a place one year, and was again driven off by a white man. She then settled on land belonging to Tobias Ward, where she remained; never went west. Claimant attended the annuity at Leflore's for the purpose of getting the names of herself & children registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of treaty, but, in consequence of the crowd, was unable to see Ward, the agent, until it was announced and believed that he (Ward) would register no more names, when she left. She took no part of the annuity, nor received any land under any other article of treaty.—Suquahnatchah.
3 4	210	Pototubbe Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	Cahtemah, Solomon (dead)	....	12	21	2 W.	3 Claimant was the head of a family; had two children, one a step-child. He resided on Tombigbee River, where he had an improvement, for about five years after treaty, when he moved 10 miles lower down, which he was induced to do because the whites were settling so fast, and it was understood Nat Fulsom's reservation covered claimant's improvement. He gave his name and children's to Col. Ward at Old Factory, for registration for the five years' stay under 14 article of treaty.—Suquahnatchah. Part resident section sold 6 Oct., 1834.
5	104	Filletah (dead), by his son, Me-ah-tubbe. Allowed; issue scrip.	Meatubbe, Tushcubbe, or Tuscuppa.	Ooushnahhoka, Onubbe, Immoglachubbe, or Ogleahchubbe.	....	9	9	18 E.	Dec'd claimant was, at date of treaty, the head of a family; resided near Suquahnatchah Creek, on his improvement, where he continued till his death, eleven years after treaty. Deceased was at the annuity, the next summer after treaty, at the Old Factory, where he gave the names of himself and children to Col. Ward, the agent, to be registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of treaty. Never went west. Land patented to Eyatubbe.
4 6	88	Tockolatubbe (dead), by his widow, Shahma. Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	.....	....	10	9	18 E.	4 Continued residence proved; signification of intention proved; deceased resided on Suquahnatcha for 7 years after treaty, when he removed to Cop pah-hah, where

									he died in about 3 years. His family continued to reside at the latter place. He gave his name to Col. Ward next summer after treaty to be registered for the five years' stay, under the 14 article of Choctaw treaty. Resident section patented to Ispia.
	107	Pock-ahmah (dead), by her daugher, Immonahoka. Disallowed; not head of a family.	.....	.....	....	13	10	17 E.	Continued residence proved, and was considered to be the head of a family residing upon her own improvement and cultivated her own field. She went to the annuity at the Old Factory the next summer after treaty, and gave to Col. Ward, the agent, her name to be registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of treaty. Suquanatchah. Resident section patented to Funatucha.
5 45	95	Ahnosacubbe, or Nosacubbe. Allowed; issue scrip.	Pissubbee, Ahlahhoka, Pashhomah.	Omahusha, Immahtiyah, Ishtiamah, Petah.	....	10	9	18 E.	5 Claimant was the head of a family and had living with him at date of treaty seven children. He had an improvement of a house and field on *Suquahnatchah* Creek on which he resided until he went west (3 years after the treaty), his family remaining on the place during his absence. He was gone about four years, when he returned to his family, and soon after moved four miles south, where he still resides. His family never went west. The reason claimant did not return from the west sooner was that "he had been sick a great while." Claimant gave to Col. Ward, the agent, the names of himself and his children to be registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of treaty before the six months allowed had expired. Resident section patented to Ispia.
7	85	Ahtoshotubbe (dead), by his daughter, Onahtickah. Allowed; issue scrip.	Onahtickah, Ewhahtonah (dead), Mollahoka.	Olahhahucha	....	5	9	18 E.	Deceased had an improvement on which he resided with his family, near *Suquahnatchah* Creek, until his death, which occurred 9 years after treaty. His family remained on same place about one year, when they went to Cop-pahhah. Neither of them ever went west. Deceased, during the next summer after treaty, went to Col. Ward, at "Old Factory," and gave in the names of himself and children to be registered for the five years' stay under the 14 article of treaty. Two, O-whah-to-nah and O-lah-hahn-cha, were grandchildren of dec'd, they being the children of a daughter, deceased, and were adopted as his own. Resident section patented to Little Leader.
6 8	1012	Hotah, for his daughter, Chafahutonah. Allowed for Chafahutonah, a child under 10 years of age, for whom the claim was presented; issue scrip.	Bowonubbe (dead), Holemioka (dead).	Chafahnutonah	....	19	10	12 E.	6 Claimant was, at treaty, the head of a family of three children; had an improvement on *Suquahnatchah*, on which he lived for nine years, when he moved to Bechoonquo Creek, where he remains. Neither of them ever went west. Claimant, in company with other Indians, visited the agent, Col. Ward, the next summer after treaty; he intended to prssent the names of himself, his three children, and mother-in-law, Wa-hah-na-you, to be registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of treaty,

108 SU-QUAH-NATCH-AH CASES—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.		Sec.	Town.	Range.	
									but on the representation of Little Leader that "the child (Chafahutonah) was too young to be registered, and that the old woman ought not to get land," claimant declined giving in the name of his youngest child when he had the names of himself and his two other children registered. The present claim is for the child.
9	94	Tus-kah-chuck-ah-mah ... Allowed; issue scrip to "Hiah ka mah tubbee" only of the children, the others having been provided with land *as* children of Sah lah ma, his brother; issue also to claimant.	Yuquahhambee, Immo nah, Imintubbe.	Ahshalishchah, Lonubbee, Hiahkamahtubbee.	....	16	10	17	Part sold 14, Dec'r, 1835. Claimant and family, at treaty, resided on his improvement on Patickfah Creek, where he continued about seven years, when he was driven off by O'Neal, a white man. He then went to Coppahah Creek to reside. Never went west. Claimant being unable, in consequence of an injury received by the kick of a horse, to attend in person at the agency, requested his brother (Sal-lah-ma) to give in the names of himself and children for registration for the 5 years' stay under the treaty and 14 article thereof. Before having done so, Little Leader told him (Sal-lah-ma) not to do it; that his brother's (claimant's) name could not be registered unless he made application in person; that said Sallahma must give in his brother's children as his own; and that the youngest was too young to be registered. Sallahma complied with the instructions of Little Leader, in consequence of which the five eldest children only have been provided for. The present claim is for claimant and youngest child, Hi-ah-ka-mah-tubbe. Intended signification of intention proved. Suquahnatchah.
7 46	1013	Pockinambee ..... Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	Conohemah, Elionubbee	....	27	10	17 E.	Resident section patented to Salema. 7 Claimant was the head of a family at date of treaty, and resided on his improvement on Patickfah Creek for three years, when he was driven off by some whites (Waters & 3 sons). He then moved to *Suquahnatchah*, where he lived about four years, when he moved to Coppahhah, where he remains. He never went West; but his children did go, Co-no-he-mah, with her grandmother, 2 years after treaty, and E-li-o-nubbee, with his mother, 4 years after treaty. Signification of intention to remain and take the benefit of the 14 article of the treaty is proved. Resident section part sold 29 Nov'r, 1834.

10	86	Meshshambe, or Measham-bee. Allowed; issue scrip.				31	21	1 W.	Claimant had an improvement of a house & field near Chelompa Creek, about *one* mile west of Tombigbee River, on which he resided at date of treaty and about five years after, when he moved to *Suquahnatchah;* remained three years, and then moved to Coppahhah Creek. His improvement at treaty was embraced in the reservation of Mrs. Tom. Claimant gave in his name to Col. G. S. Gaines (understood to be acting agent in place of Col. Ward), at the Old Factory, to be registered for the five years' stay under the 14 article of treaty. Resident section reserved for O-ho-yo Tom.
8									8
11	89	Tahlaholubbe (dead), by his widow, Lahpohoyo. Allowed; issue scrip.		Immeyahhonah		10	9	18 E.	Deceased had an improvement on *Suquahnatchah* Creek, where he resided with his family at date of treaty and seven years thereafter, when he moved to Coppahhah Creek, where he died in about four years. His family remain there. Signification of intention proved. Resident section patented to Ispia.
12	1006	Nancha Allowed; issue scrip.		Cun-oon-tick-cah		27	10	17 E.	Claimant had an improvement on Patickfah Creek, where she resided with her family, consisting of a daughter, at date of treaty and three years after, when she was dispossessed by Waters & Sons (white men). She then moved to *Suquahnatchah* Creek, where she built a house, with the assistance of her husband, whom she married about one year after treaty. They lived together therein about four years; then moved to Coppahhah, where they continue to reside. Claimant nor child ever went west. Signification of intention proved. Resident section part sold 29 Nov'r, 1834.
9									9
13	73	Eocatubbe, or To-cubbee. Allowed; issue scrip.		Multhtoombah, Mockahhiyah (adopted).		25	10	17 E.	Claimant had an improvement on *Suquahnatchah*, where he resided at date of treaty, and continued eight years. He then moved, but not out of the neighborhood. His family consisted of a child, his wife, who had parted from a former husband, married claimant prior to the treaty (her first husband having went west), and who adopted her child. It was not known that said child was numbered by Armstrong as one of the orphans. Claimant was at the annuity at Old Factory the next summer after treaty and gave in the "names of himself and child to the agent, Col. Ward, to be registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of treaty. Resident section patented to Tu-wa-chu-cha.
14	1000	Holetopah Allowed; issue scrip.	Yatah, Canchahonah, or Tanchahonah.	Pissahnahtonah, Mahhantonah (dead), Moontubbee, or Moontah.		17	9	18 E.	Claimant at date of treaty had an improvement on *Suquahnatchah* Creek, where he resided with his family, consisting of 5 children, the latter (Moontubbe) being an adopted child, whose father and mother (claimant's sister) were both dead. He continued to remain on his place seven years, when he moved about ¾ of a mile, and there continues to reside. Claimant gave in the names of himself

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Division, remarks, &c.
									and children to Col. Ward, to be registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of treaty, as required by its terms. Resident section part sold 14 Feb'y, 1843.
10 15	1023	Tonubbe (absent), by his brother-in-law, Che-tah. Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	Jesse, Lubbee, Hetty.....	....	4	11	8 E.	10 No proof of residence. Claimant was at council at Geo. Turnbull's and gave in the names of himself and children to be put upon the list of those who intended to remain and take the benefit of the 14 article of treaty; which list was presented to Col. Ward, to be placed upon his register at the annuity at Leflore's. *Suquahnatchah.* Sec. 4, 11, 8 E. reserved for John Pickens.
16	1003	Oak-ish-tal-la-wah-ho-nah (dead), by her son, Tuscahhomah. Allowed; issue scrip.	Hoyoka.....	Nocummahhoka	....	27	10	17 E.	Claimant had an improvement on Patickfah Creek, where she resided with her family 3 years, when Waters & Sons drove her off. She then went to *Suquahnatchah,* remained about four years, then moved to Coppahhah Creek, and there remains. Tuscahhomah, son of deceased claimant, was at the Old Factory, and gave to Col. Ward, the agent, the names of said claimant & her children, to be registered for the five years' stay under the 14 article of treaty. Resident section part sold 29 Nov'r, 1834.
11 47	81	Tussahhah (dead), by his widow, Ishtimmonah. Allowed; issue scrip.	Hochah.....	Conshahonah, Ianah (dead)	....	34	10	17 E.	11 Deceased claimant had an improvement near Patickfah Creek, where he resided with his family at date of treaty, and continued three years, when Waters & Sons drove him off. He then settled near *Suquahnatchah,* remained four years, then moved to Coppahhah Creek, where he died about one year after, and where his family still are. Neither of the family ever went West, save the eldest (Hochah), who went with his married brothers. Dec'd was at the annuity at Old Factory and gave the names of himself and children to Col. G. S. Gaines, acting agent (as understood), to be registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of treaty. Resident section part sold 25 Aug., 1835.
	1008	Cahshonah (dead), by her daughter, Ahbahwalahoyo. Disallowed; not the head of a family.	.....	.....	....	9	9	18 E.	Deceased was the head of a family, having a house & field of her own, on which she lived about 10 years at and after the date of treaty, situated on *Suquahnatchah* Creek. She then moved to Ahtocktokahla, where she remained until her death. Yokatubbe, her son-in-law, was requested to

									have her name registered, and he went to Old Factory to see Ward, the agent, for that purpose. It is not known that Little Leader interfered to prevent his getting her name registered; but Little Leader was opposed to old women being registered, and all old women among warriors were prevented by him from being registered. Patented to E-ya-tubbee.
12	1011	Wahahneyo, by her daughter, Immahtonah. Disallowed; not the head of a family.	.....	.....	....	13	9	18 E.	12 Claimant having a separate residence and improvement of her own, was considered the head of a family. Her place was on *Suquahnatchah* Creek, where she resided at date of treaty, & remained there 7 years, when she removed, with her daughter, to Bechoonquo Creek. She requested Ho-tah to visit the agency to give in her name; but on arriving at the agency Little Leader had told him he should not give in the name of claimant, and in consequence of such interference he omitted to do it. Resident section patented to Hotah.
17	90	Shahpaja (dead), by her daughter, Suckey, or Mahla. Allowed; issue scrip.	Mahla, or Suckey.....	.....	....	10	9	18 E.	Deceased, at the date of the treaty, was the head of a family, had an improvement, on which she resided until her death, about 5 years after treaty, on *Suquahnatchah* Creek. She was at the annuity the next summer after treaty, and gave the names of herself and child to Col. Ward, to be registered for the five years' stay, under the 14 article of the treaty. Ish-tim-mah-lah, a married daughter, together with her husband, lived in a house by the side of dec'd claimant's house, and they all ate together. The husband's name was E-ah-to-chubbe. Resident section patented to Ispia.
13	1009	Wa-to-nah (dead), by her grandson, Me-a-tubbe. Disallowed; attempt to register not proven.	.....	.....	....	9	9	18 E.	13 Deceased claimant was at date of treaty considered the head of a family, residing on an improvement of her own, on Suquahnatchah Creek, where she continued until her death, two years after treaty. Little Leader prevented claimant from being registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of the treaty. Resident section patented to E-ya-tubbe.
	1001	Ho-pi-ah, Isk-a-te-na, or Little Leader. Disallowed; received land under the supplement.	Pah-yah (dead), Pansh-lock-a-nah, Toonsh-pah-tubbe, Pah-ne-te (dead).	Salla-ho-nah, William, Sam (dead), Im-mene-lah (dead), Anderson.	....	5	9	18 E.	Claimant had a plantation on Suquahnatchah, on which he lived at date of treaty, and where he has continued ever since to reside with his family. He was at the annuity next summer after treaty, and gave the names of himself and his children to Col. Ward, to be registered for the five years' stay under the 14 article of the treaty. Land patented to Little Leader.
14 18	84	Im-mo-nah-ho-ka, alias Nah-wa. Allowed; issue scrip.	Oh-too-gah-lan-tubbe, E-lah-ma-tubbe, O-kah-ho-te-mah.	No-ka-tah (dead).....	....	13	10	17 E.	14 At date of treaty claimant was the head of a family; had an improvement on Suquahnatchah, on which she lived till about 10 years after treaty, when she moved to Tock-tock-tah-caw-la. She gave in the names of herself & children to Col. Ward in person, to be registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of treaty. Resident section patented to Tu-wah-ta-cha.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.		Sec.	Town.	Range.	
19	76	Tus-ka-ho-ma ..... Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	No-wa-yah, Shi-yah, I-a-min-tah ho-ka (dead).	....	34	10	17 E.	Claimant at treaty was the head of a family; had a house and field on Patickfah, where he resided until 4 years after treaty, when a white man (Waters) drove him off. He then moved to Suquahnatchah, remained 3 years, then went to Black Water, where he still is. He went to the factory of Col. Gaines within six months of treaty, and gave the names of himself and children to Ward, the agent, to be registered for the five years' stay. Part resident section sold 25 Aug., 1835.
15 20	110	E-ah-kah-tubbe ..... Allowed; issue scrip.	Pis-sah-hah-tubbe, Ho-to-nah.	.....	....	9	9	18 E.	15 Claimant at date of treaty had a house and field on Suquah-natchah, where he continued to reside ten years, when he was told to leave, the land being the "reserve of an Indian" (Ishpia). He gave the names of himself and children to Ward, the agent, the next summer after treaty, to be registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of the treaty. Patented to E-ya-tubbee.
	74	Nock-ah-tubbe ..... Disallowed; not dispossessed by gov't, the land not having been sold within five years.	.....	Ne-la (dead)	....	33	10	17 E.	Claimant was the head of a family, and had a house & field on Patickfah, on which he lived at treaty. He was dispossessed by a man named Waters, about four years afterwards, when he left and returned again, and was again driven off. He then went to Suquahnatchah, staid three years, from whence he moved to Black Water, where still lives. He gave the names of himself and child to Ward, the agent, to be registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of treaty.
16	93	Nah-ho-lubbe ..... Disallowed; not dispossessed by gov't; land not sold within five years.	Wa-la, Yim-ma-to-nah, Ah-be-ne-la.	Dixon W. Lewis	....	35	9	18 E.	16 Claimant had a house and field on Pontee on which he lived with his family at date of treaty, and there remained about 4 years, when he was dispossessed by a white man (Rivers). He then moved 5 miles west, where he still resides. He gave the names of himself and children to Ward, the agent, in person, who registered them, as is believed, for the five years' stay under 14 article of treaty. Suquah-natchah. Section part sold 16 Oct., 1845. (Pre-emption.)
48	109	No-quo-ah-tubbe ..... Allowed; issue scrip.	Pock-a-na-yah, Ho-pah-cubbe, Ish-tahn-tah, Che-mi-la-ho-ka (dead).	Ah-pa-san-tubbe, Sah-mi-o-ka.	....	9	9	18 E.	Claimant has a house and field on Suquahnatchah, where he resided with his family at the date of treaty, and still resides. Has never been west—(Ho-pah-cubbe went west next fall after treaty; went after he was married, with his wife). Claimant gave the names of himself and chil-

								dren to Ward, the agent, in person, to be registered. He took no part of the annuity. Resident section allotted to E-ya-tubbe.
17	92	Tah-pah-nis-sto-nah-ho-mah. Allowed for land; for location, see page 56.	Cun-nah-ho-yo, O-na-tubbe, E-lah-no-la.	O-quah-ha-nah, Cun-na-la-tubbe.	....	5	10	18 E.	17 Claimant had a house & field on the Suquahnatchah, where he lived with his family at date of the treaty, and continued there about 10 years, when he moved to land that he had purchased of govt. He gave his name and those of his children to Ward, the agent, in person, to be registered for the five years' stay. Resident section.
49	82	Ok-i-a-cha (alias) Tah-nap-pe-ho-ja (dead), by his widow, Bah-tah-ho-yo. Allowed, and for scrip, except "Ho-yo-ho-nah", who is disallowed, not being considered an unmarried child at date of treaty.	Ho-yo-ho-nah	Ow-wa-chah-ho-nah	....	32	10	18 E.	Claimant (deceased) had a house and field on Suquahnatchah, where he moved soon after the treaty. His old place was five miles from the new, and the old field was larger than the new. He was the head of a family, his wife, daughter, and grandchild living with him. The daughter (Ho-yo-honah) had been married before the treaty; her husband went west and they never lived together; they each remaining with their parents. Deceased resided on his place five years, when he died; two years after a white man took possession of the place, and she (his wife) moved to Coppahhah, where she still is. Deceased was at the store of Col. Gaines within six months after treaty and gave the names of himself and children to Col. Ward in person, to be registered for the five years' stay. Resident section allotted to A-no-lah.
18 21	100	Ho-ta-cubbe (dead), by his brother O-na-ham-be, or Mi-yah-tubbee. Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	.....	....	30	10	18 E.	18 Deceased claimant was the head of a family, had an improvement on Suquahnatchah on which he resided at the date of treaty, and five years afterwards when he moved to Coppahah, where he continued till his death. He gave his name to Col. Ward in person, to be registered for the five years' stay. This was next summer after treaty. Patented to O-na-ham-bee.
22	80	Ah-pa-ha (alias) Johny Walk. Allowed; issue scrip.	Cuf-fah-ka, Pah-sho-nah...	Ish-ta-ah-ha-cubbe (grandchild).	....	32	10	18 E.	Claimant at date of treaty had a house and field on Suquahnatchah on which he lived nine years, when he was dispossessed by a white man. He then went to Coppahhah. He gave the names of himself & children to Col. Ward in person, to be registered for the five years' stay. Resident section allotted to A-no-lah.
19 50	1010	E-muth-ta-ho-nah, by her daughter Im-mah-sha-ho-ka. Allowed; issue scrip.	Ah-pa-lah-ho-nah, a grandchild.	.....	....	32	10	18 E.	19 Claimant had a family (herself and granddaughter) and a house and field on Suquahnatchah Creek at date of treaty, and where she resided until seven years afterwards, when she went to Coppahhah, where she remains. Her grandchild went west 3 years after treaty. Claimant requested Is-tah-o-pah to give in the names of herself and grandchild to be registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of treaty, but said Istahopah on reaching the place of registration met his capt., Little Leader, who directed that it should not be done, which prevented the desired registration. Resident section allotted to A-no-lah.

108 SU-QUAH-NATCH-AH CASES—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.		Sec.	Town.	Range.	
23	79	Hick-a-tubbe (dead), by his widow, Shock-ti-yah. Allowed; issue scrip.	I-o-gla, E-lah-ha-cubbe	O-nah (dead), Cut-te-o-to-nah, Im-mah-sho-mah.	....	19	10	18 E.	Deceased claimant at treaty had a house and field on Su-quahnatchah, where he lived until five years after, when he was driven off by a company of white men, when he moved 1½ miles to Ish-tah-ho-pah's, where he remained till his death. His widow & children afterwards settled on Coppahhah. He gave to Col. Ward the names of himself and children to be registered for the five years. Resident section patented to No-a-te-mah & O-na-ham-bee.
20 24	75	Im-pi-ah (dead), by his widow Ho-te-mi-ya. Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	Way-tubbe	....	32	10	18 E.	20 Deceased claimant at treaty had a house and field on or near Suquahnatchah, where he lived until 7 years afterwards, when he moved to Coppahhah and remained there until his death. The next summer after treaty deceased went to the annuity and gave the names of himself & child (Way tubbe, born immediately after the treaty) to Col. Ward, to be registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of the treaty. Resident section awarded to A-no-lah.
51	1007	Ish-te-mah..... Allowed; issue scrip.	Shah-mah.....	.....	....	19	10	18 E.	Claimant at date of treaty had an improvement on Suquah-natchah, where she resided for six years, when she was driven off by two whites (Warford & Thurman), when she moved to her father's (Tus-cah-chu-quah-mah), where she still resides. Her daughter went west with a married sister three years after treaty. Claimant went before Col. Ward at the annuity next summer after treaty and gave in the names of herself and child to be registered for the five years' stay under the 14 article of treaty. Awarded to No-a-te-mah & O-na-ham-bee.
21 25	1005	I-o-mah (dead), by her son, Lo-wa. Allowed; issue scrip.	Lowa	.....	....	19	10	18 E	21 Claimant had a house and field near Suquahnatchah Creek, where she resided until about six years after treaty, when she was dispossessed by a company of white men. She then moved 1½ miles, where she died about six months afterwards. Deceased was at the annuity at Old Factory the summer after treaty, and there gave the names of herself and child to the agent, Ward, to be registered for the five years' stay, under the 14 article of the treaty. Resident section awarded to O-na-ham-bee.
26	83	Wak-i-ah-te-ah (dead), by her daughter, Ish-tim-mah-lah.	Ish-sho-no-ho-ka, Ish-tim-mah-la.	Ho-te-mah, E-lah-te-mah, Cun-ne-mah.	....	5	10	18 E	Deceased claimant had an improvement near Suquah-natchah, where she resided until her death, about 8 years after treaty. The two last named were grandchildren by

		Allowed, and for scrip, except "Ish-sho-no-ho-ka," who is not regarded as an *unmarried* child living with her mother at the date of the treaty.							har daughter, Ish-sho-no-ho-ka, and all lived with claimant. She was at the annuity next summer after treaty, and gave the names of herself, children, and grandchildren to Col. Ward to be registered for the five years' stay, under the 14 article of treaty.
22									**22**
27	91	Il-la-che (dead), by his son, Tah-pa-nis-sto-nah-ho-mah. Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	.....	....	5	10	18 E	Deceased had an improvement near Suquahnatchah Creek, on which he resided, but the length of time is not named in the evidence in the case. He went in person and gave in his name to Col. Ward, the agent, to be registered for the five years' stay under the 14 article of the treaty. The statement in this case makes the death of claimant about 5 years after treaty.
28	87	Low-in-cha (dead), for the heir, by Bo-tah-ho-yo. Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	Sham-pi-o-nah	....	5	10	18 E	Deceased had an improvement near Suquahnatchah Creek, on which he resided, but no proof appears to show how long he resided there; his statement per representative says eight years. Deceased gave the names of himself and child to Col. Ward to be registered for the five years' stay under 14 article of the treaty.
23									**23**
29	98	Ish-ta-ho-pah ..... Allowed; issue scrip.	Tish-o-ham-bee (dead), Te-ah-pahn-tah (dead).	Be-nin-tubbe (dead).....	....	32	10	18 E	Claimant had a house and field on Suquahnatchah, where he resided about seven years, when he removed to Coppahhah. He gave the names of himself and children to Col. Ward, the agent, in person, to be registered for the five years' stay. This was next summer after treaty. Resident section awarded to A-no-lah.
30	103	No-wah-ta-kah..... Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	E-ah-ki-ah-to-nah	....	32	10	18 E	Claimant at date of treaty resided on his improvement on Suquahnatchah. He continued there about seven years after treaty, when, being dispossessed by Alfred Bales, he moved to Black Water. He was at the Factory next summer after treaty and gave the names of himself and child to Ward, in person, to be registered. Resident section awarded to A-no-lah.
24									**24**
31	102	Ish-tah-lubbe ..... Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	Oon-tock-ah-ne-ubbee	....	29	10	18 E	Claimant had an improvement on Suquahnatchah where he remained for seven years after treaty, when he was informed that his place was on another's reserve. He gave his own and child's name to be registered by Ward, the agent, "about peach time," next summer after treaty. Resident section awarded to No-a-te-mah.
32	72	Bah-ka-tubbe ..... Allowed; issue scrip.	E-ah-tahn-tubbe (dead), Ho-no-que-ah (dead), It-tah-low-e-chah (dead).	Im-mo-nah-to-nah	....	29	10	18 E	Claimant had an improvement on Suquahnatchah. About six years after treaty he was driven off by a white man (Chandler), when he moved to Coppahhah. He was at the Factory the summer after treaty, and gave his own and children's names to Col. Ward, in person, to be registered for the five years' stay. Resident section awarded to No-a-te-mah.
25									**25**
52	105	Shah-pah-ho-mah ..... Allowed; issue scrip.	Yo-ka-chubbe.....	.....	....	29	10	18 E	Claimant at date of treaty had a house and field on Suquahnatchah, where he resided till about seven years afterwards, when he moved to Coppahhah, at which place he

Office No.	Comr's No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Decision, remarks, &c.
									purchased land from govt., where he still is. His child went West next fall after the treaty. He attended at the Factory next summer after treaty and gave his own and child's name to Ward, in person, for registration. Resident section awarded to No-a-temah.
	1026	Oon-ah-ta-cha ..... Disallowed; not the head of a family at date of treaty, and residence for five years not continued, having abandoned her improvement voluntarily.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Claimant had a house and field on Kintonka Creek, where she resided separately and alone, and where she continued to reside about four years, when she moved to Suquahnatchah, (at same time her son Onahambee did), where she remained two years. She never went West. Claimant was at the council at Turnbull's, and gave her name to him to be put on Cobb's list of persons applying for the five years' stay under the 14 article of the treaty, which list was presented to the agent, Col. Ward, at the annuity at Leflore's, by Pahlubbe.
26	1024	O-na-ham-bee ..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	Pi-ane-ta-hubbe (dead), Hock-kah-la-ho-nah.	Im-mahn-chah-tubbe, Yok-ah-tubbe (dead) Nock-a-na-ho-ka, Me-ah-ho-tubbe (dead), Phillum-ma-tubbee (dead), E-bah-ma-ah-ho-ka (dead).	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 Claimant at date of treaty lived on Kin-tonk-a Creek, where he had an improvement, and where he continued to reside four years after, when he moved to Suquahnatchah, where he remained about two years and then left. He never went west. In the summer after treaty claimant was at the council at Turnbull's, and gave Turnbull the names of himself and children to be put on Cobb's list of applicants for the five years' stay under 14 article of treaty. Pahlubbe, one of Cobb's light horsemen, at the annuity at Leflore's a short time afterwards, handed said list to the agent, Ward, for registration.
55	1033	Ish-tah-ho-we-cha, del'd Nov., 1849, by her son, Oon-ah-tubbe. Scrip issued.	Tho-po-tubbe, del'd Nov., '49; Louie (dead), del'd Nov., '49; Pis-sah-tubbe, del'd Nov., '49 (dead); Bah-nubbe, del'd Nov., '49; Cun-oon-ta-kah, del'd Nov., '49; Oon-ah-tubbe, or Un-chu-tubbe, del'd Nov., '49.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Claimant had an improvement on which she lived at treaty, situated on Hot-tock-tock-cah-la Creek, and where she continued to reside about two years, when she moved with her family to Suquahnatchah in consequence of being driven off by white men. They remained on Suquahuatchah five years, then removed to Pa-tick fah, where they still are. Signification of intention not proved, there being no evidence relating to it.
27 54	1027	Im-me-sha ..... Scrip issued.	.....	Ah-took-ah-lah-him-ah	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 At treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek claimant had an improvement on Kin-tonk a Creek, where he continued to reside for about five years after treaty, when, having been persuaded that in consequence of "the paper," which had been made by the people of that neighborhood, hav-

									ing been spoiled, they should get no land if they remained, he moved to Suquahnatchah. It was also represented that Little Leader, having got his land reserved, would give him (claimant) land to live on if he would settle on it. He never went west. Signification of intention proved.
	1025	Im-mah-ho-to-nah..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	Ho-pah-ko-nubbe	Oon-both-tubbe	...	...	...	.....	Claimant at time of treaty had a house and field on Kintonka Creek, where she resided until about four years afterwards, when she moved to Suquahnatch with her brother, O-na-ham-bee, and remained two years. She never went west. Signification of intention proved.
28 33	1004	Co-chubbe (dead), del'd Dec., 1849, by his brother, Im-me-sha. Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	.....		33	11	10 E.	**28** Deceased at treaty resided on Kintonka Creek, where he had an improvement, and where he continued until his death, two years after. Signification of intention to remain proved. Sold 27 Feb., 1843. Reserved for Ol-bi-ga.
	78	Oak-lah-ho-mah, or Cun-ne-ah-chubbe.	Winna (dead); Pis-sah-te-mah (dead); Ah-che-bah-tam-be; Im-mah-no-la (dead); Tah-ha-nah-tubbe, Him-moon-nah-tubbe (dead); Cun-no-ma tubbe.	Sah-ho-to-nah	...	...	...	.....	Claimant at date of treaty resided on Subbahcunneah Creek, where he had an improvement, and where he has c ntinued to reside ever since. Claimant attended a council next summer after treaty at Chilletahhomah's, where he gave in his name and those of his children to be attached to a list of those persons who desired to remain and take the five years' stay under the 14 article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and which list was afterwards presented to Col. Ward, the agent, for registration.
29 34	96	Nock-ho-mah-hah-cho (dead), by his son, Mah-la-tubbe. Allowed; issue scrip.	Mah-la-tubbe	.....	...	35	10	16 E.	**29** Deceased at date of treaty had an improvement on Patickfah Creek, and where he continued to reside until his death, "five weeks" since (Oct. '44). He never went west. Signification of intention to stay and take the benefit of the 14 article of treaty proved. Sold 27 Feb'y, 1843.
	709	Panth-la-chubbe, by his daughter, Im-mah-ho-to-nah. Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary, and continued so far as government and white persons are concerned.	Tal-lo-ah-ho-ka, Im-mah-ho-to-nah, Ah-no-que-ah-ho-ka (dead), Ah-mo-gla-tubbe (dead), O-gla-ti-yah (dead).	Fah-lam-ah-ho-ka (dead) ..	...	...	...	.....	Claimant had an improvement on Ponta Creek, on which he lived at treaty, and where he continued to reside until the first emigration (next fall after treaty), when his captain (Chilletahhomah) sent a company of light horsemen to force him to go west; and on account of their abuse, &c., he went to Oak-lah-homah for protection. He settled in the immediate neighborhood of Oak-lah-homah, where he has remained ever since. He never went west. The two last-named children, over ten years of age, were adopted children, but were living with him at treaty (since dead). Signification of intention to take the benefit of the 14 article of the treaty proved.

Office No.	Comr's' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.		Sec.	Town.	Range.	
30									**30**
	97	Col-la-shubbe (alias) Colbert. Disallowed; charge of being dispossessed within the five years by white men not sustained; land not sold till after expiration of five years.	Pis-sah-mio-ka, or Pis-sah-ni-yah (dead), Mah-la-ta cubbe, Oon-tish-e-ho-yo, or Oon-nish.e-ho-yo, E-yim mah-ho-ka (dead).	Een-lah-tubbee	....	13	6	18 E.	Claimant lived in Allah mutch ah, old town (10 miles from Suquanhatchah Creek), where he had an improvement of a house and field. He continued to reside for about two years, when he moved his family near Ponta Creek, where he has lived ever since. It was understood that claimant was driven from his place by white men when he moved. He never went west. Signification of intention to stay and take the benefit of the 14 article of the treaty proved. Resident section sold in part, 18 June, 1836.
35	332	To-hah, del'd Nov., '49. ... Allowed; issue scrip.	Oon-nock-a-mah (dead), del'd Nov., '49.	Ah-pis-ah-te-mah (dead), del'd Nov., '49; Nan-ne-ubbee (dead), del'd Nov., '49.	....	24	12	13 E.	Claimant at date of treaty had a house and field on east side of Bogue Chitto, where he lived, and still lives on same place, having moved his house 100 yards from the old one. He went to Leflore's at the time of the annuity to be registered for the five-years' stay, but the crowd was so great that he was unable to see Ward until it was reported that Ward would register no more names, when he went home. He received no part of the annuity. Awarded to Ah-noon-to-nah.
31									**31**
	214	Im-mah-tha-chubbe..... Heretofore reported by Claiborne & Graves. Allowed and script issued.	Tick-a-lin-tubbe, Lah-pah-ho-nah, Me-a-tim-mah.	Com-pah-lubbe, Con-on-tam-bee.	....	4	12	7 E.	Claimant had a house and field near Yock-e-nook-a-ny, where he lived and continued to live until about five years after treaty, when during his absence picking cotton a white man took possession of his place. Claimant hearing this did not return home, but removed to Sen-e-ah-sha, remained three years, then went on to Jim Shote's old place, where he still resides. Claimant went to Ward's to get registered for the five years' stay, but being informed that he (Ward) had declined to register any more, returned home.
	342	I-o-gla ..... Disallowed; abandonment voluntary within five years.	.....	Ish-tim-me-chubbe, Te-ho-ah-cubbe.	....	36	11	11 E.	Claimant had a house and field to herself, but under the same fence with her father (whose cabin was about 100 yards distant). She had a husband named Tus-cah-ma-hah, who had a great number of wives; married her about two years before treaty, and took the "rounds like the high-blooded animals of the present day." He staid with her two nights at a time about once a month. He went west the second emigration; claimant refused to go with him and remained on her place, which was situated on Kenho-ga, three years, when she was "decoyed away" by O-na-ham-bee. She then, in company with

									her father and brother-in-law, settled near Little Leader; left that and settled about four miles from Little Leader. She never went west. Claimant did not attend the council at Turnbull's, but her father (Ah-to-bah) presented her request that the names of herself and children should be entered on the list to be sent to Col. Ward for registration, which was done. Resident section awarded to Jemmy.
32	333	To-kah ..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	.....	Pa-lah-ha-tubbe.....	....	36	11	11 E.	32 Claimant at date of treaty had a house and field under same fence with his father-in-law (Ah-to-bah) on east side of Ken-ho-ga, where he remained three years, when, in consequence of the representations of O-na-ham-bee that the names of those who had been registered could not be found, that the books containing them had been lost or destroyed, and that the lands in the neighborhood had been sold, and also that the lands about Little Leader had not been sold, he went to Suquahnatchah; staid three months and returned, and settled within 4 miles of his old place, where he still resides. A white man had taken possession of his old place, but is now vacant. He never went west. Claimant was at the council at Turnbull's, and there signified his intentionof remaining and take the benefit of the 14 article of the treaty. Resident section awarded to Jemmy.
	311	Cun-nuhl-la (dead), by his widow, Stem-a-le-yo. Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary; intention to register for the five years' stay not shown.	Cun-ne-o-tah (dead), Pa-sah to-nah.	Tish-ah-bunn-ubbe, Yem-ma-ho-nubbe (dead), Pah-shah-ho-te-mah.	....	36	11	11 E.	Deceased claimant had a separate field under same fence with his father-in-law, whose cabin was situated about one hundred yards from that of claimant. He was induced to leave his place three or four years after treaty under the same circumstances of Tokah (No. 333). Little Leader "wanted to get as many Choctaws as possible to settle in his neighborhood to make slaves of them." At the time of the council at Turnbull's, deceased was out hunting, when his father-in-law gave the names of claimant and his children to Turnbull, who wrote them down and read the names out. The list was handed to Ward, the agent at Ben. Leflore's, at the time of the annuity, by Pahlubbee. Land awarded to Jemmy.
33	313	Ah-to-bah (dead), by his widow, Chim-pe-yah. Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	.....	.....	....	36	11	11 E.	33 Deceased claimant at date of treaty had a house and field under same fence with Cun-nuhl-la; cabins about one hundred yards apart, and is the same place described in the case of Cun-nuhl-la (No. 311). He was by the same means induced to leave his place, and at the same time claimant was registered at Turnbull's, where he applied in person; his name was put on Cobb's list, which was disposed of as stated in the case above referred to. Land awarded to Jemmy.
	285	Betsey Beams, by her agent, Reuben H Grant. Allowed for land. For location see page 56.	Vicey.....	Amy, Kitty.....	....	19	24	2 W.	Claimant at date of treaty lived on a place embraced in sec. 19, T. 24, range 2 west, in Tuscaloosa District, Ala., and had a house and field to herself. She remained on same place till the summer of 1836, when she went west to Choctaw country. Signification of intention to remain

Office No.	Com'rs' No	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Decision, remarks, &c.
									in ceded country proved; it appearing from other testimony than that obtained from commissioners that claimant had the certificate of registration from Ward himself.
34	114	Ah-be-ti-yah ..... Disallowed; intention to register for the five years' stay not proved.	.....	I-a-nah	....	12	11	11 E.	34 Claimant, jointly with his father, O-glah-ka-o, at date of treaty had a house and field near Pearl River, where they lived about four years, when they were dispossessed by a white man (Morriss). Claimant then moved about two miles on west side of Pearl River, where he continued until two years ago. He never went West. He had a family of his own, consisting of a wife and one child. Claimant's father intended to have gone to Leflore's to get their names registered, but was too sick to go; but would go at another time. (This was at the annuity.) It was understood all were going. But it being reported shortly afterwards that Ward would register no more, they did not go. Claimant received no part of the annuity.
	256	Ash-wah-chubbee ..... Allowed by Commr's Claiborne & Graves as the adopted child of Ho-che-fo, and scrip issued therefor.	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	
35	230	Ab-be-took-chi-ah, or Ho-pi-ah, Ska-te-na. Disallowed; claimant voluntarily abandoned his place and went west of the Mississippi before the expiration of five years from the ratification of the treaty.	To-nah-tubbe (dead)	Ho-te-mah, O na	....	8	12	9 E.	Claimant at date of treaty had a separate improvement under the same common fence with another belonging to Immolubbee, &c., situated 8 miles from Ho-pah-ka, near Yellowbutcha. He lived on his place two or three years and then moved west of the Mississippi with another wife than the one he had before. Two or three years subsequently, he returned and took his children against their will and on their way west he died, but within the limits of the ceded country. The children then returned to Seneasha, where the eldest died. (This child is not named in the deposition; the name is taken from the statement.) The others then went back and lived with their grandmother, We-nah-ka. Signification of intention to remain and take the benefit of the 14 article of treaty proven.

	228	We-nah-ka ..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	Ah-fah-mah-ho-nah	.....	....	8	12	9 E.	Claimant lived in a house in same yard with Im me-lubbe, but separately from him and to herself. She continued there about three years, when she moved to her son-in-law (Ezra Ripley's). She never went west. Signification of intention to remain in ceded country under provisions of the 14 article of treaty proven.
36									**36**
	227	Im-ma-lubbe (dead) ..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	.....	.....	....	8	12	9 E.	Claimant (dec'd) at date of treaty resided on his improvement, which was under the same common fence with We-nah-ka, and situated 8 miles northeast from Ho-pah-ka, near Yellowbutcher. Deceased remained four years from treaty, when an Indian from the west persuaded him to remove. He started, but before he had got out of the ceded country, said Indian from the west died, when dec'd turned back with his family and settled on Seneasha; he remained about one year and then went to Yellowbutcher, where made an improvement & died there. Signification of intention to remain proved.
36	35	E-mah-lubbe, del'd Feb., 1850. Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	Ah-nah-ho-te-nah Sal-la, del'd Feb., 1850; E-ah-ho-nubee, del'd Feb., 1850.	....	22	11	6 E.	At treaty, claimant had a house and field near Yockenookany, and where he has continued to reside ever since. Signification of intention to remain proved.
37									**37**
	50	Im-mo-ho-to-nah ..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	.....	Ish-te-ah-ho-nubbee	....	21	11	8 E.	Claimant, at treaty, occupied a house to herself and son, in the same yard with her mother (Stemiah), but was a separate and distinct family; her husband (E-ah-ha-cubbee) had separated from her three years before the treaty. Her place was near Yallobutcher, where she resided about four years, when, being afraid of the white men, who were tracing sectional lines, she went to the neighborhood of Cobb for protection, where she continues to reside. Signification of intention proved.
37	76	Ho-pi-ah-ho-mah ..... Allowed; issue scrip.	Tah-li-ya, Cun-oon-ta-mah.	Im-mo-na-tubbe	....	27	11	6 E.	Deceased, at date of treaty, lived in one part of a double house with his family, & separate from the family, living in the other part of the house, and cultivated a separate field but under same fence. His place was situated near Yockanookana, where he lived until his death, two years afterwards. His family still remain there. Signification of intention to remain and take the benefit of the 14 article of the treaty proven. Resident section part sold 22 Sept., 1835.
38									**38**
53	91	Jim Tom ..... Allowed; scrip, to the two children over 10 years of age.	Ste-ah-ho-ka(dead), Ah-lah-ta-mah (dead).	Willee, We-nee	....	15 & 16	21	1 W.	Claimant, with his family, lived in one end of a double house and had a field under a common fence with that of Salle-ho-yo. They lived together as one family but claim separately. His place was situated on the bluff of Tombigby River, five miles north of the Old Factory; but six years before (after) treaty he moved on to his father's place, about 3 miles from that. This claim is for two children, over ten, only, as he had already received a patent for 1½ sections land. Signifi'n intention to remain proved; name registered by Ward.

108 SU-QUAH-NATCH-AH CASES—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Decision, remarks, &c.
56	93	Fut-cha (dead) del'd Dec., '49. Scrip issued.	Ish-stanth-ly, del'd Dec., '49, Mint-tubbe, del'd March, 1850.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deceased claimant, at date of treaty, had a house and field to himself on Suquahnatchah, and near Warketer. He resided on his place till his death, two years afterwards, and his family continued there till five years ago (evidence given 26 Jan'y, '43). They left on account of threats by a white man. They then moved about four miles, to Ockreloosa Creek. Signification of intention proved.
39	117	Tah-fah-mah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 Claimant, at date of treaty, had a house and field on Pearl River, & cultivated a field in common with his son (Pa-sah-tubbe). He continued to reside there until about four years afterwards, when a white man (Morriss) drove him off. He then moved on to Senyasha, where he continues. Claimant being sick at annuity, determined to visit Ward to get his name registered within a few days afterwards. But on the return of his neighbors from the annuity he was informed that the agent, Ward, refused to register any more names, so he made no further attempt for registration. He never went west.
	118	Pa-sah-tubbee ..... Disallowed; was a married member of his father's family; and in addition his in—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Claimant had a wife, as also had his father, in case above (No. 117), and all lived on the place designated in the case of Tah-fah-mah, and was dispossessed in the same way. Claimant designed to have his name registered, but waited for his father to be able to go (he then being sick), when a few days after the annuity he was informed that Ward would register no more. He never went west.
40	126	Tah-nam-pish-ti-ah ..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	.....	Tah-ho-nah, Lo-mah, or Lo-mah-tah, or Lo-mah-tah-cubbe.	....	12	10	11 E.	40 Claimant had a house and field near Ken-tan-ga, where he resided till about three years after treaty, when he moved to Yockanookany where he still resides. He never went west. Claim't was at council at Turnbull's and gave in his name for registration. No evidence is given of his having presented the names of his children.
	127	Hannah Wilson ..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	Im-mi-cha-ho-nah (dead), Un-noom-pi-ha-mah.	.....	....	35	13	8 E.	Claimant at date of treaty had a house and field west of Yellow Butcher Creek, where she remained 4 years, when she moved across the creek, where she now lives. Signification of intention proved.
41	135	Po-nah (dead) ..... Disallowed; had no	Fo-lo-tah	.....	....	23	12	11 E.	41 Claimant with her family lived to themselves, but occupied a place belonging to Bow-wa-tubbe at date of treaty,

		improvement of her own at date of treaty, and her removal from that occupied by her was voluntary.							where they remained about 4 years, when she moved two miles and made an improvement and continued there till her death. Bow-wa-tubbe's place was between Pearl River Pin-na-shook. Signification of intention to remain and take the benefit of the five years' stay under 14 article of Choctaw treaty, proved.
38	139	O-glock-ka-yo (dead) ..... Allowed; issue scrip.	Cun-oon-tah-bee	Hun-oon-pah, Took-lah-bee.	....	12	11	11 E.	Deceased at date of treaty lived in one of three houses on the same field cultivated in common by his own family and some married children. He remained there four years (one mile east of Pearl River), when he was driven off by a white man (Morriss). Dec'd then moved two miles across Pearl River, made an improvement and there remained until his death which was two years afterwards. He being sick at time of the annuity did not go to get his name registered for the five years' stay, but designed to do so soon after. On the return of Yock-hat-tah from annuity, dec'd was informed that Ward, the agent, would not register any more names, which information caused him to give up going to see Ward.
42	145	Ish-te-mi-ah (dead) ..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	Me-he-o-tubbe, Me-hane-lah-ho-nah, Tah-hah-to-co nah.	Al-ba-ho-nah, Mock-ko-nah.	....	21	11	8-E.	42 Deceased had a house of her own and a field enclosed by a common fence with that of her daughter (Im-mah-ho-to-nah) on Yallobutcher, four miles from Ho-pa-ka, where she remained four years, when, in consequence of fears entertained of her safety from the insults and encroachments of the white people who were running sectional lines, &c., she moved to Capt. Cobb's for protection, where she remained until her death. Intention to remain and intended signification of the fact proved.
	146	Nock-a-sha ..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	.....	One child under ten and not named (dead).	....	20	17	3 E.	Claimant at date of treaty had a house and field on Abbraka Creek, but after making one crop moved on to Pearl River where he still continues. Never went west. Signification of intention to remain and take advantage of the 14 article of treaty, proved.
43	147	I-haith-la ..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	Me-ah-ho-ka (granddaughter).	.....	....	5	15	2 E.	43 At date of treaty deceased had a house and field of her own but had some of her grandchildren living on it with herself and adopted child (granddaughter). Her place was situated on Fun-na-gus-la Creek, where she remained one year after treaty, when on account of the white people moving in and the Indians out of the country, she moved to Pearl River where she continued till her death, 6 years after treaty. Signification of intention to remain in ceded country, under the provisions of the 14 article of the treaty, proved. See deposition of Nock-a-sha.
	150	Bah-pa-sah (dead) ..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	Tal-lo-ho-wah	I-oh-lo-tubbe	....	20	17	3 E.	At date of treaty deceased had a house and field on Braca Creek where he remained about one year, when, "without any particular cause," he went and settled on Pearl River, and continued there four years when he died. Claimant claimed to have signified his intention to remain in accordance with the provisions of the 14 article of the treaty, but Ward would register no more.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Decision remarks, &c.
44									44
	156	Cha-cubbe ..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	.....	Im-mil-la-ho-yo, step-child adopted.	...	21	17	3 E.	At date of treaty claimant had a wife & one adopted child, the child of his wife. He had a house and field to himself situated near Beahka, where he remained three years, when, on account of his wife & child leaving him and going west, he settled near We-shock-she-ho-mah, on Pearl River, where, after a residence of three years he left and went to Be-ah-sha, and continues at the latter place. Claimant was in the crowd at Leflore's to get his name registered, and shared the same fate as the mass in attendance—not registered.
	161	Hox-a-gie ..... Disallowed; took a reservation under 19th article, which he has sold.	Lah-po-chubbee, Ish-tim-mah-o-ka (dead).	Oak-chah-tin-tubbe, O-guish-te-mah, Pi-yah.	....	32	13	5 E.	At date of treaty claimant had a house and field under same fence with his son, Yock-min-tubbe, near Seniasha Creek, 5 miles east of Big Black & 17 from Koskiusco, where he remained till 8 years after treaty, when, being hemmed in on a small piece of land, he sold out to a white man (Dodd) for two yokes of oxen and twenty doll's, giving Dodd no paper (receipt). He then moved 3 miles on a place he bought of Jim Shote, where he has remained since. Claimant went to the annuity to have his name registered but Ward refused to register his name. Two years after treaty Interpreter McKay, for Ward, told claimant he could not get land for the five years' stay, but could get a *small* piece if he would take it, which he did, and got a small piece of paper to show his claim. See deposition of O-nah-cha-tubbee.
45									45
	163	Tick-bam-bee ..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	.....	Se-lis, Rachel, Polly, Nicholas.	....	14	14	4 E.	Claimant at treaty had a house and field under a common fence with that of Bill Taylor, near Big Black, on Dry Creek. He lived on said place about two years when he went to take care of Sweeny Durant, who was stabbed; remained one year; then moved on to the place of Charles Durant; staid two years; moved a half mile and made a house & field; then left and went to Sugg's place; remained on it 3 years; then moved 7 miles to Long Creek. Signification of intention to remain, &c., proved.
	166	Ah-te-ubbee ..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	E-mah-la.....	Ath-le-chubbe, Ick-ki-o-nubbee.	....	28	10	12 E.	Claimant at treaty had a house and field near Ah-to-cha-ah-nochebee Creek, where he remained 4 years, when he settled in the neighborhood of Ste-mi-la-ha-chi, where he remained since. Claimant designed to get his name reg-

									istered for the five years' stay, but on his way to annuity was informed that Ward had refused to register any more names, upon which he turned back again.
46	167	Te-ho-ya ..... Disallowed; improvement not her own, and further, the abandonment within the five years was voluntary.	Im-mah-no-wah-ho-nah....	Ah-to-sho-wah-ho-nah-Mahn-to-nah, Ah-pa-sam-bee (dead).	....	19	14	5 E.	46 At date of treaty claimant lived on her uncle's (Lewis Durant) place, nine miles from Rockport, near Big Black, and continued to live there three years, when she went to live with Charles Durant, where she remained three years; then married a Choctaw (Te-sho); they went to Big Black, where her husband died in one year; then after staying at Jim Shote's one month, she went to live with her daughter just married. It appears she left her first husband because he married another woman, which she deemed an innovation upon her vested rights; this was 2 or 3 years before the treaty. Claimant went to the annuity to get registered for the five years' stay, but in consequence of Ward's refusal to register any more, she failed to get the names of herself and children registered.
39	191	O-glah-mah-ka (dead)..... Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	.....	....	3	10	6 E.	At date of treaty claimant was a widow; had a house to herself, but lived in the same yard with Rasire Durant, her son-in-law. Her son, Mut-tubbe, lived with her. This place is two miles north of Ben Leflore's, where she died, and her family continue to reside there. Claimant's name was entered on the lists at Turnbull's, to be registered for the five years' stay.
47	173	Swaney Durant (dead).... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	.....	.....	....	34	14	5 E.	47 Deceased at date of treaty had a house and field on Seneasha, on which he lived; he then moved after two years to within 7 miles of Camden, where he died one year after, or 3 years after treaty. He went to annuity and attempted to have his name registered for the five years' stay, but on account of the agent's refusal to register any more it was not done.
40	182	Ta-hol-ba-tubbe..... Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	Smith.....	....	21	10	13 E.	At date of treaty claimant had a house and field on Cushlusha, where he remained till 3 years after treaty, when he was dispossessed by a white man (John Basin). Claimant then settled 2 miles east of Pearl River. He remained 3 years when he was again dispossessed by a man named Chambler, when he moved on to a place called Longfield, 2 miles from Ho-pah-ka. Signification of intention to remain and take the benefit of the 14 article of the Choctaw treaty proved.
48	183	Mi-ya..... Disallowed; not the head of a family at date of treaty; and, if she had been, the abandonment within the five years was voluntary.	.....	Pah-shish-tam-bee, Cun-oon-te-mah.	....	....	....	.....	48 At date of treaty was the wife of Im-mah-la-hubbe who had also another wife and moved with her west the next fall after treaty. He, however, lived with each in turn up to the time he left. Claimant and husband had, at treaty, a house and field near Standing Pine Creek, and about 16 miles from the improvement of the other wife. Claimant remained there till the husband went west; she then moved to Bolooktah Creek; staid two

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.		Sec.	Town.	Range.	
									years; then moved 3 miles on Tuscalameter; remained two years, and then went east of Pearl River, 3 miles from Carthage, settled and still remains. She nor her children never went west. Claimant designed to see Ward to be registered for the five years' stay, but before seeing, was informed he would register no more; after which she made no effort to see him.
	185	Illa-ho-chubbe (dead) ..... Disallowed; had no improvement of his own, nor was he the head of a family at the date of the treaty.	.....	Oak-ish-tah-la.....	....	28	10	12 E.	At date of treaty claimant (now dec'd) lived with Me-ah-shane-tubbe (his father). His wife lived with her mother but were considered at home in either place. Claimant remained on said place with his father where the father still is, until his death. He went to Leflore's with his father & others at the annuity, but did not intend to be registered as the head of a family although he had a wife. The old man intended to have claimant's name registered as one of his family, but could not get to see Ward till it was reported that he would register no more.
49 41	203	No-wah-ho-nah ..... Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	Ah-min-tubbe (dead).....	....	34	11	9 E.	49 At date of treaty claimant had a house and field near Ah-buck-sha-nockeby, 8 miles east of Ho-pah-ka, and still resides there. Her name was entered on Cobb's list by Turnbull, as also her child's name, to be presented to Ward for registration.
	205	Robinson Carnes..... Disallowed; abandonment within the five years voluntary.	.....	Willis	....	8	13	7 E.	Claimant had a house and field at date of treaty to himself but in the same yard with several other families, situated east of Yockenookany, four miles from Koskiusco. He continued his residence till 2 years afterwards, when it was said he loaned it out to a white man one year for the repairing the fence, but this appears to be very uncertain according to the evidence, yet he appears to have left the place, nor is there any proof of his whereabouts subsequent to that time. Claimant was at the annuity for the purpose of having his name registered for the five years' stay, but Ward determined to register no more, so his purpose was defeated.
50	207	Peggy Carnes (dead)..... Disallowed; was not the head of a family at date of treaty.	.....	.....	....	8	13	7 E.	50 At date of treaty deceased lived on place described in the case of Robinson Carnes (last one), being enclosed by a common fence with others. She had a house and field to herself, where she remained till four or five years after treaty, when she left and settled on Jim Shote's land; she died at her grandson's, R. Carnes. She had requested

									Andrew Carnes to have her name registered, who had her name (as he Carnes said) registered some days before the annuity at Leflore's. It is indicated in subsequent evidence that deceased was dispossessed about 3 years after treaty by a white man while she was picking cotton, but the proof is not positive.
	216	E-co-no ..... Disallowed; had no improvement of her own at date of treaty.	Sopha	Dennis (grandson)	....	5	13	5 E.	Claimant at date of treaty had a house and cultivated a field enclosed under a common fence with that of her son, Eaton Ward, and situated on Bogue Phil-le-tah, 17 miles west of Koskiusco. She continued on said place until her said son, who owned the land, sold it and moved west 2 or 3 years after treaty, when she settled east of Pearl River with her son, Tobias Ward; remained one year, when her daughter married Wm. Cobb, since which she has lived with him. She went to Ward to get her name and those of her children registered for the five years' stay, but Ward refused to register them.
51	218	Francis ..... Disallowed; claimant had no improvement of her own, nor was she the head of a family at date of treaty.	.....	Elcey Fry	....	14	14	4 E.	51 At date of treaty claimant lived on same place with Wm. Taylor, the husband of her aunt, and remained with said Taylor until five years after treaty, when she went to live with Louis Durant; staid one year, then went to Chas. Durant's; remained two years and then settled in a house of her own near by, but again moved about 2 years after to another place in same neighborhood; Taylor lived 8 miles east of Georgeville. Claimant went to Leflore's at annuity to get the names of herself and daughter registered for the five years' stay, but did not see Ward till it was announced that he refused to register any more names. Ward stated he would not register any more, & that if they (the Indians) wanted land they must go west.
	222	Pis-sah-la-ho-ka.....	Ah-chah-kan-tubbe	Lah-la	...	...	...	.....	At date of treaty claimant had a house and field on west side of Yellowbutcher, 5 miles east of Ho-pah-ka; lived there till 3 years after treaty, when the reservation (on which her place was situated) of Tah-po-shah was sold to Charles Wilson. She then moved about 40 miles near Pierre Durant, where she resided 4 or 5 years; then moved 14 miles on Seneasha; remained a short time, then went 3 miles, and with others purchased land of Jim Shote, where she remains. Claimant designed to have her name registered for the five years' stay, but in consequence of the report that Ward would register no more names she did not see him. She made an attempt to be at Leflore's, but failed on account of swollen streams, &c.
52 42	240	Po-shah-hoke-ta or Po-shock-ta (dead). Allowed; issue scrip.	Rayburn.....	Liza Ann	....	33	11	9 E.	52 At date of treaty deceased claimant was one of the wives Louis Durant, and lived forty miles from him, where she had a house and improvement of her own under the same common fence with that of Asholeta, her stepfather. This was 8 miles east of Ho-pah-ka on Ah-buck-sha-nockebee,

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Decision, remarks, &c.
									and one mile from Pearl River. She continued to reside there till her death, and her children are still there. Signification of intention to remain in ceded country and take the benefit of the 14 article of the treaty proved.
43	249	Oak-is-ta-cha (dead)..... Allowed; issue scrip.	.....	Lo-ma-ka (dead)	....	32	16	2 E.	At date of treaty Oak-is-ta-cha was living with her cousin, Lo-mah-tubbe, or in a house within the same fence and cultivated a field separately from any other person, situated on Sock-te-no Creek, 8 miles east of Cha-la. She remained on said place till the last emigration when she moved and settled near Pickens and within a mile of Ho-pah-ka. She died five years ago. Deceased claimant appears to have been present at Leflore's at the annuity with the intention of signifying her purpose to remain in the ceded country, but in consequence of the report that Ward, the agent, had refused to register any more names did not get her name registered. At the date of her death she left a child (Hick-a-tubbe) some 6 or 8 years of age. See evidence in case (as recorded), 249 (Lo-mah-tubbee's) by E-a-chubbee.
53 44	245	O-nook-cha, or O-nook-chubbe (dead), del'd Dec'r, 1849. Allowed; issue scrip.	Ah-cha-can-tubbe (dead), del'd Dec'r, 1849; Tith-le-tam-be, del'd Dec'r, 1849.	.....	....	11	11	9 E.	53 At date of treaty claimant had a house and field in the same yard with Ta-hom-bee, on Show-a-noom-ba Creek, 12 miles east of Ho-pah-ka. He continued his residence there until his death, and his family still stay there. Deceased attended the annuity at Leflore's for the purpose of having the names of himself and family registered for the five years' stay, but in consequence of the refusal of Ward to register any more he failed to do so and was disappointed.
	246	Lo-mah..... Disallowed. Not the head of a family at date of treaty; no improvement of his own at that time, nor intention to register not proven; nor is the testimony sufficient to secure him any rights as a member of Gowin's family.	.....	.....	....	36	14	5 E.	Claimant at treaty was the adopted child of Jim Gowin (who lived south of Long Creek, 8 miles west of Koskiusco), lived with him, and was over 10 years old. Gowin had gone West, but claimant remained in the ceded country. The evidence is conflicting after the above is stated. Claimant is stated to have been married two years before the treaty, and at the time Gowin went West was living 6 miles from him, near the mouth of the creek above named. Claimant was to have been registered as the adopted child of Gowin and wife (G. himself was a mixed blood of white & black, & his wife full-blood Choctaw), and they proceeded in company to Leflore's to

									have their names registered by Ward, the agent, for the five years' stay. They entered Ward's room, but Ward stated he would register no more names, when they left without accomplishing their purpose.
54	250	Molly Durant. Disallowed. Not the head of a family, nor the owner of an improvement at date of treaty. No intention to register proven.				14	15	5 E.	Claimant was the daughter of Pierre Durant, was married to a white man (Leroy P. Griggs) just before the treaty, and lived in one end of a double cabin built for her 2 years before the treaty. She had no separate field at treaty, but Griggs built a house, &c., 2 miles away the next season after treaty. They lived on Oak-ke-te-bogue Creek, 3 miles from Rockport. A short time after moving to the new place Griggs left claimant and married another wife. As soon as claimant learned he had married another woman she went back to her father's house, where she has remained ever since. It appears that Griggs was registered as the head of the family, having no other wife at that time. See deposition of Pierre Durant in this case, together with his general deposition.
	255	Tim-am-bee. Disallowed. Abandonment within the five years voluntary.	E-mah-ho-bah (adopted child).			14	10	11 E.	At date of treaty claimant had a house and field on Kintauga Creek, 8 miles west of Philadelphia, where he lived, and continued one year afterward, when he married another wife and went to Ah-buck-sha-nockee, about ten miles off, and settled, and where he still lives. Neither he or adopted daughter ever went West. Claimant went to Leflore's at the annuity to get Ward, the agent, to register his name, but had not done it until it was announced that he would register no more. So having failed to accomplish his purpose, left before the annuity was paid.

55

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
28 *September*, 1846.

SIR: The foregoing abstract of the claims of 108 Su-quah-natch-ah, and other clans of Choctaw Indians, has been prepared under a joint resolution of Congress, approved 3d August, 1846, which authorizes you to decide on said claims and award scrip or land as the testimony already taken may justify.

The basis of the action of this office has been the treaty of 1830 and the law of 23d August, 1842. In such of the claims as the testimony has shown a compliance on the part of the claimants with the requisitions of the treaty and the law, they have been marked for allowance; in others, where the reverse is shown, they are designated for rejection. In a few cases in which the general requisites pertaining to them have been proven I have marked them for suspension, until the attorney for the claimants shall adduce additional proof in relation to the place of their residence at the date of the treaty. The action of this office respecting the claims of Choctaws living single and alone at date of treaty, and of claims for children who had been married before the treaty and then living with their parents, is in accordance with your decision on those points, adverse.

For the claims allowed where land cannot be allotted scrip has been prepared, which is herewith submitted for your signature. The cases for land will be designated on the annexed page.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MEDILL.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Approved Oct. 1, 1846.
W. L. MARCY,
Sec. of War.

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DEPARTMENT OF WAR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
2nd October, 1846.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In the examination under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 3d August, 1846, of certain Choctaw claims, under 14 article of the treaty of 1830, it is found that two cases can be confirmed for land, the government not having disposed of the sections on which the Indians resided at the date of the treaty, and there being a sufficient quantity adjoining to give to the children of the two respective claimants, viz:

Nos. 284 & 285—Betsey Beems, for herself,			section 19,	township 24,	range 2 west,	Tuscaloosa district.			
Vicey, a child over 10 years,			W. ½ 18,	" 24,	" 2	"	"	"	
Amy, " " under 10	"		NE. ¼ 18,	" 24,	" 2	"	"	"	
Kitty, " " " 10	"		SE. ¼ 18,	" 24,	" 2	"	"	"	
No. 92—Tah-pa-nis-sto-nah-ho-nah, for himself,			sec. 5,	" 10,	" 18	east,	Columbus	"	
Cun-nah-ho-yo,	over	10,	S. ½ 6,	" 10,	" 18	"	"	"	
O-na-tubbee,	"	10,	N. ½ 6,	" 10,	" 18	"	"	"	
E-lah-no-la,	"	10,	N. ½ 4,	" 10,	" 18	"	"	"	
O-quah-ha-nah,	under	10,	SW. ¼ 4,	" 10,	" 18	"	"	"	
Cun-nah-la-tubbee,	"	10,	SE. ¼ 4,	" 10,	" 18	"	"	"	

I recommend therefore that the allotment above indicated be approved, and that patents therefor be issued and sent to Major Armstrong for delivery to the respective claimants.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

W. MEDILL.

I approve of the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
3d October, 1846.
(See pages 17 and 33 for above cases.)

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WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 19, 1848.

SIR: On the favorable adjudication, under the joint resolution of Congress of 3d August, 1846, of the claims of the Suquahnatchah clan of Choctaw Indians, the cases of "Im-me-sha," "Ish-tah-ho-we-cha," and "Fut-cha" were, among others, suspended, because there was not sufficient proof of the particular locality of their residences at the date of the treaty of 1830 then in the office. Evidence on that point having since been furnished as regards the above named Indians, and it appearing on examination that the tracts of land, or portions thereof, on which they resided at the date of the treaty have been sold or otherwise disposed of, thus preventing the satisfaction of their claims by giving land, scrip, in lieu thereof, has been prepared in accordance with the law of 23 August, 1842, and is herewith presented for your signature.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

W. MEDILL.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

RULE ISSUED JULY 19, 1881.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS, DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1881

THE CHOCTAW NATION OF INDIANS
v.
THE UNITED STATES.
} No. 12742.

The claimant, by John B. Luce, its attorney, comes and moves the court for a rule upon the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, requesting him to transmit to this court, to be used in evidence on the hearing of the above-entitled cause, certified copies of the following records or papers remaining on file in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, viz:

I. Copy of the letter of Charles E. Mix, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Hon. W. K. Sebastian, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the United States Senate, dated June 7, 1856, and relating to the rejected claims of certain Choctaw Indians for reservations claimed by said Indians under Article XIV of the treaty of September 27, 1830.

II. Copy of the abstract of said rejected claims transmitted with said letter.

III. Copy of the evidence in support of each of said rejected claims, upon which the decisions rejecting the said claims were based.

IV. A certified copy of the list of the names of those "heads of Choctaw families" to whom "scrip" was issued under the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 23, 1842, in lieu of the reservations to which such "heads of families" became entitled under Article XIV of the treaty of September 27, 1830, which statement shall show the number of acres covered by the scrip issued to said "Choctaw heads of families."

V. A list of the lands which were claimed by or allowed to the said "Choctaw heads of families," or their children, which list shall show where the said lands were situated, and any and all information which will show the quality or value of the lands claimed by or allowed to the said "Choctaw heads of families," to whom said scrip was delivered.

VI. Copy of the instructions issued to William Traherne, or any other agent of the United States, appointed to select for the Choctaw orphans the lands to which the said orphans became entitled under Article XIX of the treaty of September 27th, 1830.

VII. Copy of the list of said lands located by the said agents, showing where the same were situated, and the quality or value thereof, when the same were located, and any assessed valuation made thereof subsequent to the location or entry thereof.

VIII. An account of the sales of the said Choctaw orphan lands, showing when and for what price the same or any part thereof were sold, and what disposition was made by the United States of the money received from the sale of the said Choctaw orphan lands.

JOHN B. LUCE,
Attorney for Claimant.

By JOHN J. WEED,
Of Counsel.

Allowed.

W. A. R., *Judge, &c.*

JULY 19, 1881.

ANSWER TO RULE DATED JULY 19, 1881.

[Report Book No. 9, p. 329.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
June 7th, 1856.

SIR: In reply to the enquiries contained in your letter of the 5th instant, as to "whether any cases have occurred in which the claims of Choctaws for lands under the 14th article of the treaty of 1830 have been suspended or rejected, and, if so, the number and amount of such claims," I have the honor to state as follows:

Under the acts of the 30th of August, 1852, and of the 3d of March, 1853, making appropriations for Indian purposes, the Secretary of the Interior, on the 30th of September and the 12th of October, 1854, *rejected* the following claims to land (allowing scrip in only a single case), viz:

First. 95 heads of families, and 107 children over and 73 under 10 years of age, belonging to what is denominated the Bay Indians.

Second. 36 heads of families, and 39 children over and 37 under 10 years of age, whose claims had been allowed by the Choctaw commissioners but rejected by the Secretary of War.

Third. 26 heads of families, and 24 children over and 32 under 10 years of age, whose claims had been recommended to the favorable attention of Congress by commissioners Murray and Vroom; and,

Fourth. 43 heads of families, and 32 children over and 46 under 10 years of age, whose claims had been rejected by the Secretary of War, because the testimony did not show a compliance with the requirements of the treaty.

In addition to these two hundred cases of heads of families and their children, there were others which, not having been recommended by the boards of commissioners, were not considered as subject to the supervision of the Secretary under the provisions of the acts of 1852 and 1853, viz:

First. 54 heads of families, and 62 children over and 55 under 10 years of age, whose claims were examined and rejected by the boards of commissioners, and their rejection confirmed by the Secretary of War; and,

Second. 38 heads of families, and 26 children over and 34 under 10 years of age, whose cases were reported to the War Department by the boards of commissioners without the requisite examination and judgment.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES E. MIX.
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. WM. K. SEBASTIAN,
Chairman Com. Ind. Aff's, U. S. Senate.

ABSTRACTS C AND D.

List of all those Choctaws denominated Bay Indians who can be identified.

Office number.	Com'rs number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under years	Place of residence. What part of section.	Place of residence. Section.	Place of residence. Township.	Place of residence. Range.	Decision, remarks, &c.
		Ho-to-ney, alias Ho-tun-nee, by her son Year-by or Ye-ah-bee. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.	.....	.....	S. W. ¼	4	9	15 E.	By the deposition of Mul-ti-ah (general dep. No. 1) taken before Com'rs Gaines & Rush, 26 Sept., 1844, it is shown that claimant lived in a settlement on Yazoo Creek & was the head of a Choctaw family; that in the spring or summer after the treaty, deponent, in company with Ye-ah-bee and Me-ash-in-tubbee, at the special request of claimant and others, started for the agency of Col. Ward to get her name, and those of others who made similar requests, registered for the five years' stay under the provisions of the 14th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830; that on their way to said agency they met a party of their clan from Oakaloosey, by whom they were informed that, having been to the agency for the same purpose, Col. Ward refused to register their names, saying he would register no more applications; that upon receiving this information, deponent's party considered it useless to proceed to the agency and returned home without making further effort. That claimant, with others of said settlement, resided there about three years, when, on the whites settling among them, they became fearful of being driven off from their improvements or forced to remove west, & went to Hancock County, where they were in the habit of spending a part of their time; that in the following fall they sent Ye-ah-bee & Ha-cubbee to see after their places, who returned and informed them that the whites were in possession of them and advised them to remain where they then were, and where they have ever since continued to reside. That when they left their places they did not intend to abandon them, but to return to them, & would have done so but for the occupation named. In general terms it is shown they have received nothing from government as an equivalent for their places.

ABSTRACTS C AND D—Continued.

Office number.	Com'rs number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	What part of section.	Section.	Township.	Range.	
		Cham-ney (dead), by her grandson, Lixey Favre.	.....	.....	S. E. ¼	9	9	15 E.	Signification of intention to remain and become a citizen constructively proven. Remained on improvement about one year, when she died. Received no equivalent for land nor contracted for the sale thereof. Never removed west. See case of Ho-to-ney, above, for generalities and special depositions of said Mul-ti-ah and Lixey Favre for proof, the latter filed in the case. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
62	311	Lixey Favre, alias Alexes Farvour.	Isabella.....	Mary Ann	S. W. ¼	31	9	15 E.	62 Signification of intention to stay constructively proven. Remained on improvement about three years. Received no equivalsnt for his land. Never removed west. } Same as No. 304—Ho-to-nay.
	313	Year-by, alias Ye-ah-bee.	Tik-a-ler, or Tick-coller...	On-a-nah-he-mah, Hi-a-la-lah, Way-tubbee, Nan-che-mah.	S. W. ¼	4	9	15 E.	Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C. Same as No. 304—Ho-to-ney. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
63	314	Mul-ti-ah	Me-an-tubbee (dead), Pul-kin-tubbee, alias Pa-e-than-tubbee.	O-ho-nah, Pis-an-te-mah...	N. W. ¼	29	9	15 E.	63 The aff't of Ye-ah-by, taken before Com'rs Gaines & Rush on the 14 Sept., 1844, states Mul-ti-ah's family at the date of the treaty of 1830 to be as here represented; that he had a house & field on To-kah Creek in Ne-tuck-ka-chees district, which he left in from two to four years after the treaty (his testimony is conflicting on this point); that affiant and the claimant started for the agency in the spring after the treaty to get their names registered to remain for five years, but were met on their way by others who had been to the agency and informed that the agent, Col. Ward, refused to register any more names, whereupon they returned home, considering it useless to attempt to get their names registered. It is shown by the cross-examination that Mul-ti-ah went to Hancock County, Miss., about two years after the treaty "to hunt," and after hunting three years returned to his place, where he found a white man in possession. He then went back to Hancock Co., where has since resided. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.

		Nock-o-nah-hah-cho, alias An-ta-bee.	Tal-ah-po-nah (dead), Ste-nah-hoo-kah, Pan-es-tub-bee (dead), Chuf-fah.	Hah-ta-chubbee, Ah-han, Al-chee.	SW. ¼	24	3	10 E.	By general deposition (No. 2) of Nock-ish-ti-ah, before Gaines & Rush, 14 Sept., 1844, it appears that claimant was a member of Capt. Me-ashalta's company, to whom he and others of the same company gave their sticks as expressive of their intention to remain five years when their said capt. started to the agent to have their names registered; that when he returned he showed a paper and represented to them that it was a certificate from the agent that he, Capt. M. and those of his company were to have their lands where they then lived. They fully relied upon the representations of their said capt., who was a preacher, and deponent thinks that such paper was kept until his death, but it could not afterwards be found. He further states that each of the persons whose names are mentioned with claimant's had a house & field and were heads of families with families living with them at treaty as represented opposite each name, respectively; that 2 years after the treaty gov't agents drove their waggons into their neighborhood & threatened to take their women & children & remove them to the west of Miss., at which they were so much alarmed that they took their families & removed to Hancock Co. & have remained there ever since. The cross-examination shows that the alarm of wagons being in the neighborhood & threats of agents were rumors or reports, &c. And it does not appear that affiant knew of his own knowledge that there was danger, but his leader, Capt. M., went away, he thought it better to go too. Rejected Sept. 30, '54—R. M. C.
64									64
	320	Cus-to-nah-chee (dead), by his wife, U-nah-ta-kah.	.....	Nah-nis-te-ah, E-mul-te-bah.	SE. ¼	22	4	11 E.	Same as (No. —) Wal-kah-ti-mah, page 32. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	321	Na-ho-nah, alias Hon-nah (dead).	.....	.....	NW. ¼	25	2	10 E.	Same as (No. —) Wal-kah-ti-mah, page Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
65									65
	325	O-nah-tubbee (dead), by his brother, Nock-o-nah-hah-cho.	Ma-ha-o-tubbee (dead)	.....	SE. ¼	32	2	10 E.	Same as No. 318—Nock-o-nah-hah-cho, alias An-ta-bee, page 3. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	326	Hock-a-loo-tubbee (dead), by daughter, Yock-a-te-mah.	Yock-a-te-mah	No-wah-tubbee	NW. ¼	15	3	10 East.	Same as No. 351—At-cle-wah, page 14. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
66									66
	327	Nigh-o	Nock-a-stu-tah (dead)	.....	NW. ¼	1	2	10 E.	Same as (No. —) Wal-kah-ti-mah, page 32. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	328	We-hat-te-o (dead), by son-in-law, Bun-an-tub-bee.	To-nah-te-mah	.....	NE. ¼	21	2	9 E.	Same as No. 318—Nock-o-nah-hah-cho, alias An-ta-bee, page 3. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
67									67
	329	E-ah-pah-tubbee (dead)	.....	.....	NW. ¼	24	2	9 E.	Same as (363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.

ABSTRACTS C AND D—Continued.

Office number.	Com'rs' number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence. What part of section.	Section.	Towns hip.	Range.	Decision, remarks, &c.
	330	E-lah-to-nah (dead), by her son, Cush-oon-lubbee.	.....	Con-che-ho-nah	SW. ¼	32	4	12 E.	Same as (No. —) Ma-tubbee, page 27. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
68	331	Ma-ha-le.....	O-mo-nubbee, Low-ah-tub-bee (dead).	Non-ish-ma-ho-yo (dead) ..	SE. ¼	17	2	10 E.	68 Same as (No. 363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	332	Nah-ho-yo (dead), by her nearest kin, Took-al-loon-tubbee.	.....	.....	NW. ¼	25	2	10 E.	Same as (No. —) Wal-kah-ti-mah, page 32. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
69	333	Tik-a-bah (dead).....	Mal-la-ho-nah, Pish-ah-hen-lubbee (dead), Hah-lin-cha (dead).	.....	NW. ¼	25	2	10 E.	69 Same as (No. —) Wal-kah-ti-mah, page 32. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	340	Cush-ah-nan-che-hubbee ..	Mah-sho-la-kah, Pis-ah-la-ho-kah, Hah-nubbee.	E-mo-na-ho-kah	SE. ¼	33	2	10 E.	Same as (No. 363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
70	342	Stut-ah	Oo-nubbee	.....	NW. ¼	24	2	9 E.	70 Same as (No. —) Billy Mackey, alias Ah-sti-lubbee, page 30. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	343	Te-ock-ho-mah (dead).....	Ma-la-ho-nah	I-nock-che-to, Ye-ah-min-tah, Ha-la-be-ho-nah (dead).	SE. ¼	21	2	9 E.	Same as (No. 363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
71	344	Ma-la-le-chubbee (dead), by his son, Spi-sah-tub-bee.	Spi-sah-tubbee, Chak-lan-tubbee (dead), Ah-i-ko-te-mah (dead).	.....	NE. ¼	21	2	9 E.	71 Same as No. 318—Nock-o-nah-hah-cho, alias An-ta-bee, page 3. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	345	Tus-ki-a-kah.....	Bun-nah-te-mah, Nan-che-ho-ka (dead), Cam-pel-la-ho-ka (dead), Chah-pah-ho-nah.	Al-la-hoo-nah	NW. ¼	25	2	10 E.	Same as (No. —) Ma-tubbee, page 27. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
72	346	Jimey	.....	Es-te-ah-ho-ka alias Ah-pat-tah.	SW. ¼	34	2	10 E.	72 Same as (No. 363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	348	Tus-kah-no-ah (dead)	O-kah-hook-tah	.....	SE. ¼	3	2	10 E.	Same as (No. 363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
73	349	Ye-a-cutch-ah (dead), by brother-in-law, Nock-ish-ti-ah.	.....	.....	SW. ¼	17	2	10 E.	73 Same as (No. —) Ma-tubbee, page 27. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	350	Tus-con-chubbee alias Tus-che-ah-chubbee.	Tick-ah-boon-tubbee, Ek-le-po-tubbee.	Mock-kah-la-tubbee, Bet-sey.	NW. ¼	25	2	10 E.	Same as (No. 363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.

74									74
	351	At-cle-war	E-la-tubbee (dead), Ho-nah-te-mah.	Tambee, Ah-is-tubbee	NE. ¼	19	2	10 E.	The aff't of Te-i-tubbee (general No. 2) taken before Gaines & Rush, 26 Sept., 1844, shows that claimant and others were members of Capt. Me-a-shat-tas' company, at treaty, to whom they gave their sticks as expressing their intention to remain in the ceded country; that in the following spring Capt. M. started to the agency to get their names registered as indicated by the sticks given him for themselves & families; that when he returned he brought a paper which he stated to be a certificate from the agent, Ward, for him, Capt. M. & his company to remain on their respective places, & remain in the ceded country. This paper was believed to have been kept by Capt. M. till his death, but could never be found. Capt. M. was their preacher and they implicitly relied on his statements. Affiant further states that each of those claimants named had a house and field at treaty, & families living with them as indicated in each case (herein stated by references); that about two years after treaty the emigrating agents of govt. drove their wagons among them, & threatened to take their women & children, & forcibly remove them west of the Miss. They then hastened to escape to the white settlement, in Hancock Co., for protection, in hopes of being restored by the gov't when informed of the conduct of the ag'ts. This evidence is the same as that on p. 3, No. 318, as far as it goes, but no cross-examination was had. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	352	Ah-fah-mo-yah	E-lah-ho-chee (dead)		SW. ¼	16	2	10 E.	Same as (No. 363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
75									75
	353	Mi-yah (dead) by her daughter O-nah-he-mah.			SE. ¼	17	2	10 E.	Same as No. 318 Nock-o-nah-hah-cho alias An-ta-bee, page 3. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	355	Nock-ish-ti-ah (dead)			NW. ¼	24	2	10 E.	Same as (No. —) Wal-kah-ti-mah, page 32. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
76									76
	356	Mah-ho-nah (dead) by her daughter Po-tah.	Po-tah		NW. ¼	15	3	11 E.	Same as (No. 363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	358	Josa Christa	Jackson, Sally, Amy alias Ah-be-too-nah.	Ah-te-mas, Louisa, Joze	NW. ¼	15	3	11 E.	Same as (No. —) Billy Mackey alias Ah-sti-lubbee, page 30. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
77									77
	360	Nock-ish-ti-a	Mock-ah-to-nah, Mol-la-hoo-nah alias E-mock-ah-ho-nah.	Pul-ka-tubbee	SE. ¼	24	2	10 E.	Same as (No. —) Ma-tubbee, page 27. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	361	Co-pah-sha alias Pa-sham-ba.	Tuck-ah-loon-tubbee, E-loo-nah, Ah-le-lah, Es-ti-ah.		NE. ¼	15	3	11 E.	Same as No. 318 Nock-o-nah-hah-cho alias An-ta-bee, page 3. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
78									78
	362	Capt. Me-ah-shah-tah (dead), by his widow O-nah-he-ma.	Pis-sah-hoo-nah, Pa-ha-la-tubbee, Ah-nah-tubbee (dead).	Eh-lah-cha-te-mah	SE. ¼	17	2	10 E.	Same as No. 318, Nock-o-nah-hah-cho, alias An-ta-bee, page 3. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.

ABSTRACTS C AND D—Continued.

Office number.	Comr's' number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence. What part of section.	Place of residence. Section.	Place of residence. Township.	Place of residence. Range.	Decision, remarks, &c.
	363	Te-ah-tubbee		Ah-ham-ba, Pis-sah-ham-ba.	NW. ¼	34	2	10 E.	By the general deposition (No. 6) of At-cle-wah, taken before Com'rs Gaines & Rush, 13th Sept., 1844, it is shown that claimant & others, members of Capt. Me-ah-shat-tas' company, gave to their said capt. sticks representing their respective families, who in the spring after the treaty started to the agent's (Ward) to have their names registered to remain for five years; that when he returned he brought with him a paper which he stated was a certificate from Ward that said capt., and those for whom he carried sticks, were to have the lands on which they lived. Paper kept by Capt. M., but not found after his death. The company had implicit confidence in the statements of their said capt., who was their preacher, &c. Affiant further stated, that claimant, and each of those herein referred to this case, had a house, field, and family, and that about two years after treaty, by reason of the entrance among them of gov't emigrating agents, who threatened to take their women & children to the West by force, they were so alarmed as to induce them to escape with their families to the white settlements in Hancock Co. for protection, hoping to be restored to their homes when gov't learned of the conduct of its agents. The cross-examination shows that affiant did not know of the threats &c., of which he made mention of hisown knowledge, but derived his information from said Capt. M., and upon which he acted. Rejected Sept. 30, '59,—R. M. C.
79									79
	368	Shah-co-po (dead), by his son Mon-tubbee.	Mon-tubbee, No-chubbee (dead), Co-non-te-mah, Hi-o-tubbee.	Ta-kah	SW. ¼	24	2	10 E.	Same as (No. —) Ma-tubbee, page 27. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	370	Ho-ta-nah			NW. ¼	24	2	10 E.	Same as (No. 363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
80									80
	371	We-shoc-cha-ho-mah (dead), by his nephew Oak-lah-hubbee.			SE. ¼	24	2	10 E.	Same as (No. —) Ma-tubbee, page 27. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	372	Oak-lah-hubbee		Ye-ah-ho-tubbee, Yah-hah-lubbee.	SE. ¼	24	2	10 E.	Same as (No. —) Ma-tubbee, page 27. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.

81									81
	374	Sho-pon-sha-hah	Hick-a-tubbee		SW. ¼	24	2	10 E.	Same as (363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	377	Oak-le-ah (dead), by Co-pah-sha, for widow O-nah-ho-ca.			SE. ¼	32	4	12 E.	Same as (No. —) Wal-kah-ti-mah, page 32. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
82									82
	380	Me-ah-ho-nah (dead), by son-in-law Sho-pon-sha-hah.			SE. ¼	15	3	11 E.	Same as (No. 363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	335	Chuf-fah-ho-mah (dead), by widow How-a-to-nah, alias Te-ah-hoo-kah.	Tuck-co-ni-ah	Tah-pa-nan-nubbee, Ah-ha-chi-o-man, alias Ah-chick-a-ma-ho-nah.	SW. ¼	22	2	9 E.	Same as (No. 363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
83									83
	338	O-nah-ho yo (dead), by her grandson Pa-la-ha-tub-bee.			SE. ¼	17	2	10 E.	Same as No 318, Nock-o-nah-hah-cho, alias An-ta-bee, page 3. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	364	Tick-ah-bot-ah (dead), by Stut-tah.		Ah-ba-ho ca, Toush-pah-ho-ca, Hi-ah-too-nah.	SE. ¼	24	2	9 E.	Same as (No. —) Billy Mackey, alias Ah-sti-lubbee, page 30. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
84									84
	367	Yock-hah-tah (dead)	Ho-bah-chee (dead), Kah-chee.		SE. ¼	33	2	10 E.	Same as (No. 363), Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
		No-wah, by her son Me-ash-in-tubbee.	Ha-cubbee (dead), Me-ash-in-tubbee.		SW.	34	12	13 E.	Signification of intention to remain constructively proven. Remained on her improvement three years (no proof of death). Received no equivalent for her land. Never removed west. See case No. 304, Ho-to-nay. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
85									85
	2	Es-co-la-cha (dead)		Ah-lubbee		15	3	10 E.	Same as No. 351, At-cle-wah, page 14, Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	2	Es-tah-ho-bah-che (dead)							Same as No. 351, At-cle-wah, page 14. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
86									86
	2	To-we-cha (dead)							Same as No. 351, At-cle-wah, page 14. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	2	Oak-lah-ho-kah (dead)							Same as No. 351, At-cle-wah, page 14. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
87									87
	3	Be-nah-tubbee	To-ne-te-mi-ah, Ho-te-nah-tubbee.		NW. ¼	22	2	10 E.	Same as No. 318, Nock-o-nah-hah-cho alias An-ta-bee, page 3. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	4	Ma-tubbee (dead), by his son Mock-a-li-ah.	Hi-ah ca-tubbee, Mock-a-li ah.						The general deposition, No. 4, of Pa-sham-ba alias Co-pa-sha, taken by Gaines & Rush on the 7th Sept., 1844, shows that claimant with others, next spring after treaty, gave sticks to Capt. Meashatta, representing their respective families, to have their names registered to remain in the ceded country; that he went to Col. Ward. the agent, for the purpose, and when he returned brought a paper which he represented to be the certificate of the agent allowing them to remain on their lands. This paper was believed to have been kept by Capt. M. till his death, but it could not afterwards be found. He

ABSTRACTS C AND D—Continued.

Office number.	Com'rs' number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence. What part of section.	Place of residence. Section.	Place of residence. Township.	Place of residence. Range.	Decision, remarks, &c.
									also says that such was the confidence placed in Capt. M., represented as "a sober, religious man," that they acted upon his representation the same as if they knew of their own knowledge. That each of those (in whose cases reference is made to this herein) with claimant, had a house & field at treaty, and that about two years after the govt. agents drove into the country and threatened to take their women & children & forcibly remove them west of the Miss., which so much alarmed them that they escaped to Hancock Co. where they have since resided, hoping the govt. would correct the acts of its agents. No cross-examination was had in this case, & as far as it goes the evidence is similar to that in cases of Nock-o-nah-hah-cho (page 3), & At-cle-wah (page 14). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
88	4	Cush-o-ne-lubbee		Mil-a-tam-bee, Tuck-a-loon-te-mah, Mul-e-ti-ah.	32	4	12	E.	88 Same as (No. —) Ma-tubbe, page 27. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	4	Pish-ah-han-lah (dead)							Same as (No. —) Ma-tubbee, page 27. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
89	4	Ah-me-ah-tubbee (dead), by his widow, Me-ah-sho-nah.							89 Same as (No. —) Ma-tubbe, page 27. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	4	Ho-ke-tah, alias He ke-ah			SW. ¼	24	3	11 E.	Same as (No. —) Ma-tubbe, page 27. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
90	724	Billy Mackey (alias). Ah-sti-lubbee (dead), by his widow, Min-te-ho-yo.	Ah-no-la-ho-nah, Pis-ah-chee-ho-yo, Ah-to-bah.	Ellis, Nah-cee	SW. ¼	11	1	9 E.	90 The general deposition (No. 5) of Sho-pon-sha, on 13 Sept., 1844, before Gaines & Rush, shows that claimant with others gave sticks to their capt., Me-ah-shat-ta, representing their respective families, which he took at their request next spring after the treaty to Col. Ward, in order to have their names registered to remain in the ceded country; that on his return he brought a paper which he stated was a certificate from Agent Ward, securing to him, Capt. M. and his company, the lands on which they then lived. Paper lost. Capt. M. was a sober man & a preacher and had the confidence of his company. Affiant further states that claimant and each

									of those herein referred to this case, had a family, house & field at treaty, and that about two years after, by reason of the threats of Govt. agents to remove by force their women & children west of Miss. they took the latter and escaped to Hancock Co. for protection, hoping that Govt. would restore them to their homes when it learned of the acts of its agents. Cross-examination shows that affiant *heard* that the agents would take them off, did not hear it himself but his Capt. (Meashatta) did. They took none but were willing to go west. But for fear they would be taken others went away as above. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	5	Bou-chah (dead) by her daughter, E-mi-ah.	.....	.....	SE. ¼	7	3	11 E.	Same as (No. —) Billy Mackey, alias Ah-sti-lubbee, *above.* Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
91									91
	5	Me-shah-tah, alias Mah-thah-tah (dead), widow, Lah-ho-te-a.	It-a-thle-ah (dead)	.....	SE. ¼	17	2	10 E.	Same as (No. —)Billy Mackey, alias Ah-sti-lubbee, page 30. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	6	Hi-a-to-nah	Tus-ki-ah, Ah-chick-e-mah-ho-na.	Ta-pa-ni-ah (dead)	NW. ¼	34	2	10 E.	Same as (No. 363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
92									92
	6	Show-nah.....	Nan-e-mah, E-lah-ho-nah..	.....	NE. ¼	24	2	9 E.	Same as (No. 363) Te-ah-tubbee, page 18. Rejected Sept, 30, '54.—R. McC.
	7	Wal-kah-ti-mah (dead), by his sister, Min-ta-ho-yo.	.....	.....	NW. ¼	19	2	10 E.	By the general deposition (No. 7) of Be-nah-tubbee, taken before Gaines & Rush on the 14th of Sept. 1844, it appears that claimant & others therein named, placed sticks signifying their respective families in the hands of their Capt. (Me-ah-shat-ta) who, next spring after the treaty, started to go to the agent of the U. S. (Ward) to get their names registered for the five years' stay; that when he returned he brought with him a paper which he stated to be the agent's certificate for him and those he represented to remain upon their lands in the ceded country. This paper was believed to have been kept by Capt. M. till his death but it could not afterwards be found. The followers of Capt. M., who was their preacher and was never known to deceive them, placed entire confidence in his statements. Affiant further states that claimant and each of those herein referred to this case had a family, field & house, and that about two years after treaty, on account of the threats of Govt. ag'ts forcibly to remove their women & children to the west, they escaped with their families to Hancock Co. for protection, where they have since remained. By cross-examination affiant appears to know little of the threats alleged to have been made, of his own personal knowledge, but acted upon common report coming through his Capt. on whose report he relied. Knew of no persons being taken by the Gov't agents who was not willing to emigrate. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.

Office number.	Com'rs' number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence. What part of section.	Place of residence. Section.	Place of residence. Township.	Place of residence. Range.	Decisions, remarks, &c.
	312	Im-ag-hah, alias Im-mah-o-glah (dead), by his aunt Min-to-ho-yo.	.....	.....	NW.	19	2	10 E.	Same as (No. —) Wal-kah-ti-mah, page 32. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
		An-o-ti-yah (dead)	.....	Sho-nah, Ho-kah	SW. ¼	4	9	15 E.	Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
94		Is-ti-hoke-ta	.....	.....	NW. ¼	29	9	15 E.	Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
		Pah-lubbee	Cash-ah	Me-ah-ho-nah, Te-nam-pa-shubbee.	NE. ¼	9	7	17 E.	Affidavit of Colbert, before Gaines & Rush, 26 Sept. 1844, shows that at date of the treaty claimant had a family, and a house and improvements where he lived; that he gave his capt., Ah-ce-tah-ho-ma, a stick expressive of his intention to remain in the ceded country and retain his place; that when his capt. returned from the agent, Ward, he said Ward had registered the names of his family, &c. Also, that about 2 years after the treaty, in consequence of the alarm by reason of threats of govt. agents to forcibly remove the Choctaws west, he escaped with his family to Hancock Co., where he has since remained. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
95	375	Pah-shish-wah-ki-ah (dead), by his sister Min-ta-ho-yo.	.....	.....	NE. ¼	11	2	10 E.	The affidavit of Pa-sham-ba, taken by Herbert & Kilpatrick 17 Oct., 1845, shows claimant to have been a Choctaw head of a family, having a house and field on Tallahoma Creek, in Nit-ti-ca-chees district, at the date of the treaty; that claimant authorized Capt. Me-ah-shat-ta to notify Agent Ward of his intention to remain in the ceded country, who next spring after the treaty did so, and returned from the agent with a paper, stating it to be a certificate from the agent showing that he and others who had likewise authorized said Capt. M. to signify their intention to remain, could do so, on the places where they then resided. Claimant never removed west of the Miss. nor recd. any land under any other article than the 14th of the treaty, nor of the annuities, nor sold his land. But that about two years after the treaty, in consequence of being alarmed by the threats reported to be made by govt. agts. to forcibly remove their families, they escaped with their said families to Hancock

									Co., where they have since remained. The cross-examination elicited nothing materially at variance with this statement. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	2 322	Hock-lan-tubbee alias Tuck-ah-lan-tubbee (dead).	At-chi-o-tubbee alias Ah-no-wah-tubbee.	Mock-in tubbee, Con-ah-man-tah alias Yock-o-te-mah.	SW. ¼	23	3	11 E.	By the affidavits of B-na-tubbee and Tus-ki-a-kah, taken by Herbert & Kilpatrick on the 16th Oct., 1845, it is shown that claimant lived on Hatch-o-chee Creek & had a family, house, and field on which he lived until his death about 1841, when his family went to Hancock Co. Claimant authorized his Capt. Me-ah-shat-ta, to have his name registered, who reported that it was done in the same manner as is indicated by the proof above, in the case of Pah-shish-wah-ki-ah. And further, that he never sold his land or claim, or received land under any other article of the treaty, nor received the annuity, &c. (Continued residence and land sold.) Rejected Sept. 30, '54,—R. McC.
96	3 347	He-i-on-to-nah, alias Ah-ha-to-nah, represented by Sha-pon-sha-ha.	Ah-no-le-ho-nah, Nubbee		SW. ¼	11	1	9 E.	96 By the testimony of Be-na-tubbee & Sha-pon-sha-ha, taken before Herbert & Kilpatrick Oct. 16, 1845, the same facts are established as are contained in the case of Pah-shish-wah-ki-ah (page 35), registry alleged, left in about 2 years for Hancock Co., by reason of threats, &c., &c. Before removal from the ceded country claimant lived on Tark-hoo-la Creek. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	4 366	Is-ti-ho-bah-ka (dead)	Ah-to-hon-ah-chubbe						Testimony of Mon-tubbee and Pa-shamba alias Co-pa-sa before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 16 Oct., 1845, shows the same particular facts as to registry and removal in 2 years, &c., &c., as stated in the case of Pah-shish-wah-ki-ah (page 35). Residence on Tallahomer Creek. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
97	5 324	Mol-la-ta-ha-ka (dead)			NE. ¼	13	4	11 E.	97 Testimony of B-nan tubbee and Pa-sham-ba alias Co-pa-sa, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 16 Oct., 1845, shows same facts stated in the case of Pah-shish-wah-ki-ah (page 35). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	7 323	Me-ah-tubbee (dead)			NW. ¼	23	2	9 E.	Testimony of Nock-is-ti-a and Nock-o-ma-ha-go-, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 17th Oct., 1845, shows same facts as are stated in the case of Pah-shish-wah-ki-ah (page 35). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
98	6 336	Tus-ka-how-che-marsh-tubbee, alias Tus-ka-mah-stubbee (dead), by his son Mock-a-hah-wah.	Ah-ha-ka-tubbee (dead), Mock-a-hah-wah.		SW. ¼	1	2	10 E.	98 The testimony of Nock-o-ma-ho-ga, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 17 Oct., 1845, shows the same facts related in the case of Pah-shish-wah-ki-ah (page 35). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McClellan.
	12	Tus-ka-hon-che-mah-tub-bee.	Tik-e-bon-tubbee, Eth-la-po-ah-mah, Mock-ah-la-mah.	Betsey					The testimony of Ah-pa-lah, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 14 Oct., 1845, shows that claimant was head of a family & had a house and field at date of treaty on Talahoma Creek, from which he was scared off about two years after by the emigrating agents, when they left in company and have since resided in Hancock Co. Claimant

ABSTRACTS C AND D—Continued.

Office number.	Com'rs number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence. What part of section.	Place of residence. Section.	Place of residence. Township.	Place of residence. Range.	Decision, remarks, &c.
									engaged his capt., Me-ah-sha-tah, to register his name for the "five years' stay," who, on his return from Agent Ward, reported him drunk, and to have refused to register his name. Affiant further states that he never knew of claimant's receiving any part of the annuity, nor to have sold his land or received other lands, &c. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
99	8 357	Ho-pah-ken-tubbee (dead).	.....	E-le-a-te-ha-te-mah, alias E-lah-te-che-mah, Ho-tam-bee.	SE. ¼	24	2	10 E.	99 The testimony of Nock-is-ti-a & Nock-a-ma-ho-go, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, Oct. 17, 1845, shows the same facts related in the case of Pah-shish-wah-ki-ah on page 35. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	9 306	High-ah-gah-sto-nah	.....	.....	SE. ¼	22	7	17 E.	The testimony of Par-lubbee, taken before Herbert & Kilpatrick, Oct. 16, 1845, states that claimant was a widowed daughter of affiant and lived in his yard at the date of the treaty, & had no children, but had a house and field, remaining there about two years, when, fearing being forced to remove west, she ran off to Hancock Co., & still remains there. That her Capt., Ah-sit-a-ho-mah, next spring after the treaty took her stick & went to get Agent Ward to register her name to remain in the ceded country, but that Ward refused to register it. That she never sold her land nor received other land under the treaty, nor annuity, so far as affiant has known. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
100	10 354	Pah-sho-nubbee, alias Pah-shan-nubbee.	Ha-kan-lin-tubbee, Pah-shan-nubbee (dead.)	Oak-chubbee, alias Oak-cha-tubbee.	NE. ¼	9	3	11 E.	100 The testimony of Nock-o-ma-ho-go and Pa-sham-ba, alias Co-pa-sa, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 17 Oct. 1845, shows the same facts as those related in the case of Pah-shish-wah-ki-ah (page 35). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	11 308	Con-chah-tah, alias Con-che-ti-ah (dead). Scrip issued in the above case on the 25th of July, 1857, for 320 acres. Scrip delivered to Agent Cooper. See letter of instructions of July 25th, 1857.	.....	.....	NW. ¼	6	8	15 E.	The testimony of Lixey Farver & Ye-ah-by before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 14 Oct., 1845, shows that at the date of treaty claimant had a wife (O-ke-hok-hok-ta), no children, a house and field on Ok-chow-wa-hah Creek, where he continued to live seven years, when he went to Hancock Co. to hunt & died there. That within six months after the treaty he authorized Ye-ah-by & Mul-ti-ah to have his name registered to remain, who started to Agent Ward for the purpose, but on meeting others on the

									way who told them it was useless to go as the said agent refused to register any more names, they returned home without doing so. Affiants further state that to their knowledge they are not aware of claimants having sold his land or received other land under the treaty or received any annuity, &c. (Continued residence & signification of intention to remain shown.) Scrip allowed Oct. 12, 1854, to be sent to Agent Cooper.—R. McC.
101									101
	13	Tick-a-bo-nah, alias Tick-a-bat-tah (dead), by Ap-pa-lah as representative.	Hah-te-mah, Tush-pah-ho-kah, Hi-a-te-mah.	Betsey	NW. ¼	2	2	10 E.	The testimony of Tus-co-hou-che-mah-tubbee before Herbert & Kilpatrick on 16 Oct., 1845, states that at the treaty claimant had a house, field, and family on Mi-an-tock-chah Creek, where they resided about two years, when through fear of being forced to emigrate to the west of the Mississippi by the threats of gov't emigrating agents, he left with others and settled in Hancock Co. Also, that through his captain, Me-ah-shat-ah, he signified his intention to remain; that when Capt. M. returned from the Agents Ward, he reported that he found Ward drunk, and that he refused to register the names he presented. Affiant never knew of claimant's receiving other land under the treaty, nor any portion of the annuity, or to have sold his land within five years. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	14 309	Pis-ti-ok-o-na (dead), by her son Lixcy Farver.	Louis (dead), Katharine (dead), Charles.	Batteese	SE. ¼	9	9	15 E.	The testimony of Ye-ah-by before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 14 Oct., 1845, states that at treaty claimant had a family and house and field on Bogue Foo-kah Creek, where she remained "three or four years," when she went on a visit to Hancock Co. and died. That affiant and Mul-ti-ah were employed by claimant to have the names of her family registered to remain in the ceded country; that they started for the agency for the purpose, but meeting those who had been there, and being told by them that Ward refused to register any more names, and it was useless to go any further. He knew of no sale of the land having been made by claimant, nor of having received other lands under the treaty or annuity, &c. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.
102									102
	15 365	Carsh on-tubbee		Mul-la-ti-ah, Tick-a-bo-na-te-mah.	NW. ¼	15	3	11 E.	The testimony of She-nau-tah before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 17 Oct., 1845, shows the same facts stated in the case of Tick-a-bo-nah (page 41). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	16 337	Ho-ki-a		Tam-bee	NE. ¼	19	2	10 E.	The testimony of She-nau-tah before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 16 Oct., 1845, shows the same facts stated in the case of Tick-a-bo-nah (page 41). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.

ABSTRACTS C AND D—Continued.

Office number.	Com'rs' number.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence. What part of section.	Place of residence. Section.	Place of residence. Township.	Place of residence. Range.	Decision, remarks, &c.
103									**103**
	17 341	Yo-wah (dead), by her son E-mah-spa-subbee.	Is-to-pan-ah, E-mah-spa-subbee.	.....	NW. ¼	24	2	9 E.	The testimony of Tus-co-han-che-mah-tubbe before Herbert & Kilpatrick, shows the same material facts stated in the case of Tick-a-bo-nah (page 41). Evidence taken Oct. 16, 1845. Rejected.
	18	Hi-e-an-to-nah, represented by Beteas Farver.	John, Clarissa, Mary (dead), Ellen.	Louiza Finn	.....	2	2	10 E.	The testimony of Ye-ah-by, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, shows a similar state of material facts to those stated in the case of Tick-a-bo-nah (page 41). Evidence taken 16 Oct., 1845. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
104									**104**
	19 378	Ah-lo-mut-che (dead)	Tok-o-lubbee, To-shoo-nah, Mosh-o-la-kah (dead)-	Ah-to-bah-he-mah (dead)..	SW. ¼	32	4	12 E.	The testimony of Tusk-ca-han-che-mah-tubbee, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 16 Oct., 1845, shows a similar state of facts as those given in the case of Tick-a-bo-nah (page 41). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	20 379	Ah-to-ne-chubbee	E-a-ho-che-mah (dead)	Con-che (dead).....	SW. ¼	24	2	10 E.	The affidavit of Lixey Farver, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 16th Oct., 1845, shows a similar state of facts in this case as are related in that of Tick-a-bo-nah (page 41). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
105									**105**
	21 317	Batteas Farver	Shoemaker.....	Katharine	NW. ¼	22	7	17 E.	The testimony of Ye-ah-by, before Herbert & Kirkpatrick, on 16th Oct., 1845, shows that claimant had a family & house and field at the treaty, and left his place about two years after for fear of being compelled to remove west, threats being made; and that affiant and Mul-ti-ah were employed by claimant to have his name registered to remain in the ceded country; that they started in due time towards the agency for the purpose, when they met those who had been there who reported that Ward was drunk and refused to register any more names, when they returned home. Clamant after the two years' residence stated removed to Hancock Co. Don't know of his selling his land within five years, of receiving any other land, or of annuity, &c. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.

	22	Tus-co-nah-mah-tubbee	Ho-pah-ken-tubbee (dead), Me-sho-la-kah, Hah-nub-bee, Pis-ah-la-ho-kah, Im-mo-nah-ho-kah.		NE. ¼	15	3	11 E.	The testimony of Tusk-ca-hou-che-mah-tubbee, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 15 Oct., 1845, shows mainly the same general facts stated in the case of Tick-a-bo-nah (page 41). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
106	23	To-nah, alias To-nee (dead)	Shah-tubbee	Is-ti-ho-kah (dead), Ah-to-bah.					106 The testimony of Tus-co-han-che-mah-tubbee, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 16 Oct., 1845, shows the same material facts stated in the case of Tick-a-bo-nah (page 41). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	24 303	Ha-cubbee (dead)		Con-che-to-nah	NW. ¼	32	10	15 E.	The testimony of Ye-ah-by, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 15 Oct., 1845, shows the same material facts relating to claimant as are stated in the case of Batteas Farver (page 45). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
107	25	Yok-hah-tah, alias Nock-hah-tah (dead).							107 The testimony of Tus-ca-hau-che-mah-tubbee, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 16 Oct., 1845, shows the same facts as applicable to this claimant as are stated in the case of Tick-a-bo-nah (page 41). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	26 316	Me-ash-in-tubbee			NW. ¼	32	10	15 E.	The testimony of Ye-ah-by, before Herbert & Kirkpatrick, 15 Oct., 1845, shows the same material facts as applicable to claimant as are stated in the case of Batteas Farver (page 45). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
108	27 359	To-mah-tubbee		E-lo-mah-to-nah	NW. ¼	24	2	10 E.	108 The testimony of Tus-ca-hau-che-mah-tubbee, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 16 Oct., 1845, shows the same material facts in this case as are related in that of Tick-a-bo-nah (page 41). Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	307	Bush-pah-ho-mah (dead)	Wa-tubbee (dead)	Chubbee (dead)	SW. ¼	14	9	15 E.	The testimony of Ye-ah-by, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 14 Oct., 1845, shows the same general facts in this case as are stated in that of Batteas Farver (page 45) except as to leaving the ceded country. Affiant states that claimant remained in the ceded country on his place for five years after the treaty; also, that he went to Hancock Co. on a visit "about ten years ago," which would be in 1835, where he died. It is not clear that he remained five years, or was forced to leave his place. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.

Cases allowed by the Choctaw commissioners but rejected by the Secretary of War.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.					
	4	Sock-e-tubbee	A-to-na	Mintubbee, Thomas	NW. ¼	5	10	8 E.	The testimony of John and James Pickens and John Ellis before Murray & Vroom, 4 Jan'y, 1838, shows that claimant had a family and a house and field at the date of the treaty, & continued his residence thereon about 3 years, when he removed about six miles to get work, leaving an old woman in possession to keep the place for him; that in less than one year afterwards a white man named Harris told this tenant that he had purchased the place, and she left. One reason of claimant's removing was to be near his capt.—said James Pickens—as he belonged to his company of light horsemen; but Ellis believes the office of light horseman was abolished in 1831. Capt. Chish-a-ho-ma, alias Red Post Oak, in aff't of June, 1844, before Gaines & Rush, states that he made an effort to register the name of Suk-a-tubbee, but Ward, the agent, refused to make the entry. Ta-bo-ka is stated to have assisted deponent in the effort to have the names of his people registered. There is no evidence that claimant ever sold his claim. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	51	Fal-a-min-che (dead)							The aff't of Tish-a-ho-nubbee, before Murray & Vroom (Jan'y, 1838), shows that claimant was a brother of and lived with A-chi-a, his sister, at the date of the treaty, and had a house and field in common. A-chi-a had a family, and received scrip. Claimant's wife died, and his only child, a grown son, had gone west before the treaty, and claimant died in the winter of 1834–'5. Aff't of Pah-lubbee, at same time (No. 9, copy), shows that claimant's name was given in to Ward for registry. No proof of the sale of his claim is given. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
112	59	She-ma-ya			SE. ¼	31	11	8 E.	112 Evidence of Soc-a-tubbee, before Murray & Vroom, in Jan'y, 1838, shows this claimant to have been an old woman living alone in her house, and had a patch of ground to herself. Her husband died long

									before the treaty. She was at Turnbull's, where she had her name entered to be registered for the stay of five years, and remained on the place five years after treaty. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	86	Charles Frazier	Jane, Andrew, Mary	Maxwell, Emily	SE. ¼	16	24	*7 E.	Depositions of Joseph and Stephen Perry & J. T. Brown, before Murray & Vroom, Feb'y, 1838, show that claimant had a family and a house and field where he continued to live more than five years after treaty. His children, being motherless, lived with their grandmother—all in the Chickasaw Nation. No evidence of the sale of claim is made. Aff't of Rob't Cole, before same, Jan'y, 1838, shows that claimant's name was entered on Garrett E. Nelson's list to be registered by Ag't Ward. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
113									**113**
	94	E-la-ho-la (dead)			NW. ¼	14	10	NE.	Aff't of Sock-a-tubbee, before Murray & Vroom, in Feb'y, 1838, shows that claimant lived by himself; had no family; had a house & field, where he remained until about 1835 or 1836, when he died. His name was put on Turnbull's list to be registered. Place unoccupied after his death. No evidence of sale. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. McC.
	148	Shu-na-ka		House in Field "	Sec. NE. ¼	22 27	21 21	7 E. 7 E.	Deposition of Coleman Cole, before Murray & Vroom, Feb'y, 1838, states claimant to be his grandmother; that at the treaty she lived on a place by herself, and remained there till the place was sold by gov't. Her name was put on Nelson's list to be registered. No sale of land noticed in the evidence. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
114									**114**
	171	Stim-a-li-ha-jah	Cun-na-ma-ho-na	A-yo-wa, Bob		22	21	7 E.	The testimony of Il-li-hi-a, John Ellis, and Jesse Shoat, in Feb'y, 1838, before Murray, Barton, & Vroom, shows that claimant had a family and a house and field at the date of the treaty, and resided thereon about two years after, when he moved about three miles, where he still resides. A man named Green is stated to have got possession of his place by fraud. His name was registered by Ward. The proof of dispossession by Green is not clear. No evidence of a sale of the claim by claimant is given. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	197	E-mo-glush-a-ho-ma	Mal-e-te-ma, E-muth-ta-ha, Wak-i-o-nubbee.	Nock-a-nee-on-ti-a, Chuf-fa-am-bee.	S. ½	29	5	12 E.	The depositions of Chis-a-ho-ma & Ichabod Kelley before Murray, Vroom, & Barton, April, 1838, show that claimant had a wife and a house and field at date of treaty. He left the place about one year after the treaty and removed about 3 miles. Kelley states that he purchased the place in Sept., 1832, of Tom Gibson, as the property of G's sister, who was going west; that claim-

*Chickasaw country.

Cases allowed by the Choctaw commissioners but rejected by the Secretary of War—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.					
									ant had a house in the same yard, & went away without any disturbance of his. (Aff't of Col-la-shubbee, or Colbert, before Gaines & Rush, 2 Oct., 1844, states that the name of "O-mog-o-lush-ah-ho-mah" was on Pierre Juran's list for registry, and that said list was presented to Ward in his presence. But by an entry on the dep'n of Oak-lah-ho-mah he appears to have gone west.) No proof of the purchase from claimant. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. McC.
115	199	Ok-show-e-nah							115 The aff't of Moon-tubbee, before Vroom & Barton, April, 1838, shows that claimant had a house near her son; she had no field of her own. They remained there about two years, when a white man made a field "right up to the house, and they were obliged to leave." Claimant went with her son who had a family. Her name was given in for registry in his presence. No proof of purchase from claimant by any one. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	205	Sho-ka-i-o			NE. ¼	12	3	11 E.	Aff't of Il-la-no-wa, before Vroom & Barton, in April, 1838, states that claimant had a house and field, which were made for her by her son close to his own, in which she lived by herself. About 1832, claimant left with her son, in the fall or winter, to go hunting, and returning in the spring found the house pulled down by a white man, McCarty, who planted the field himself and still lives there. Claimant went to another place and continued near her son, who had a family. She broke a stick and gave to Spau-a-mingo to have her name registered. There is no proof of sale by claimant. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
116	244	O-na-ha-jah (dead)	Ho-ke-ta (dead), Lap-a-te-ubbee, To-ma-ha-een-lub-bee, La-am-bee, E-la-ha-ka-tubbee, Ko-a-ne-wa, No-la.	La-she-ma, La-pou-e-te-ma.	Sec	21	5	11 E.	116 Aff'ts of Tok-a-ha-jo & Wm. Bryant, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, April, 1838, show that claimant had a house & field at treaty, where he resided, with his family, until his death, and about 4 years after treaty his family moved about two miles off. A report was circulated that a John Walker had purchased all the land about there, but it was not credited, but denied by other white men. The place never was used by Walker nor occupied by any one after. Claimant s

									son, Lapateubbee, gave a stick, signifying the intention of his father's family to remain. No proof of sale by claimant. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	7	Tah-fah-mah	Ba-nubbee (dead), An-i-a.	In-tim-i-ah-ho-nah, Ho-ka, Bi-a-la-tubbee.	N E. ¼	3	10	11 E.	Aff'ts of Me-ma-tubbee, Sock-a-tubbee, & Lo-mah-ka, before Claiborne & Graves, in 1842–'3, show that claimant had a family and a house and improvements, where they lived at the treaty, & that his name was given to Turnbull for registry by Agent Ward. A white man, Billy Young, occupied claimant's place, as stated by Lo-mah-ka. She saw the white man at claimant's house before he moved. She was not present when claimant left the house, and is unable to say that he was distressed at leaving it. It was the opinion of witness, also that of the neighbors, "that claimant intended to remain on his place, and was induced to leave his place only because Young, who had a family, had moved into the house." Claimant states that he removed after 4 years' residence. Witness does not know precisely how long he remained on his place, but thinks it was *two* years. No sale by claimant shown. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
117									117
	157	Pa-sa-tubbee	I-o-nubbee (dead), Ah-che-ah-ho-nah.	Amos	S E. ¼	27	10	7 E.	The affidavit of claimant's widow, Im-mith-to-nah, before Claiborne & Graves, 9 Feb'y, 1843, shows that he had a house and field at the date of the treaty, where he lived, with his family, until about 3 years after, when he died, and that his family remained about one year longer, when they were driven off by a white man, named Jim Lewis. Also, that claimant sent his name by his brother to Turnbull's, to have the names of his family registered by Ward, the agent. Never sold his land or received other land to her knowledge. The aff't of Ah-bah-na-tubbee, before Graves, 9 Feb'y, 1843, shows the facts above stated, and that after claimant's family's removal, about 5 miles, they continued to remain in the ceded country. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	188	Hock-lah-to-nah	Jesse		N E. ¼	21	10	13 E.	The aff't of Tah-hol-ba-tubbee, before R. Graves, com'r, 18 Feb'y, 1843, shows claimant to be his mother, who was, at treaty, the head of a family, and owned a house & field, where she remained about two years, when she went to Madison Co. to pick cotton, intending to return, and while there she was informed that a white man (John Basin) had taken possession of the place. This man is stated to have killed O-ka-ne-ubbee, whom he also dispossessed, for resistance, which so alarmed claimant and others affected that they dared not return. She then settled on Pearl River, 26 miles from the old one, & after about 3 years longer was again dispossessed by a white man (Chambler). She then went to live with her nephew, Ta-hom-ba, where she still

Cases allowed by the Choctaw commissioners but rejected by the Secretary of War—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.					
									resides. She went with affiant to Leflore's to get their names registered by Ward, but he refused to register any more names. She took no annuity money nor other land, nor has she sold her claim to his knowledge. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. McC.
118									118
	193	Noch-e-na-chubbee, or Nock-e-nau-che.	Ah-lo-ma-tubbee	Ho-nah-hah-tubbee, Ish-tah-nubbee, Tick-bau-tubbee.	NW. ¼	16	12	7 E.	The aff't of O-nah-cha-tubbee, or Ik-so-nam-pulla, before Claiborne & Graves, 20 Feb., 1843, shows that at treaty claimant was head of a family, had a house & field where he lived four years, when he was dispossessed by a white man (Powell) who claimed to have purchased from govt. He then moved about nine miles, where he remained about 3 years, when with others they purchased a place from Jim Shote, where he still resides; went to Ward to have his name registered. Never rec'd other land by the treaty, nor annuity, nor did he ever sell his claim. As to dispossession, affiant knows only what claimant told him. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. McC.
	206	Ah-noon-cha (dead)			NE. ¼	8	13	7 E.	The aff't of E-ah-chubbee, before Claiborne & Graves, 24 Feb'y, 1843, shows that claimant was a "grass widow" at treaty, having parted from her husband and lived in a house by herself, & had a field of her own, and continued till her death, about six years after the treaty. She sent her name to Ward for registry to remain by her son, Robinson Carnes. Took no annuity, nor rec'd land under any other article of the treaty, nor sold her claim to knowledge of affiant. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
119									119
	239	Ahu-to-nah		Tubbee	SW. ¼	32	14	7 E.	The aff't of O-nah-cha-tubbee or Ik-sa-num-pulla, before Claiborne & Graves, 7 March, 1843, shows that claimant was the wife of a white man named Jones at date of treaty, who lived with her until his death about a year after. Jones was the head of the family, having adopted her child, Tubbee, the son of Fah-lah-a-nubbee, a Choctaw. At treaty Jones & wife had a house & field. His family remained on the place about two years after his death, when a white man (Cooper), having an Indian wife, sold his reserve under the 19th article of the treaty to another, which tract covered

									that which claimant owned, & she then moved about twelve miles, and after "a while" married another man. She went to Ward to have her name registered. Took no annuity, nor other land, nor sold her claim. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	189	E-ah-sha-tubbee (for children.)	Ma-ha-cha, Yok-a-to-nah		SW. ¼	10	9	13 E.	The aff't of Ta-ham-bee, before Graves, 18 Feb'y, 1843, shows that E-ah-sha-tubbee was entitled to the benefits provided by the 14th article of the treaty of 1830 (and the claim was allowed and scrip issued to all the family except the two children here named). Affiant remarks that both of these children had been married prior to the treaty; "Ma-ha-cha, to several husbands, but none ever lived with her," and "Yock-a-to-nah followed pretty much in her footsteps." "The Choctaws consider every man who has had connexion with a woman, altho' but once, & never may see her again, as her husband for the time; this the Choctaws call marrying, & this was the way this woman got so many husbands." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
120	319	Ok.e-mi-yah			SW. ¼	6	11	14 E.	120 The aff't of Moon-tubbee, before R. Graves, comr., 17 July, 1843, shows that claimant was the wife of Ah-to-nam-be, who went west soon after the treaty; that she lived with her father, I-ath-le-pah, & was a member of his family, but had a separate house built for her by her father. She eat at her father's the same after as before her marriage, and had the same corn-field. She still remains on the same place & has never left it since the treaty. She authorised her father to have her name registered for the five years' stay. She got no part of the annuity, nor rec'd other land, or sold her claim. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	560	Kush-oon.a-mus-tubbee 2d		Pis-a-tom-bee		16	4	12	The aff't of E-li-tubbee, alias Tom Gibson, before Gaines & Rush, 5 Aug., 1844, states that the claimant, Kush-oon-a-mus-tubbee 2d, was the head of a family, and had a house & field at the date of the treaty; that Chishahoma took his stick to Ward to have his name registered, &c. That he resided on his place about three years, when a white man, McCormick, claimed the land. He then moved to English Town, about where he remained 8 years. He never rec'd other land or annuity, nor sold his land, but in his own statement claimant acknowledges that he made some sort of contract with Col. Johnston. And the board rendered its judgment for one-half to the head of the family, he having forfeited the other under the 9th section of the act of 1842. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.

Cases allowed by the Choctaw commissioners but rejected by the Secretary of War—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.					
121									121
	563	Tah-pa-nau-che-hubbee	Chuk-mah, No-mok-ka, (dead), Cha-ho-ka.	Pis-ti-ke-ah (dead), Im-o-nubbee, O-mah-ho-ka.	.....	16	4	12 E.	The aff't of E-li-tubbee, or Tom Gibson, before Gaines & Rush, 24 June, 1844, shows that at the date of the treaty, claimant had a family and a house and field which he occupied until about 4 years after, when on returning from a hunting expedition he found a white man in possession of his place, and he then removed to English Town where he has since resided. At Spa-na-mingo, claimant gave his stick to affiant to be given to Chis-a-ho-ma, to have the names of his family registered to remain in the ceded country. Rec'd no annuity or other land, nor has he sold his land. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.
	661	Chuf-fa-tubbee, 2d.	Tik-e-bah-he-mah	Ah-pe-hat-ti-yubbee, Tah-ya or Tam-bee, E-lah-pe-mah, Yeu-me-ho-mah.	.....	16	3	10 E.	The aff't of Chau-a-ha-jo, before Gaines & Rush, 14 June, 1844, shows that claimant had at the date of the treaty a family, and owned a house & field where he thinks he lived about five years, when he was dispossessed by a white man while absent hunting, that he then moved a short distance where he has since remained. His name was given to Capt. Chis-a-ho-ma to be registered, &c. Never rec'd other land or annuity, nor has he sold his land. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
122									122
	775	Phil-e-moon-tubbee (dead) by widow I-o-ga-be.	.....	E-li-pis-ubbee, Kun-ne-ma.	.....	16	3	12 E.	The aff't of Im-mo-nubbee, before Gaines & Rush, 29 July, 1844, shows that claimant had a family at the date of the treaty, also a house and field where he lived until about three years after treaty when he removed to another place where his family still reside; he removed because white man informed him that they had bought his improvement. Claimant was at the council at Spau-e-mingos and gave his stick for Chis-e-ho-ma to have his name registered by Ward, &c. It appears that claimant made some contract with Col. J. Johnston relating to his land, and the board allowed him but one-half of his claim, the other being forfeited under the 9th section of the act of 1842. Took no annuity nor other land. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.

	777	E-man-che-hubbee	Yok-o-tubbee	Nok-o-wa-la (dead)		27	3	12 E.	The aff't of Im-mo-nubbee, before Gaines & Rush, 8 Oct., 1844, shows that claimant was the head of a family at the date of the treaty, had a house & field which he occupied until about three years after, when he was dispossessed thereof by a man named Robt. James. Claimant sent his name to Ward for registry by Chis-a-ho-ma. Took no annuity or other land, nor sold his place. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
12									123
	785	An-na-bo-la (dead)	Pis-ah-chik-e-mah, I-o-mah-te-kah.			26	3	11 E.	The testimony of Im-mo-nubbee, before Gaines & Rush, 8 Oct., 1844, shows that claimant was the head of a family, & at treaty had a house & field where he resided about three years, when the government agents being about he was afraid of being removed west and fled with his family to the woods and remained "some time" when he returned and settled on another place where his family still reside. Claimant was at the council at Spau a mingos & sent his name to Ward by Chis-a-ho-ma for registry. No annuity rec'd nor other land, nor did claimant sell his land to knowledge of witness. Mr. Tyler dissented from the other com'rs in this award. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	798	Hol-lis.subbee (dead)	Mish-e-mi-yah, Chef-fa-too-nubbee.	I-heeth-la-too-nah		27	3	12 E.	The aff't of Im-mo-nubbee, before Gaines & Rush, 9 Oct., 1844, shows that claimant was, at the date of the treaty, the head of a family, having a house and field where he remained about four years when his place was taken by a man named Lightsey. He then moved to Okah-checkemah where he stayed two years and then returned to a place near his former one where his family still resides. He sent the names of his family to Agt. Ward by Chis-a-ho-ma. He took no annuity nor rec'd any other land, nor sold his place as stated by witness, but the board adjudged that he "forfeited one-half his quantity under the 9th sec., act of 1842." There was probably other evidence before the board on this point not now found. Rejected Sept. 30., '54.—R. McC.
124									124
	801	Kush-oon-ok-chi-ah (dead)		Boh-la-hoo-nah, Pol-lum-e-kubbee.		35	2	13 E.	The aff't of Im-mo-lubbee, before Gaines & Rush, 9 Oct., 1844, shows that claimant was the head of a family at treaty, and had a house and field, where he remained about three years, when he was dispossessed by a man named Williams. He then removed about 3 miles, where he afterwards resided till his death, and his family still reside. He sent the names of his family to Ward by Chis-a-ho-ma. Took no annuity or other land nor sold his place. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.

Cases allowed by the Choctaw commissioners, but rejected by the Secretary of War—Continued.

Office No.	Com'r's' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decisions, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.					
	802	Nok-e-hat-tah (dead)	Kau-ne-ah-too-nah, E-li-ish-shubbee, Ho-yubbee.	Tom-ah-heen-lah		27	3	11 E.	The testimony of Nok-wah-tubbee & Nan-a-yubbee, before Subcom'rs Herbert & Kilpatrick, 29 April, 1845, shows that claimant was the head of a family at the date of the treaty, and owned a house and farm on which he continued to reside about four or five years, when a man named Lightsey took them from him, & he removed about ten miles, where he since died. Claimant appointed Chis-a-homa to register his name for the five years' stay, who waited on Ward for the purpose. Never rec'd other land or annuity, nor sold his land, or made a contract therefor, except to give a power of att'y to Col. Johnston. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
125	819	Ma-hubbee		Low-wa-tubbee		2	4	11 E.	125 The aff't of Ah-koo-chun-tubbee, before Gaines & Rush, 28 June, 1844, shows that claimant was the head of a family at treaty, and owned a house & field where he remained till about 3½ years, when he moved about three miles, where he could find timber, it being rumored that the whites had bought all the land & the people were compelled to remove. The names of his family were given to Chis-a-ho-ma to be registered by Ward. Has rec'd no annuity or other land, nor sold his place, &c. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	939	To-nah-tim-ah (dead), by her son Chuf-fa-to-nub-bee.	E-ok-i-tubbee (dead), E-mah-la-tubbee (dead), Chuffa-to-nubbee.	Nok-au-a-tubbee (dead)		13	9	8 E.	The aff't of Im-ille, before Tyler, Gaines & Rush, 12 Nov., 1844, shows that claimant was head of a family, & had a house and field at treaty, & continued to occupy them until about 3 or 4 years after, when she was dispossessed by a white man. She then settled on another place where she died, about seven years after the treaty. Next spring after the treaty she started to the annuity payment at Ben Leflore's to get Ward to register the names of her family, but before reaching there met those returning, who informed her that Ward had positively refused to register any more names, so she returned home. She received no part of the annuity or other land, nor sold her place, &c. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.

126									126
	1058	Tink-ta-ho-mah		Pi-e-ci-te-mah		31	5	13 E.	The aff't of Eli-tubbee, or Tom Gibson, before Tyler, Gaines & Rush, 2 Dec., 1844, shows that claimant was the head of a family, & had a house and field at date of treaty, which he occupied about three years, when he was dispossessed by a man named Atwood. He then removed to English Town, about 3 miles, & resided there about one year, then removed 17 miles to Chick-a-saywhay, and remained till about 1841, when he removed to within six miles of his old place, & is still there. Chis-a-homah was employed to get his name registered by Ward. Claimant received no annuity or other land, nor sold his land claim. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	1068	Noon-chubbee (dead) by his widow, Hi-o-te-mah.				20	3	8 E.	The aff't of Sha-co-pam-be, or Jim Ne-con-sha, before Gaines & Rush, 10 July, 1844, shows that claimant was the head of a family, & he had a house & field at treaty. About three years after, he was informed by a white man that he had bought his land and claimant must leave. At about the same time he died, & his widow (Hi-o-te-mah) removed to Shon-ko-lo Creek, where she has ever since resided. Claimant engaged To-bla-chubbee & James Toby to register his name for five years' residence in the ceded country with the agent, Ward. He received no annuity or other land, nor sold his claim. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
127									127
	1087	Lah-he-cubbe (dead), by his father Fe-lub-le-chubbee.				20	3	8 E.	The aff't of She-co-pam-be, or James Na-con-sha, before Gaines & Rush, 17 Sept., 1844, shows that at the date of treaty he had a family, & also a house & field where he lived about three years when he was dispossessed by a white man who claimed to have bought the land. He then moved to Shon-ko-lo, where he remained between one & two years and died. He had a wife and one child, born about a month after treaty. Claimant was with those who engaged Toblachubbee & James Toby, to have their names registered by Ward, the agent. He received no annuity, nor other land, and did not sell his claim to affiants knowledge. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	1088	E-til-ah-we				9	2	9 E.	The aff't of James Toby before Gaines & Rush, 10 July, 1844, shows that claimant was the head of a family at treaty, having a house & field of her own, and was one of the wives of Hok-e-lo-tubbee. She remained on her land about three years, & being dispossessed by a white man (Rawls) moved to Hah-chu-sah, where she has since remained. Claimant engaged Toblachubbee to have Ward register her name for the five years' stay. She took no annuity, nor rec'd any other land or sold her claim to affiant's knowledge. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.

Cases allowed by the Choctaw commissioners but rejected by the Secretary of War—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.					
128									128
	606	E-lah-pe-ah (for one child)	.....	.....	.....	20	5	11 E.	Tah-pe-oon-che-a testifies before com'rs 18 June, 1844, that this child, E-yok-a-ho-nah, "was born the next spring after the treaty." The residue of E-lah-pe-ah's family have been allowed scrip, the proof of title thereto being sufficient. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	609	Hus-ke-ah-hooc-ta (for one child).	Me-ha-nubbee	.....	.....	29	5	11 E.	Tah-pe-oon-che-a testifies before com'rs 19 June, 1844, that this child, Me-ha-nubbee, was at the date of the treaty "married, and has a wife living; he was quite young at the time. This child lived wis mother, and his wife with her own mother. His wife's name is Lo-mah-to-nah." The evidence was sufficient to admit the issue of scrip to the mother. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.

ABSTRACT E. (I. 765.)

List containing the names of 26 claimants whose claims were recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress by Messrs. Murray & Vroom.

Office No.	Comr's' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	Part of sec.	Section	Town	Range.	
131									131
	21	Mish-a-moon-tubbee			NW. ¼	34	11	9 E.	The testimony of Pah-lubbee before Murray & Vroom, 11 Jan'y, 1838, shows that claimant had a wife (Sho-na-ho-ka) at the date of treaty, who resided with her mother, he continuing to make his mother's house his home. They visited each other occasionally, and had one child born after treaty, and after thus living about 3 years separated. Claimant was at Leflore's at the annuity payment, where he applied to Ward to be registered to remain and take land. His mother died about 1835, & claimant still lives on the place. Cross-examination shows that claimant made the field & crops for his mother, who was owner. The comrs. consider claimant the head of a family, his mother not having offered to have her own name registered, although she was the owner of the place on which they lived & where he lived more than five years after treaty; and they recommend his claim to the favorable consideration of Congress. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	41	Sinah Perry		Harlin	House on Field on	31 6	22 21	9 E. 9 E.	The aff't of John T. Hammond before Murray & Vroom, 10 Jan'y, 1838, shows that claimant was the wife of Sampson Perry, who died a few weeks after the treaty. He saw her name in Ward's book. The aff'ts of Coleman Cole, on the 1st & 19th of Feb'y, 1838, respectively, show that claimant was his sister, and the facts stated in deposition of Mr. Hammond. That at treaty Sampson Perry had an improvement, a house & field on which he had lived for three years prior to treaty. That after his death his family continued to reside there till the following autumn, when Sampson Perry's father, Isaac Perry, claimed a right to the place by Choctaw custom, and in presence of affiant formally took possession of the entire effects of deceased, of all kinds. Affiant then took his sister and her child to her aunt's, about 30 miles, where she has since resided. Claimant's name was sent to Ward for registry. Comrs. recommend the claim to the favorable consideration of Congress. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.

ABSTRACT E. (P. 765.)—Continued.

Office No.	Comr's' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence. Part of sec.	Place of residence. Sec.	Place of residence. Town.	Place of residence. Range.	Decision, remarks, &c.
132									132
	103	Ezra Ripley			SW. ¼	7	13	11 E.	The aff't of Tish-o-che-la-ta, before Murray & Vroom, 9 Feb'y, 1838, shows that claimant had a wife (Ho-ka) at the date of treaty, and an improvement; he had a house in his father's yard, and a little field to himself, & assisted in working his father's field. The two families eat at the same table at the father's, but slept in their respective houses, situated about 30 feet apart. His own field contained about 3 acres. He went in person to agt. Ward and had his name registered to remain and become a citizen. Claimant continued to reside on his place until about 1834, when he bought land at Columbus, 4½ miles distant from his old place, and moved on to it, where he has since lived. He was told by Witt, a white man, that he could not hold his place. Comrs., in view of the proof that claimant was told he could not hold the land, &c., recommend that Congress favorably consider the case. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	109	Tish-o-mah	O-ta-nubbee	La-liss	NW. ¼	26	11	6 E.	The aff't of Ho-te-na-chubbee, before Murray & Vroom, 10 Feb'y, 1838, shows that claimant, at date of treaty, had a house and field, where he lived till about two years after, when he moved near his mother, about ½ a mile. About 1835 affiant saw a man named Rowe in possession of the place. Before claimant removed affiant saw a man named Spikes with him, who tore down his house when claimant had moved. Spikes claimed to have bought the house and told claimant to move. Claimant applied to Ward to register his name, who refused to do so because there were so many. Comrs. say residence for 5 years is not proved & the evidence of expulsion is not satisfactory, but they recommend the case to the favorable consideration of Congress. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
133									133
	126	Tik-ba-pa-lubbee	Cun-ne-tan-tubbee, Ba-cha.	Sa-lam, Muk-in-tubbee, La-pa-nubbee (dead), Harriss.		7	13	11 E.	The affidavits of Moon-tubbee, before Murray, Vroom, & Barton, on 14 & 27th Feb'y, 1838, show that claimant at the date of treaty had a house & field, on which he lived with his family. About two years after the treaty claimant removed about 20 miles, near to affiant,

									who does not know why he moved, but thinks it was because the white people settled so thickly about him, and has continued there ever since. Comrs. state that intention to remain five years is proved to have been signified, but the aff't only says claimant was one of Turnbull's company (evidence in other cases indicate that said company authorized their names to be registered). They say claim "not allowed for want of proof of continued residence, but recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress." Genl. deposition of Moon-tubbee, No. 17, shows the signification to remain & take land & become a citizen.
									Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	127	Yim-ma-chubbee		Tal-li-a-ho-ma, Een-shul-la-tubbee, Ah-lubbee (dead), Is-ta-a-ho-ka.		7	13	11 E.	The aff't of Moon-tubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 14 & 27 Feb'y, 1838, shows that claimant had a house & field at treaty, the field of his father-in-law (Shoom-pi-ka) and his own being under the same fence, each cultivating his own part, where he remained about two years, and moved down the Yallabusha, near to a white man's (Foster's) house, where he still remains. Knows no reason except the settlement of the whites about him in a town called Tallahoma. Intention to remain stated in gen. depn. No. 17. Comrs. state the case "not allowed but recommended, &c."
									Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
134	128	Moon-tubbee	Ca-nau-tubbee, alias James Patterson, * Ho-yo-po-nubbee.	Ho-te-ma, By-sa, * E-mo-na-tubbee, * Isaac.		6	21	9	134 The testimony of Tish-o-pi-a & Fa-po-lubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 14 & 22 Feb'y, 1838, shows that claimant had two wives and two sets of children at date of treaty; that one wife Molly, with her children, went west after treaty. That he had a house & field where he resided till 2½ years after the treaty. He then moved across the Yallabusha, & has been camping about ever since, without any settled home. He moved out because the whites were settling so thick about him, & were drinking & frollicking, & took some of his stock, so that they could not live in peace. His name was put on E. Perry's list to be given to Ward for registry. Comrs. state that in view of the cause of the removal, the whites settling thickly around and threatening the Indians, so as to make them afraid, the claim is recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.
	130	Ish-wa-ki-a-ba (dead), by his widow, I-o-to-na-ha.	Tus-sa-ha, He-ca-to-na						Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
									The aff't of Moon-tubbee, before Murray & Vroom, 15 Feb'y, 1838, and his gen. dep'n No. 17, and gen. dep'n of A. Turnbull, No. 15, shows that claimant was at the treaty a head of a family, and had a place where he lived. His widow continued there about 2 years. It is not clear as to the precise time she left, but left

* Went west with Molly, their mother.

ABSTRACT E. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence. Part of sec.	Place of residence. Sec.	Place of residence. Town.	Place of residence. Range.	Decision, remarks, &c.
									because of the thick settlement of whites, &c. His name was sent to Ward for registry. Comrs. state the proof to be "residence for 2 years after treaty, then removed because the white people were settling around. Case recommended, &c." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
135	136	Toosh-pa-tubbee							135 The aff't of Moontubbee, before Murray & Vroom, 16 & 21 Feby., 1838, shows that claimant had a house and field at the date of the treaty, and that his mother, & brothers, & sisters lived with him; that he had a wife living with him, but no children. His mother, and brothers, & sisters all went west at the 2d emigration. He remained on his place about two years, when he moved across the Yallabusha, and moved from place to place. Affiant supposes the reason of removal was that the whites were settling so thickly about there, as to make claimant afraid. Claimant's mother requested E. Perry to have his name registered to remain, as he did not wish to go west; but affiant does not know whether she was authorized to do so by claimant or not. Comrs. remark "claim recommended." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	139	Shoom-pi-ka	A-fa-po-lubbee						The aff't of Moon-tubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 16 & 21 Feby., 1838, shows that claimant had a house & field at treaty, where she lived, & that she was a widow. She remained there about 2 years, when she removed, because afraid of the whites settling so thickly about her. Affiant has no knowledge of her being driven off. Moontubbee's gen. dep'n No. 17, shows registration, or attempt to do so. Comrs. remark "claim recommended." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
136	143	Tish-o-pi-ah	Edmund, Math-la-tubbee, * Ma-a-sham-ba, * Min-ta-ho-ka, † Tik-be-a-tubbee.	Oon-tish-a-tubbee, *Si-nah, * Pis-a-mok-ain-tubbee, * Ho pa cubbee, * Ca-noon-ta-shubbee, † Ish-te-ho-mi-a, † Fal-a-min-to-na.		17	22	5 E.	136 The aff't of Moon-tubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 17 & 21 Feby., 1838, shows that claimant had three wives & 3 sets of children. That one wife, Am-ish-e-ho-na, died before the treaty, leaving 3 children; another, Ya-ho-to-na, had 6 children, who, with the children of deceased wife, all went west, leaving his wife No-go-a, who remained with three children, with

									him. Claimant continued on his place about two years, when, in consequence of the whites building a town (Tallahoma) there, he was not driven off, but went of his own accord, so far as affiant knows. His name, and those of his children, were taken down by E. Perry to be registered for the five years' stay. Comrs. remark "claim recommended." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	146	Chuf-fa-tubbee.....	Pis-a-ham-ba (dead).....	La-pi-ma, Ma-hin-tubbee..	NE. ¼	12	22	6 E.	The aff't of Moon-tubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 17 & 21 Feby., 1838, shows that claimant had a house and, in partnership with his father, a field at date of treaty. The field was owned by the father (No-watch-ie), but each had a separate patch to cultivate. Each had his own house & crib. Claimant lived there about two or three years, when he moved about 9 miles, & settled near affiant. He does not know why claimant moved, but supposes it was because the whites were settling about him—does not know that he was driven off. Claimant's name was given to Edward Perry to be registered by Ward. Comrs. remark "claim recommended." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
137.	150	‡Ay-yo-pun-ne-ho-yo, gone west.	Shim-mo-la-ka, Took-a-lubbee, ‡ E-bi-a-tubbee.	‡Nancy, ‡Im-mi ash-tubbee	SW. ¼	22	22	8 E.	137 The aff't of Coleman Cole, before Murray & Vroom, 17 & 20 Feby., 1838, shows that claim ant, at the date of treaty, lived on the Saboglahatchie, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth, where she remained until "a little while after the first land sale at Chocchuma." She then "went west, and took the children along with her. She has never returned, or any of her children." Affiant was authorized to have her name registered to remain 5 years. Col. Martin informed her that she could not have land reserved from sale at the Chocchuma sale, her name not being found on the return, when she thought it not worth while to stay and went west. Comrs. state that claimant went "west with three of her children." Learning that her name could not be found on the roll, and being informed by Col. Martin that "no land could be reserved for her use," she went west. They remark thereon: "Claim recommended." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.'
	153	I-an-ta-tubbee, alias An-ta-tubbee.	Pis-a-to-cubbee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The aff'ts of Coleman Cole, before Murray & Vroom, 19 & 20 Feby., 1838, shows that claimant had a house & field at date of treaty, which he occupied till the Chocchuma land sale, and that a short time after affiant saw a white man (Pittman) in possession of it. The next time he saw claimant, he was camping out with his family. His name was given to Nelson to be sent to Ward for registry. Comrs. say claimant "has been

* Went west with Ya-ho-to-na, their mother, 2d wife. † Children of Am-ish-e-ho-na, dec'd, a 3d wife; all went west. ‡ The claimant and 3 children designated with a (‡), went west.

ABSTRACT E. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	Part of sec.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	
									camping about ever since" he left his place, and that "the evidence of expulsion is not sufficient, but the claim is recommended." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
138									138
	158	Pe-al-la*		Phoebe					The aff't of Coleman Cole before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 20 Feb'y, 183–, shows that claimant at date was a widow with one child, living in her own cabin about 20 steps from affiant's father, Robt. Cole. Her house was on his land, and had a patch in his field which she worked by and for herself. She remained there till about the 1st land sale at Chocchuma, when she went to Yok-a-na-pa-toffa with affiant's father, in consequence of Nelson's claiming the land. She afterwards moved about from place to place. Affiant saw the child in the summer of 1836, but it appears that claimant & child afterwards went west. Their names were put down on Nelson's list to be registered by Ward for citizenship. Comrs. note "claim recommended." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	161	Charles Cole (dead)							The aff't of Coleman Cole before Murray & Vroom, 20 Feb'y, 1838, shows that claimant at treaty had a wife and lived in a separate cabin on and about 50 yards from his father's place, and worked for his father. He was at treaty about 19 years of age, and his wife's name was Al-a-ho-na. He was sent to Kentucky to school after the treaty, where he died. His widow remained at and about Yok-a-na-pa-toffa. Affiant has no knowledge of claimant's being registered, but he belonged to Lewis Perry's company. Anthony Turnbull, gen. dep'n No. 15, shows registry to remain. Comrs. remark "case not allowed, but under the peculiar circumstances recommended to Congress." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
139									139
	182	E-ma-ho-yo							The aff't of Moon-tubbbee before Vroom & Barton, 31 March, 1838, shows that claimant lived in a cabin by herself, and cultivated a small field with aid of affiant, where she remained after treaty about two years, when she moved to Bogue fa ha Creek, because the whites

									settled so close to her and intruded upon her. She has remained near there ever since, and is mother of affiant. He put her name on the list to be registered by Ward at claimant's request. Comrs. remark "claim not allowed, but recommended to Congress." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	193	Kau-oon-tubbee, by widow A-che-ba.	.....	.....	.....	11	4	11 E.	The aff't of Ok-labba & Ichabod Kelley before Vroom & Barton, 4 April, 1838, shows that claimant at treaty had a field and two cabins where he lived with his wife; that he moved about 3½ miles some time after, & died thereabout two years subsequently. His wife's mother went with him and still remains with the widow. They removed because the whites cleared large fields and and disturbed them. Does not know that claimant was driven off. Registry for the benefits of the 5 years' stay attempted, as appears by gen. dep. of Chis-a-ho-ma. Comrs. say "This is not a case of expulsion, but is recommended to Congress." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
140	198	Pa-shish-to-ni-ah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 The aff't of Moon-tubbee before Vroom & Barton, 6 April, 1838, shows that claimant at treaty had a separate house and had a portion of a field to herself. She was a widow; had one child married at treaty. She left her place at the same time others did on account of the whites settling a town near them. Her name was put on Perry's list for Ward's registry. She is reputed to have gone with her son-in-law on the Mississippi, and died there about 1836. Comrs. note "claim recommended." Rejected Sept. 30. '54.—R. McC.
	200	A-no-wa-cha (dead)	Ho-pi-ah	†Wak-ka-te-ma, †La-pe-ma.	NW. ¼	12	22	6 E.	The aff't of Moon-tubbee before Vroom & Barton, 6 April, 1838, shows that claimant had a wife & family of 3 children living with him at the date of the treaty, occupying a house and field of his own. They remained on their place about two years, when they left at the same time with others. It was understood that a white man was about to take possession. About the same time, claimant's wife and her two youngest children went west. Claimant and his oldest child remained in the ceded country at a place called Bogue-fo-lia, where they continued until his death in the fall of 1836. His name was put upon Perry's list to be registered by Ward. Comrs. remark "case not allowed, but recommended to Congress." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
141	201	Il-le-no-wa-che (dead)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141 The aff't of Moon-tubbee before Vroom & Barton, 6 April, 1838, shows that at the date of the treaty claimant had a wife living with him. He continued to live on his place till about three years after treaty, then removed to another place, where after remaining about one year

* Gone west.

† Went west two years after the treaty.

ABSTRACT E. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	Part of sec.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	
									returned to near his former residence, and remained there till he died in the fall of 1836. Claimant gave his name to be put on Edmond Perry's list to be registered by Ward for the five years' stay. Com'rs remark, "the board believing there was no intentional abandonment of the property recommend the case to Congress. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	204	E-man-che-hubbee	E-cha-po-tubbee, Me-a-shi-a.		SE. ¼	19	4	12 E.	The aff't of Il-le-no-wa before Vroom & Barton, 9 April, 1838, shows that at the date of the treaty claimant had a wife and two children and one grand-child living with him; that the grand-child was the child of an unmarried daughter (Me-a-shi-a), who afterwards married Lo-ma. Claimant had a house & fields, where he continued until the winter of 1835–6, when he moved about 4 miles, leaving affiant on a portion of his place. Knows not why claimant left his place, his house having since been unoccupied. Claimant was at the council at Spau-a-mingo's, where his intention to remain was duly signified. Com'rs remark, "Claim recommended." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
142	208	Nau-a-yubbee		E-la-ho-we-ho-ka		19	4	12 E.	142 The aff'ts of Shook-a-po-no-wa & Augustine Bardwell before Vroom & Barton, 10 April, 1838, shows that at the date of the treaty claimant had a house & field, where he lived with his family about four years, when he removed to another place about 20 miles distant. Neither of affiants knew the reason of the removal, or that any force was used to induce it. Elijah Bardwell, father of one of the affiants, first took possession of the improvements after claimant left, and after two years was requested to give them up to a Col. Horn. He continued to live in the ceded country. He gave his stick to his Capt. to have his name registered by Ward. Com'rs remark, "no actual expulsion but the case is recommended." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	214	Tik-ba-ha-ka	Tick-ba-tubbee (dead), O-ke-cha-tubbee.	Al-o-min-che	SE. ¼	20	5	11 E.	The deposition of Mushulatubbee before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 12 April, 1838, shows that claimant had a family with whom he lived at the date of the treaty on his place, consisting of a house & field. He remained there till 4 years after the treaty, when he moved 2

									miles to Tallahoma. This was the first of winter, and the next spring affiant saw a white man in possession of his place, & has continued there since. Claimant's wife's sister, Ho-ka, lived with him at date of treaty and still lives with them. He was at the council at Spauamingos, where he gave his stick to Chisahoma, signifying his intention to become a citizen of the State. Com'rs remark, "evidence in favor of expulsion not entirely clear, but so strong as to induce a recommendation to Congress to allow the claim." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
143									143
	219	Kun-na-tubbee		Ho-tubbee, La-pon-e-te-ma.	NW. ¼	17	5	11 E.	The aff't of Mus-ta-bo-yo before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 13 April, 1838, shows that claimant had an improvement where he lived at the treaty with his family, & continued to reside there till about 1835, when he removed about 3 miles to Tallahoma, where he still resides. A white man took possession of the place occupied by claimant. The scarcity of timber for fencing is believed to be the reason of claimant's leaving his place, as the hogs of the whites troubled their fields. He sent his name to Ward for registry by his Capt., Chishehoma. Com'rs remark, "evidence strong in favor of expulsion; claim recommended." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	224	Shoom-pal-lah	Ah min tub bee		SE. ¼	11	4	11 E.	The aff't of Ok-labbee before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 17 April, 1838, shows that claimant was a widow at the date of treaty, and had a grand-son (Ah-nain-tubbee) living with her on her improvement, consisting of a house & field. She made five crops on her place before she moved to Tallahoma and after the treaty, and removed in the fall after cutting her corn. A white man's fence is built near her old place—was built about 1835 or '36. It was generally supposed that white men had purchased all the lands about there. Claimant always remained in the ceded country. She gave her name to her Capt. to have Ward register for five years' stay. Com'rs remark, "claim is recommended." Rejected Sept. 30, '54.--R. McC.

Cases rejected by the Secretary of War because the testimony does not show a compliance with the requisitions of the treaty and the act of 1842.

145 145

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.		Section.	Towns.	Range.	
	50	Im ma ho to nah		Ish-to-ah-ho-nubbee		21	11	8 E.	Claimant at date of treaty occupied a house to herself and son in the same yard with her mother (Stemiah), but was a separate and distinct family. Her husband (E-ah-ha-cubbee) had separated from her three years before the treaty. Her place was near Yallobutcher, where she resided about four years, when, being afraid of the white men who were tracing sectional lines, she went to the neighborhood of Cobb for protection, where she continues to reside. Signification of intention proved. Rejected.—R. M. C., Sept. 30, 1854.
	74	Nock-ah-tubbee		Ne-la (dead)		33	10	17 E.	Claimant was the head of a family, and had a house and field on Patickfah, on which he lived at treaty. He was dispossessed by a man named Waters about four years afterwards, when he left, and returned again, and was again driven off. He then went to Suquahnatchah, staid three years, from whence he moved to Black Water, where he still lives. He gave the names of himself and child to Ward, the agent, to be registered for the five years' stay under the 14th article of the treaty. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
146 49	82	Ok-i-a-cha (for child), alias Tah-nap-pe-jo, by his widow, Bah-tah-ho-yo. Scrip has been issued to "Ok-i-a-cha"; also, to "Ow-wa-chah-ho-nah," his grandchild, referred to in the abstract as under ten years of age. But the claim on behalf of "Ho-yo-ho-nah," the married daughter at the date of the treaty, as an unmarried child at that time, over ten years of age, was rejected by the Secretary of War in 1846.	Ho-yo-ho-nah	Ow-wa-chah-ho-nah		32	10	18 E.	Claimant (deceased) had a house and field on Suquahnatchah, where he moved soon after treaty. His old place was five miles from the new, and the old field was larger than the new. He was the head of a family, his wife and daughter and grandchild living with him. The daughter (Ho-yo-honah) had been married before the treaty; her husband went west, and they never lived together, they each remaining with their parents. Deceased resided on his place five years, when he died. Two years after a white man took possession of the place, and she (his wife) moved to Coppahhah, where she still is. Deceased was at the store of Col. Gaines within six months after treaty, and gave the names of himself and children to Col. Ward in person to be registered for the five years' stay. Resident section allotted to A-no-lah.

146 146

648

									Did he reside the full five years after the treaty was made? Head of the family allowed—if dead, the heirs—scrip, to be put in hands of agent.—R. M. C., Sept. 30, '54.
26	83	Wak-ah-te-ah (dead), by her daughter Ish-tim-mah-lah, for child. The names of those to whom scrip was issued should have been entered here to make this abstract intelligible. The case was allowed by the Secretary of War in 1846 for the head of the family named; and for "Ish-tim-ah-la," a child over ten years of age, and for three children, "Ho-te-nah," "E-lah-te-mah," and "un-Cne-mah," under ten years of age at the date of the treaty. The claim for "Ish-sho-no-ho-ka," as a child over ten years of age, was disallowed because she had been married prior to the date of the treaty.	Ish-sho-no-ho-ka, Ish-tim-ah-las.	Ho-te-mah, E-lah-te-mah, Cun-ne-mah.	....	5	10	18 E.	Rejected Oct. 12, 1854. R. M. C. Deceased claimant had an improvement near Suquahnatchah, where she resided until her death, about eight years after the treaty. The two last named were grandchildren by her daughter, Ish-sho-no-ho-ka, and all lived with claimant. She was at the annuity next summer after treaty, and gave the names of herself, children, and grandchildren to Col. Ward to be registered for the five years' stay under the 14th article of the treaty. Rejected Oct. 12, 1854.—R. M. C.
147,148									**147, 148**
	93	Nah-ho-lubbee	Wa-la, Yim-ma-to-nah, Ah-be-ne-la.	Dixon W. Lewis	....	35	9	18 E.	Claimant had a house and field on Pontee, on which he lived with his family at date of treaty, and there remained about four years, when he was dispossessed by a white man (Rivers). He then moved five miles west, where he still resides. He gave the names of himself and children to Ward, the agent, in person, who registered them, as is believed, for the five years' stay under the 14th article of the treaty. Suquahnatchah. Section part sold 16th Octo., 1845 (Prëemption). Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
	97	Col-la-shubbe (alias Colbert) ..	Pio-sah-ni-o-ka or Pis-sah-ni-ya (dead), Mah-la-ta-cubbee, Oon-tish-e-ho-yo or Oon-nish-e-ho-yo, E-yim-mah-ho-ka (dead).	Een-lah-tubbee	....	13	6	18 E.	Claimant lived in Allahmutchah Old Town (ten miles from Suquahnatchah Creek), where he had an improvement of a house and field. He continued to reside there for about two years, when he moved his family near Ponta Creek, where he has lived ever since. It was understood that claimant was driven from his place by white men when he moved. He never went West. Signification of intention to stay and take the benefit of the 14th article of the treaty proved. Resident section sold, in part, 18th June, 1836. Rejected Sept, 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
149									**149**
	107	Pock-ah-mah (dead), by her daughter, Im-mo-na-ho-ka.	.....	.....	....	13	10	17 E.	Continued residence proved, and was considered to be the head of a family, residing upon her own improvement, and cultivated her own field. She went to the annuity at the Old Factory the next summer after the treaty, and gave to

ABSTRACT A. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.		Section.	Towns.	Range.	
									Col. Ward, the agent, her name to be registered for the five years' stay under the 14th article of the treaty. Suquanatchah. Resident section patented to Tunatucha. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
	114	Ah-be-ti-yah		I-a-mah		12	11	11 E.	Claimant, jointly with his father, O-glah-ka-o, at date of treaty had a house and field near Pearl River, where they lived about four years, when they were dispossessed by a white man (Morris). Claimant then moved about two miles, on west side of Pearl River, where he continued until two years ago. He never went West. He had a family of his own, consisting of a wife and one child. Claimant's father intended to have gone to Leflore's to get their names registered, but was too sick to go, but would go at another time (this was at the annuity). It was understood all were going. But it being reported shortly afterwards that Ward would register no more, they did not go. Claimant received no part of the annuity. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
150	118	Pa-sah-tubbee							150 Claimant had a wife, as also had his father, in case above (No. 117), and all lived on the place designated in the case of Tah-fah-mah, and was dispossessed in the same way. Claimant designed to have his name registered, but waited for his father to be able to go (he was then sick), when a few days after the annuity he was informed that Ward would register no more. He never went West. Claimant had a house & field in common with his father (Tah-fah-mah), where they continued to reside about four years, when a white man, named Morris, drove them off. They then settled on another place on the Sen-ya-sha, where they remained. The father was sick at the time registration should have been made. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
	126	Tah-nam-pish-ti-ah		Tah-ho-nah, Lomah or Lo-mah-ta or Lomatah-cubbee.		12	10	11 E.	Claimant had a house and field near Kentanga, where he resided until about three years after treaty, when he moved to Yockanookany, where he still resides. He never went West. Claimant was at council at Turnbull's, and gave in his name for registration. No evidence is given of his having presented the names of his children. Rejected September 30, 1854.—R. M. C.

127	Hannah Wilson	Im-mi-cha-ho-nah (dead), Un-noom-pi-ha-nah.			35	13	8 E.	Claimant at date of treaty had a house and field west of Yellowbutcher Creek, where she remained four years, when she moved across the creek, where she now lives. Signification of intention proved. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
135	Po-nah (dead)	Fol-o-tah			23	12	11 E.	Claimant, with her family, lived to themselves, but occupied a place belonging to Bow-wa-tubbee at date of treaty, where they remained about four years, when she moved about two miles, and made an improvement, and continued there till her death. Bow-wa-tubbee's place was between Pearl River and Pin-na-shook. Signification of intention to remain and take the benefit of the five years' stay under the 14th article of the treaty proved. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
145	Ish-to-mi-ah (dead)	Me-he-o tubbee, Me-ham-lah-ho-nah, Tah-hah-to-co-nah.	Al-ba-ho-nah, Mock-ko-nah.		21	11	8 E.	Deceased had a house of her own, and a field enclosed by a common fence with that of her daughter (In-mah-ho-to-nah) on Yallobutcher, four miles from Hopaka, where she remained four years, when, in consequence of fears entertained of her safety from the insults and encroachments of the white people, who were running sectional lines, &c., she moved to Captain Cobb's for protection, where she remained until her death. Intention to remain, and intended signification of the fact proved. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
146	Nock-a-sha		One child under ten years of age, and not named (dead).		20	17	3 E.	Claimant, at date of treaty, had a house and field on Abbraka Creek, but, after making one crop, moved on to Pearl River, where he still continues. Never went west. Signification of intention to remain and take advantage of 14th article of the treaty proved. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
147	I-haith-la	Me-ah-ho-ka (grand daughter).			5	15	2 E.	At date of treaty deceased had a house and field of her own, but had some of her grandchildren living on it with herself, and an adopted child (granddaughter). Her place was situated on Fun-na-gus-la Creek, where she remained one year after the treaty, when, on account of the white people moving in, and the Indians out, of the country, she moved to Pearl River, where she continued until her death, six years after the treaty. Signification of intention to remain in ceded country under the provisions of the 14th article of the treaty proved. See deposition of Nock-a-sha. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
150	Bah-pa-sah (dead)	Fal-lo-ho-wah	I-ho-lo-tubbe		20	17	3 E.	At date of treaty, deceased had a house and field on Braca Creek, where he remained about one year, when, "without any particular cause," he went and settled on Pearl River, and continued there four years, when he died. Claimant claimed to have signified his intention to remain in accordance with the provisions of the 14th article of the treaty, but Ward would register no more. Registered Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.

ABSTRACT A. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.	Section.	Towns.	Range.	Decision, remarks, &c.
15									154
	156	Cha-cubbee		Im-mil-la-ho-yo, step-child, adopted.	....	21	17	3 E.	At date of treaty, claimant had a wife and one adopted child, the child of his wife. He had a house and field to himself situated near Beahka, where he remained three years, when, on account of his wife and child leaving him, and going west, he settled near We-shock-she-homah on Pearl river, where, after a residence of three years, he left and went to Beahsha, and continues at the latter place. Claimant was in the crowd at Leflore's to get his name registered, and shared the same fate as the mass in attendance not registered. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. McC.
	163	Tick-bam bee		Selis, Rachel, Polly, Nicholas.	....	14	14	4 E.	Claimant, at treaty, had a house and field under a common fence with that of Bill Taylor, near Big Black, on Dry creek. He lived on said place about two years, when he went to take care of Sweeny Durant, who was stabbed, remained one year, then moved on to the place of Charles Durant, stayed two years, moved a half a mile, and made a house and field; then left, and went to Sugg's place, remained on it three years, and then moved seven miles to Long Creek. Signification of intention to remain, &c., proved. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M'CLELLAN.
155									155
	166	Ah-te-ubbee	Emah-la	Ath-le-chubbee, Ick-ki-o-nubbe.	....	28	10	12 E.	Claimant, at treaty, had a house and field near Ah-to-cha-no-chebbee creek, where he remained four years, when he settled in the neighborhood of Ste-mi-la-ha-chi, where he remained since. Claimant designed to get his name registered for the five years' stay, but, on his way to annuity, was informed that Ward had refused to register any more names, upon which he turned back again. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. McC.
	167	Te-ho-yo	Im-mah-no-wah-ho-nah	Ah-to-sho-wah-ho-nah, Mah-to-nah, Ah-pa-sum-bee.	....	19	14	5 E.	At date of treaty, claimant lived on her uncle's (Lewis Durant's) place, nine miles from Rockport, near Big Black, and continued to live there three years, when she went to live with Charles Durant, where she remained three years, then married a Choctaw (Te-sho). They went to Big Black, where her husband died in one year; then, after staying at Jim Shote's one month, she went to live with her daughter, just married. It appears she left her first hus-

156								156 band because he married another woman, which she deemed an innovation upon her vested rights. This was two or three years before the treaty. Claimant went to the annuity to get registered for the five years' stay, but in consequence of Ward's refusal to register any more she failed to get the names of herself and children registered. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
	173	Swaney Durant, dead				34	14	5 E.* Deceased, at date of treaty, had a house and field on Seneasha, on which he lived. He then moved, after two years, to within seven miles of Camden, where he died one year after, or three years after treaty. He went to annuity, and attempted to have his name registered for the five years' stay, but on account of the agent's refusal to register any more, it was not done. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
	183	Mi-ya		Pah-shish-tam-bee, Cun-oon-te-nah.				At date of treaty, was the wife of Im-mah-la-hubbee, who also had another wife, and moved with her west the next fall after treaty. He, however, lived with each in turn up to the time he left. Claimant and husband had, at treaty, a house and field near Standing Pine Creek, and about sixteen miles from the improvement of the other wife. Claimant remained there until the husband went west. She then moved to Bolooktah Creek, stayed two years, then moved three miles on Tus-ca-la-me-ter, remained two years, and then went east of Pearl River, three miles from Carthage, settled, and still remains. Neither herself or her children ever went west. Claimant designed to see Ward to be registered for the five years' stay, but, before seeing, was informed he would register no more. After which, she made no effort to see him. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
157								157
	185	Illa-ho-chubbe		Oak-ish-tah-la		28	10	12 E. At date of treaty, claimant (now deceased) lived with Meah-shaw-tubbee (his father). His wife lived with her mother, but was considered at home in either place. Claimant remained on said place with his father (where the father still is) until his death. He went to Leflore's with his father and others at the annuity, but did not intend to be registered as the head of a family, although he had a wife. The old man intended to have claimant's name registered as one of his family, but could not get to see Ward till it was reported he would register no more. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M .C.
	205	Robinson Carnes		Willis		8	13	7 E. Claimant had a house and field at date of treaty to himself, but in the same yard with several other families, situated east of Yockeswokany, four miles from Kosciusko. He continued his residence until two years afterwards, when, it was said, he loaned it out to a white man one year for the repairing the fence; but this appears to be very uncertain, ac-

* Reserved to Louis Durant.

ABSTRACT A. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.		Section.	Town.	Range.	
									cording to the evidence: yet he appears to have left the place, nor is there any proof of his whereabout subsequent to that time. Claimant was at the annuity for the purpose of having his name registered for the five years' stay, but Ward determined to register no more, so his purpose was defeated. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. McC.
158	207	Peggy Carnes (dead)				8	13	7 E	158 At date of treaty deceased lived on place described in case of Robinson Carnes (last one), being enclosed by a common fence with others. She had a house and field to herself, where she remained until four or five years after treaty, when she left and settled on Jim Shote's land. She died at her grandson's, R. Carnes. She had requested Andrew Carnes to have her name registered, who had her name, as he (Carnes) said, registered some days before the annuity at Leflore's. It is indicated, in subsequent evidence, that deceased was dispossessed about three years after treaty by a white man while she was picking cotton; but the proof is not positive. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. McC.
	216	Econo	Sopha	Dennis (grandson)		5	13	5 E	Claimant at date of treaty had a house, and cultivated a field, enclosed with a common fence, with that of her own, Eaton Ward, and situated on Bogue Phil-le-tah, seventeen miles west of Kosciusko. She continued on said place until her said son, who owned the land, sold it and moved west two or three years after the treaty. When she settled east of Pearl River with her son, Tobias Ward, remained one year, when her daughter married Wm. Cobb, since which she has lived with him. She went to Ward to get her name and those of her children registered for the five years' stay, but Ward refused to register them. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
159	218	Francis		Elcey Fry		14	14	4 E	159 At date of treaty claimant lived on same place with Wm. Taylor, the husband of her aunt, and remained with said Taylor until five years after the treaty, when she went to live with Louis Durant; stayed one year; then went to Charles Durant's, remained two years, and then settled in a house of her own near by, but again moved about two

								years after to another place in same neighborhood. Taylor lived eight miles east of Georgeville. Claimant went to Leflore's at annuity to get the names of herself and daughter registered for the five years' stay; but did not see Ward until it was announced that he had refused to register any more, and tnat if they (the Indians) wanted land they must go west. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
227	Im-ma-lubbe (dead)				8	12	9 E	Claimant (deceased), at date of treaty, resided on his improvement, which was under the same common fence with Wenaka, and situated eight miles northeast from Hopahka, near Yellow Butcher. Deceased remained four years from treaty, when an Indian from the west persuaded him to remove. He started, but before he had got out of the ceded country said Indian from the west died, when deceased turned back with his family and settled on Seneasha. He remained about one year, then went to Yellow Butcher, where he made an improvement and afterwards died. Signification of intention to remain proved. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
160								**160**
228	We-nah-ka	Ah-fah-mah-ho-nah			8	12	9 E	Claimant lived in a house in same yard with Im-mo-lubbe, but seperately from him and to herself. She continued there about three years, when she moved to her son-in-law (Ezra Ripley's). She never went west. Signification of intention to remain in ceded country under provisions of the 14th article of the treaty proven. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
230	Ab be-took-chi-ah, or Ho-pi-ah-ska-te-na.	To-nah-tubbe (dead)	Ho-te-mah, O-na		8	12	9 E	Claimant, at date of treaty, had a separate improvement under the same common fence with another belonging to Immahubbe, &c., situated eight miles from Hopahka, near Yellow Butcher. He lived on his place two or three years and then moved west of the Mississippi with another wife than the one he had before. Two or three years subsequently he returned and took his children against their will, and on their way west he died, but within the limits of the ceded country. The children then returned to Smeasha, where the eldest died. [This child is not named in the deposition—the name is taken from the statement.] The others then went back and lived with their grandmother, We-nah-ka. Signification of intention to remain and take the benefit of the 14th article of the treaty proven. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C,
161								**161**
246	Lomah				36	14	5 E	Claimant at treaty was the adopted child of Jim Gowin (who lived south of Long Creek, eight miles west of Kosciusko; lived with him, and was over ten years old. Gowin has gone west, but claimant remained in the ceded country. The evidence is conflicting. After the above it is stated that the claimant had been married two years before the treaty,

ABSTRACT A. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.		Section.	Towns.	Range.	
									and at the time Gowin went west was living six miles from him, near the mouth of the creek above named. Claimant was to have been registered as the adopted child of Gowin and wife. (Gowin himself was a mixed blood of white and black, and his wife a full-blood Choctaw); and they proceeded in company to Leflore's to have their names registered by Ward, the agent, for the five years' stay. They entered Ward's room, but Ward stated he would register no more names; when they left without accomplishing their purpose.
	250	Molly Durant				14	15	5 E	Rejected Sept. 30,'54.—R. M. C. Claimant was the daughter of Pierre Durant; was married to a white man (Leroy P. Griggs) just before the treaty, and lived in one end of a double cabin built for her two years before the treaty. She had no seperate field at treaty, but Griggs built a house, &c., two miles away the next season after treaty. They lived on Oak-kete-bogue Creek, three miles from Rockport. A short time after moving to the new place Griggs left claimant and married another wife. As soon as claimant learned he had married another woman she went back to her father's house, where she has remained ever since. It appears that Griggs was registered as the head of the family, having no other wife at that time. See deposition of Pierre Durant in the case, together with his general deposition. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
162	255	Tim-am-bee	E-mah-ho-bah (adopted child).			14	10	11 E	162 At date of treaty claimant had a house and field on Kintanga Creek, eight miles west of Philadelphia, where he lived, and continued one year afterwards, when he married another wife and went to Ah-buck-sha-nockee, ten miles off, and settled, and where he still lives. Both he and daughter went to Leflore's at annuity to get Ward, the agent, to register his name, but had not done it until it was announced that he would register no more. So having failed to accomplish his purpose, left before the annuity was paid. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.

	311	Cun-nuhl-la (dead) by his widow, Stam-a-le-yo.	Cun-ne-o-tah (dead), Pa-sah-to-nah.	Tish-at-bun-nubbee, Yim-ma-ho-nubbe (dead), Pah-sha-ho-te-mah.	....	36	11	1	Deceased claimant had a seperate field under same fence with his father-in-law, whose cabin was situated about one hundred yards from that of claimant. He was induced to leave his place three or four years after treaty under the same circumstances of Tokah (No. 333). Little Leader "wanted to get as many Choctaws as possible to settle in his neighborhood to make slaves of them." At the time of the council at Turnbull's deceased was out hunting, when his father-in-law gave the names of claimant and his children to Turnbull, who wrote them down and read the names out. The list was handed to Ward, the agent, at Ben Leflore's, at the time of the annuity, by Palubbee. Land awarded to Jemmy.
163									Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	313	Ah-to-bah (dead) by his widow, Chim-pe-ya.	.....	.....	....	36	11	11 E	**163** Deceased claimant at date of treaty had a house and field under same fence with Cun-nuhl-la—cabins about one hundred yards apart—and is the same place described in the case of Cun-nuhl-la (No. 311). He was by the same means induced to leave his place and at the same time. Claimant was registered at Turnbull's, where he applied in person. His name was put on Cobb's list, which was disposed of as stated in the case above referred to. Land awarded to Jemmy.
	333	To-kah	.....	Pa-lah-ha-tubbee.....	....	36	11	11 E	Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C. Claimant at date of treaty had a house and field under same fence with his father-in-law (Ah-to-bah), on east side of Kenhoga, where he remained three years, when, in consequence of the representations of O-na-ham-bee, that the names of those who had been registered could not be found; that the books containing them had been lost or destroyed, and that the lands in the neighborhood had been sold, and also that the lands about Little Leader had not been sold, he went to Suquahnatcha, stayed three months and returned, and settled within four miles of his old place, where he still resides. A white man had taken possession of his old place, but it is now vacant. He never went west. Claimant was at the council, and there signified his intention of remaining and take the benefit of the 14th article of the treaty. Resident section awarded to Jemmy.
164									Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	342	I-o-gla	.....	Ish-tim-me-chubbe Te-ho-ah-cubbe.	....	36	11	11 E	**164** Claimant had a house and field to herself, but under the same fence with her father, whose cabin was about 100 yards distant. She had a husband named Tus-cah-ma-hah, who had a great number of wives; married her about two years before the treaty, and took the "rounds like the high-blooded animals of the present day." He stayed with her two nights at a time about once a month. He went west the second emigration. Claimant refused to go with him, and remained

ABSTRACT A. (I. 675)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.		Section.	Towns.	Range.	
									on her place, which was situated on Kenhoga, three years, when she was "decoyed away" by O-na-ham-bee. She then, in company with her father and brother-in-law, settled near Little Leader—left that and settled about four miles from Little Leader. She never went west. Claimant did not attend the council at Turnbull's, but her father (Ah-to-bah). presented her request, that the names of herself and children should be entered on the list to be sent to Col. Ward for registration, which was done. Resident section awarded to Jemmy. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	709	Panth-la-chubbe, by his daughter, Im-mah-ho-to-nah.	Tal-lo-ah-ho-ka, Im-mah-hotonah, Ah-no-que-ah-ho-ka (dead), Ah-mo-gla-tubbe (dead), O-gla-ti-yah (dead).	Fah-lam-ah-ho-ka (dead).	....	5	13	*5	Claimant had an improvement on Ponta Creek, on which he lived at treaty, and where he continued to reside until the first emigration (next fall after treaty), when his captain (Chieletahhomah), sent a company of light-horsemen to force him to go west; and, on account of their abuse, &c., he went to Oaklahhomah for protection. He settled in the immediate neighborhood of Oaklahhomah, where he has remained ever since. He never went west. The two last-named children over ten years of age were adopted children, but were living with him at treaty (since dead). Signification of intention to take the benefit of the 14th article, proved. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
165	1008	Cah-sho-nah (dead), by her daughter, Ab-ba-wa-la-ho-yo.	.....	.....	....	9	9	18E	165 Deceased was the head of a family, having a house and field of her own on which she lived about ten years, at and after date of treaty, situated on Suquahnatchah Creek. She then moved to Ahtocklokahla, where she remained until her death. Yokatubbe, her son-in-law, was requested to have her name registered, and he went to Old Factory to see Ward, the agent, for that purpose. It is not known that Little Leader interposed to prevent his getting her name registered, but Little Leader was opposed to old women being registered, and all old women among warriors were prevented by him from being registered. Patent to E-ya-tubbee. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
	1009	Wa-to-nah (dead), by her grandson, Me-a-tubbee.	.....	.....	....	9	9	18E	Deceased was, at date of treaty, considered the head of a family, residing on an improvement of her own on Suquahnatchah Creek, where she continued till death two years after

*Sold 6th Jan'y, 1834.

								treaty. Little Leader prevented claimant from being registered for the five years' stay under the 14th article of the treaty. Resident section patented to E-ya-tubbee. Rejected Sept. 30, 1854.—R. M. C.
166								166
1011	Wa-ha-ne-yo, by her daughter, Im-mah-to-nah.	.....	.....	....	13	9	18 E	Claimant having a separate residence and improvement of her own, was considered the head of a family. Her place was on Suquahnatchah Creek, where she resided at date of treaty, and remained there seven years, when she removed with her daughter to Bechoongus Creek. She requested Hotah to visit the agency to give in her name, but on arriving at the agency, Little Leader had told him he should not give in the name of claimant, and in consequence of such interference he omitted to do it. Resident section patented to Hotah. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
1016	E-mah-ho-ka	.....	Ah-pan-sa-tubbe, Hick-in-to-nah, Ho-ke-ta.	....	5	10	8 E	Claimant was the head of a family of three children, her husband having left her and married another wife three years before the treaty. Her children continued to reside with her until they were respectively married. She resided on Pearl River for three years, where she had an improvement of a house and field, when, during the season for picking cotton, she went to the cotton region; and on her return, found her place in the possession of a white man (Wilkinson). She then removed two miles, where, after remaining four years, was again dispossessed by a white man (Chambley). She then moved across Pearl River, lived on a place one year, and was again driven off by a white man. She then settled on land belonging to Tobias Ward, where she remained. Never went west. Claimant attended the annuity at Leflore's for the purpose of getting the names of herself and her children registered for five years' stay under 14th article of the treaty, but in consequence of the crowd was unable to see Ward, the agent, until it was announced and believed that he (Ward) would register no more names, when she left. She took no part of the annuity, nor received any land under any other article of treaty.—Suquahnatchah. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.
167								167
1024	O-na-ham-bee	Pi-ane-ta-hubbe (dead), Hock-kah-la-ho-nah.	Im-mahn-chah-tubbe, Yock-ah-tubbe (dead), Nock-a-na-ho-ka, Me-ah-ho-tubbe (dead), Phil-lum-ma-tubbe (dead), E-bah-ma-ah-ho-ka (dead).	....	20	17	3 E	Claimant, at date of treaty, lived on Kintonka Creek, where he had an improvement, and where he continued to reside four years after, when he moved to Suquahnatchah, where he remained about two years and then left. He never went west. In the summer after the treaty claimant was at the council at Turnbull's, and gave Turnbull the names of himself and his children to be put upon Cobb's list of applicants for the five years' stay under 14th article of the treaty. Pahlubbe, one of Cobb's light-horsemen, at the annuity at Leflore's a short time afterwards, handed said list to the agent Ward for registration. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.

ABSTRACT A. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.		Section.	Towns.	Range.	
	1025	Im-mah-ho-to-nah	Ho-pah-ko-nubbe	Oon-both-tubbe					Claimant, at time of treaty, had a house and field on Kintonka Creek, where she resided until about four years afterwards, when she moved to Suquahnatchah with her brother O-na-ham-bee, and remained two years. She never went west. Signification of intention proved. Rejected Sept. 30, 54.—R. M. C.
168, 169, 170									**168, 169, 170**
	1026	Oon-ah-ta-cha							Claimant had a house and field on Kintonka Creek, where she resided separately and alone, and where she continued to reside about four years, when she moved to Suquahnatcha (at same time her son Onahambee did), where she remained two years. She never went west. Claimant was at the council at Turnbull's, and gave her name to him to be put on Cobb's list of persons applying for the five years' stay under the 14th article of the treaty, which list was presented to the agent, Col. Ward, at the annuity at Leflore's, by Pah-lubbee. Rejected Sept. 30, '54.—R. M. C.

Cases examined and reported by the Boards of Commission, and rejection confirmed by the Secretary of War.

171 171

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
	9	Hi-a-ka	Tus-ki-a-tubbee, Is-ti-mo-ha-ya, Im-math-pa-sa-ho-na, Pis-tan-o-le-ho-na.	Is-ti-a-to-nubbee, No-a-ho-nubbee.		20	17	3 E.	The aff't of Pah-lubbee, before Murray & Vroom, 10 Jan'y, 1838, shows that claimant was head of a family & had a house & field where he lived at date of treaty & three years & a half, then went off & left it, and was gone about two years when witness took possession of his place. And when he returned claimant took witnesses' old place and has since resided there. Personal application to Ward made for registry. He took no part of the annuity.
	23	Ho-ta-nah	Si-na, A-pe-sam-ba	A-la-nubbee, A-cho-nes, O-pa-ish-ta-lubbee.	SW. ¼	28	11	10 E.	The aff'ts of Pah-lubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 12 Jan'y, & 22 Feb'y, 1838, shows that claimant had two children over 10 by husband, dec'd; next two under 10 by husband still living but who left her, and one by the husband with whom she still lived, although the latter was "not a claimant at this place under the treaty," but would be at Bogue Chitto, being a leader in Tan-o-pe-shubbee's party. Her name was on Turnbull's list for registry. Continued residence from childhood on same place.
172									172
	34	Robert Turnbull							The aff'ts of John T. Hammond & Anthony Turnbull before Murray & Vroom, 17 & 22 Jan'y, 1838, show that claimant at date of treaty owned a house and field & 3 or 4 slaves, and has remained there ever since, except a few months while absent to Red River the summer previous to the first land sales. He took goods with him & sold them at wholesale. Affiant does not know whether claimant intended to or would have staid in the western country if he had liked it. A man named Page went onto a portion of claimant's place by permission while absent, and is there yet. When claimant returned he went into another house and cleared a new field. Claimant was at Leflore's and went into the room where Ward was to have his name registered, & when he came out stated it had been done.
	53	A-be-che-ho-na	Ash-wa-tubbee	E-no-a-ho-na	SW. ¼	33	11	10 E.	Pah-lubbee, before Murray & Vroom, 23 Jan'y, 1838, states that claimant had a house & field of her own on which she lived with her husband & family at the treaty &

Office No.	Com'r's No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.				Decision, remarks. &c.
									ever since. That the improvement belonged to the wife-claimant. That she sent word by affiant to have her name put on the list to be registered. Her husband (Pa-wa-ga) was a Mugalusha man & affiant thinks his name was not put down.
173									**173**
	69	O-na-ho-yo		Cal-a-yam	NW. ¼	26	11	6 E.	Tish-o-mah, before Murray & Vroom, 25 Jan'y, 1838, states that claimant was the wife of Mish-a-tubbee at the date of the treaty; that the' lived in a separate house but in the same yard with claimant's father. Her husband, after a little more than a year after the treaty, went west and because claimant refused to go left her. She remained on the same place about two years, when a white man dispossessed her and she went on to Pickins' land. She was at Leflore's but affiant does not know that her name was registered there by Ward. Pickins' & I-a-ca-tubbee's gen'l depositions show that claimant signified her intention to remain and take land.
	71	Is-ta-ma-ha		Cun-e-a	NW. ¼	26	11	6 E.	Tish-o-mah, before Murray & Vroom, 26 Jan'y, 1838, states that this claimant was sister of O-na-ho-yo, above, and also the wife of the same husband, Mish-a-tubbee, who left her because she would not go with him west. The facts in this claim are the same as those in the case of O-na-ho-yo.
174									**174**
	77	Bat-tise, husband of Pa-ho-ta-ma, claimant.		Gaines	NW. ¼	26	11	6 E.	Tish-o-ma & Soc-a-tubbee, before Murray & Vroom, on 27 Jan'y, 1838, state that at the date of the treaty Battise and Pa-ho-ta-ma lived together as man and wife at the house of her mother, Ma-ha-to-na, and helped work her field, having none of their own. After about one year they moved on the place of Capt. Pickins where they have since remained. When the council at Turnbull's was held the husband was absent hunting, and the wife, Pa-ho-ta-ma, had her own name registered as the head of the family to be sent to Ward, the agent.
	79	Sho-mul-la-tubbee		Mal-a-tubbee, Sally, Fa-ho-cha.		26	11	6	Po shubbee, before Murray & Vroom, 29 Jan'y, 1838, states that claimant at date of treaty had a house & field where he resided about three years, when a white man (Rogers) told him to leave and he did so & moved to Pa-lush-a, where he has ever since resided. He belonged to Pa-nis-sa's company at the time of the annu-

								ity, & affiant heard him request said capt. to put his name on the list for registration, but does not know that it was done. Pa-nissa went west.
175								175
85	O-na-cha (dead) by widow, Ho-te-o-ka.	Tith-a-tam-ba		NE. ¼	11	11	9 E.	Tus-ca-no-la, before Murray & Vroom, 31 Jan'y, 1838, states that he knew O-na-cha but whether he died before or after the treaty is not certain (the widow's declaration states that he was); that the family had a house & field where they resided at treaty and ever since. O-na-cha was not at Turnbull's, but Ho-te-o-ka & child were, where she had her name put on the list to be registered. Affiant further states that if O-na-cha had been living at the time he was too old & feeble to have gone to be registered.
93	Jesse Nelson	Buf-fa, Fa-la-min-tubbee	Dixon, dead	NW. ¼	23	9	8 E.	Ha-cubbee, before Murray & Vroom, 5 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant had a family at the date of treaty & owned a house & field, where he lived about two years, when, during a temporary absence, his place was taken by a white man. He then rented a place of Capt. Cobb where he has since resided. Affiant lived 12 miles from claimant and does not know of his own knowledge all of the particulars as to dispossession, but knows that a white man was subsequently on the place. He applied to Ward in person for registry. Affiant does not know that the land was ever sold by gov't.
176								176
97	Ta-ha-ka	Fil-a-moon-tubbee (dead), Hi-o-tubbee (dead).	Stim-a-ha-ya, To-be-ho-na.	SW. ¼	28	10	7 E.	Ma-cam-ba, before Murray & Vroom, 7 Feb'y, 1838, states that at treaty claimant had an improvement of house & field where he continued to live about two years, when Joe Ivey, a white man, claimed to have purchased the place & claimant moved out. He then made a camp in sight of the old one, but it is not stated how long he remained there. Claimant was at Leflore's, but learning that Ward did not want to register any more, thought it not worth while to see him about, though he "wished very much to be registered."
99	Lo-wa (dead), by his son, Nock-e-chuck-ma.			SW. ¼	7	10	10 E.	Pah-lubbee & Benj'n Leflore, before Murray & Vroom, 7 & 9 Feb'y, 1838, state that claimant had a wife at the date of the treaty (his children named were married off before) and a house & field where he continued to his death about 1837. Claimant wished to remain 5 years & take land, and Greenwood Leflore endeavored to disuade him from registering, but he got by him into the room where Ward was. But affiant does not know that claimant succeeded in getting his name registered.
177								177
100	Ba-na-tubbee		O-gle-a-ho-yo, O-gle-o-ne-te-mah, Patsey.	SE. ¼	27	10	7 E.	Tup-pe-na, before Murray & Vroom, 8 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant had a house & field at the date of treaty where he resided two years, then removed over the Tus-ka-la-me-ta and after two years' residence there

ABSTRACT G. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
									went back near to the old place, where he still resides. Claimant went to Turnbull's to have his name registered, but was too late at night, and was told that he could have it registered at Leflore's. Land not sold so far as deponent knew.
	101	Cun-na-moon-tubbee		Is-ta-ho-ta-ma, Sukey, Jackson.	SE. ¼	4	11	5 E.	Te-ah-nin-tubbee, before Murray & Vroom, 8 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant had a house & field where he lived at treaty and until about 1835, when he moved to another place, where he still resides. A little while prior to this removal affiant was at claimant's when two men (whites) came there and one of them told claimant he must leave & that "it was not good for him to stay there." Claimant was at Leflore's with his family to be registered, and affiant saw him there, but did not see him get his name registered. Does not know that the land has been sold by gov't.
178	102	Mo-nubbee							178 Po-shub-bo-tubbee, before Murray & Vroom, 8 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant was married a short time before the treaty, and at that time was owner of a house & field where they resided and continued for about two years after treaty, when he moved and settled "near Cobb's." Knows nothing of the reasons of his removing. Claimant was at Leflore's and was near the house where Ward was registering the names of those intending to remain, but affiant did not see him go in.
	106	A-cha-fo-la			NE. ¼	33	13	11 E.	Ezra Ripley, before Murray & Vroom, 9 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant had a house & field at date of treaty, where he had lived 45 years; that his wife was dead, but his daughter, Ha-to-na, and her son Tish-a-bo-nubbee & four other children, were living with him, and where he continued to reside till his death in 1837. Affiant saw claimant at Leflore's go before Ward for registry. Hatona was also a claimant.
179	108	Ma-ha-tubbee	Ith-le-o-hah, Ish-ta-na (dead), Ka-po-tubbee (dead).	Edmond	SW. ¼	4	11	8 E.	179 Ha-cubbee, before Murray & Vroom, 10 Feb'y, 1838, states that at the date of treaty claimant had a house & field where then lived & where he has continued ever since to reside. Affiant does not know whether claimant applied to Col. Ward to be registered or not, but he was at Leflore's. He went to the council at

	116	Bow-a-tubbee	Sally, E-she-a-ho-na						Turnbull's also, but when he returned home stated that he arrived there too late to have his name put on the list to be sent to Ward. Yoc-ha-ta, before Murray & Vroom, 13 Feb'y, 1838, states that he knew claimant at the date of the treaty and that he had living with him at that time a wife and two children, on a creek near Pearl River, and that said children continued to live with him to date, altho' both were married. There is no proof that claimant had a permanent place or that he continued to reside on any given one. Affiant was present at Leflore's and saw Ward register the claimant's name.
180	119	Lucy McCown							180 Ezra Ripley, before Murray & Vroom, 13 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant was about 16 years old at the date of the treaty, but lived in a house built for her by her uncle, Yok-un-tubbee, a few yards from his own, & had a field to herself, and that she still lives near her uncle. It is not stated whether either has moved since. Affiant states that he saw Col. Ward put her name down to remain 5 years & take land.
	122	Im-ma-ho-ka-chubbee	So-ma, E-me-cam-bee, E-min-te-ho-yo.	O-no-le-ho-na, Pis-a-ma-tubbee, O-gle-a-te-ma.	SE. ¼	5	11	12 E.	Losta, before Murray & Vroom, 13 & 26 Feb'y, 1838, states that he has knownclaimant from a boy, that he knows his family well, & that they live one mile from him, & all of his six children lived with him at date of treaty. This is all of the testimony on this point. He was at Leflore's but "was not registered."
181	123	Sha-ko-way	Pa-ha-lin-go, Ma-cha-to-na, E-yel-la.		SW. ¼	3	12	11 E.	181 Ezra Ripley, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 14 & 23 Feb'y, 1838, states that he lived 4½ miles from claimant at date of treaty; has known and been intimate with his family for a great number of years. He had a house & field where he was at treaty, where he has ever since resided. Affiant saw Col. Ward put claimant's name down and also those of his children, at Leflore's.
	124	Robert Cole	Peter, Malinda, Sampson, Adam.	Forbes, Betsey, Angelina or Chillico, Molly, Susy.	Sec's.	24 & 25	23	7 E.	Coleman Cole & Samuel Cobb, before Murray & Vroom, 14 & 19 Feb'y, 1838, state that before the treaty claimant lived near the Yallabusha, where he had buildings; that he worked a field belonging to G. E. Nelson, who told him he might do so "until he opened a field for himself." After treaty Nelson told claimant that the land where his buildings stood belonged to him (Nelson), when claimant moved about 16 or 17 miles, built a house & lived "one or two years," then moved to a place near Joe Perry's where he still is. He left his first place about the time of the first land sales at Chocchuma. The buildings were on section 24 and the field on section 25, township 23, range 7 E. Cobb went with claimant and heard him give the names of himself and children to Col. Ward, who was writing as if registering the same, at Leflore's.

ABSTRACT G. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
182									182
	129	Ha-lah		A-cha-ho-na					Moon-tubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 15 & 22 Feb'y, 1838, states that at date of treaty claimant had a house & field where he continued to live about two years, when he removed to another place, where he remained until the summer of 1836; "knows no reason for his removal the first time." He signified his intention to remain & take land as shown by general depositions of affiant and of Turnbull & J. T. Hammond.
	132	Pa-subbee alias Mus-co-gee.	Hi-o-ka-to-na, Ste-ma-ha-ya, In-to-nubbee.		SW. ¼	22	22	8 E.	Coleman Cole, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 15 & 20 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant had a house & field at date of the treaty where he continued to live about two years, when he moved to Yok-a-na-pa-taffa, where he has been camping about since without any settled home. Has known him ever since he was a boy. Signification to remain and take land proven by general deposition of Robert Cole.
183									183
	133	Cun-na-ma-tubbee			S. E. ¼	21	22	8 E.	Coleman Cole, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 15 & 20 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant, at the date of the treaty, had a wife and lived in a house of his own a short distance from his father (Pa-subbee or Muscogee), and worked a part of his father's field. He continued there about two years, when he moved away and has been camping about ever since, and his wife went west the first emigration, having separated from him. His name was on Nelson's list for registry, and Ward acknowledged that he had received said list and that it was all right.
	134	A-hi-o-chubbee	An-ta-hubbee	Muth-ta-hubbee, No-ubbee (dead).					Moon-tubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 15 & 21 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant, at the date of treaty, lived on Bogueochittokolo Creek five miles from affiant, and continued to reside there about two years, when he moved to another place, and knows no reason for his removal. Signification of intention to remain proven in affiant's general deposition.
184									184
	135	Ho-la-to-ho-ma		Susa, dead					Moontubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 16 & 21 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant had a house and field at the date of the treaty, where "he lived in partnership with his father, Na-sho-ba-no-ah." He was married, but his wife lived at her father's. They continued

								to live there about 3 years, when they moved to another place. Affiant knows no other reason for removal than that white people were building a town near them. Signification of intention to remain and take land shown by affiant's general deposition.
137	I-na-in-tubbee		Pis-a-te-ma, Ya-co-wa-tub-bee.					Toosh-pa-tubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 16 & 20 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant had a house and field at the date of the treaty, on the place where a town called Troy has since been built, and where he continued to live until about two years after the treaty, when he removed to a place near the Mississippi River. Only knows from what he has heard claimant say, why he moved. Application to remain in the ceded country proven by the general depositions of Moontubbee & Turnbull.
185 138	O-na-ho-ka	Ta-ho-na, * Ste-ma-ho-ya						**185** Moon-tubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 16 & 21 Feb'y, 1838, states that the husband of claimant had left her before the treaty and went west afterwards; that claimant at treaty had a house and field where she lived with her two children, named, and where she continued about two years, when she removed to another place about 5 miles distant; knows no reason therefor. The child, "Ste-ma-ho-ya," went west with her uncle at the second emigration. Evidence of claimant's signification to remain in the ceded country is contained in affiant's general deposition.
145	No-sho-ba-no-wah (dead), by his widow, O-gle-a-ho-na.							Moon-tubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 17 & 21 Feb'y, 1838, states that at the date of the treaty claimant had a house and field where he lived with his wife and had two married children living with him (No-go-a-tubbee & Ho-la-ta-ho-ma), and remained there about three years after the treaty, when he removed to another place about one mile off. Knows no reason for removal unless "it was because they were building up the town so fast." No proof that claimant made an effort to register his name is made.
186 147	Ye-o-tah	† Ha-cubbee, † Ay-a-he-ma, † E-lan-tubbee.	‖ E-muth-pa-sa-hona		7	22	7 E.	**186** Robert Cole, before Murray & Vroom, 16 Feb'y, 1838, states that he lived about six miles from claimant at the date of the treaty; that he then had a wife and children living with him; that some time afterwards his wife ran away from him and married another man, and at the second emigration went west and took all her children with her. He continued to live on his place till about two years after treaty, when he also left and went to the "Loosaschoona, where he has remained until last fall" (1837). He left of his own accord & was not driven off. His name was put on Nelson's list for Ward to register.

* Went west. † Went west with their mother.

ABSTRACT G. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.					
	149	Ish-ma-am-bee	Pan-sha-chubbee, * Yem-in-ta-ho-ka, In-to-la-ho-na, A-ma-ho-ta-na.	Shal-li-o-ho-ka, O-gle-a-ho-na, Jema.		10	19	7 E.	Moon-tubbee & Coleman Cole, before Murray & Vroom, on the 17, 19, & 20 Feb'y, 1838, state that at the date of treaty claimant had a house and field where he continued to live about two years, when he moved to within one mile of C. Cole, one of affiants, and has been camping about without any settled home ever since. Nowatchie, Moontubbe's father, gave in the names of all his people, married & unmarried, which must have included claimant. But Moontubbee did not personally know claimant till since treaty, therefore only knows by construction.
187	151	Cun-ne-a-ho-ka	Sha-ma, †Sho-ho-mi-ah, A-no-la-ho-yo.	Sylva	N. E. ¼	7	19	9 E.	187 Robert Cole, before Murray & Vroom, 19 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant was a widow at the date of the treaty, and lived on Collebitta Creek, where she continued about two years and then removed. She left of her own accord & was not driven off to deponent's knowledge. She employed a man to have her name put on to Nelson's list with the of registration by Ward.
	155	Yim-ma-chubbee	Ho-pa-co-nubbee, Lucy						Coleman Cole, before Murray & Vroom, 19 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant lost his wife before treaty. but at that time had two children living with him on Cypress Creek, where he was seen by affiant "two or three years after the treaty," but does not know where he went to or why he went away. Claimant gave in his name to Nelson to be registered by Ward for the five years' stay.
188	159	Cun-na-mo-nubbee, alias Mo-nubbee.	Lush-o-ma-ho-na (dead), Go-na-chubbee.	Chaf-fa-ho-na, Ting-kan-sha, Top-pe-na-no-wa.		22	22	8 E.	188 Tic-ba-pa-lubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 20 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant had a house and field at the date of the treaty, where he resided until three years after, when he moved to Yallabusha, where he has lived ever since. A white man and family built a house near claimant about one year before he left. Claimant removed because the white man was so near him. Signification to remain five years proved by general deposition of Turnbull.
	160	Im-ma-ka, alias O-na-ka	A-la-mon-a-tubbee, La-tal-la-wa-ho-na, Mi-la.			22	22	8 E.	Tic-ba-pa-lubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 20 Feb'y, 1838, states that claimant had a house & field where she lived until about one year after treaty, when a white man took her lands, ploughed and planted up

								to her door, & pulled the boards off from her house, when she removed about one mile, and after staying there one year removed to Yallabusha, where she has since resided. Her name and those of her children were put on Perry's list for Ward, the agent, to register. Affiant is son of claimant and himself a claimant.
189								**189**
164	Moses Perry (dead)	Amy Perry						James Oxberry, before Murray & Barton, February, 1838, states that claimant had a house & field at the date of the treaty, where he lived with his family, but in 1831 removed to a place 30 miles distant, where he remained till his death, in 1836, "about two years" before date of deposition. Claimant went to Col. Martin to obtain his reservation, and was told by Martin that his name was not on Ward's register, and the land could not be reserved from sale. Affiant has heard that the land was sold in 1833 at Chocchuma. Signification of intention to remain proved by general depositions of Turnbull & Hammond.
165	E-mi-sha (dead)							The evidence written out in this case is dated 23 Feb'y, 183, but does not appear to have been executed. Neither the affiant, Joseph Perry, by whom the report of the comrs. indicates as witness, nor the comrs. appear to have signed or witnessed the execution of the deposition. The comrs. report, however, as follows: "Registration and intention proved. No improvement or continued residence. Claim rejected."
190								**190**
167	Tom-ma-tubbee (dead), by his widow, O-na-ho-ke-ta (a Chickasaw).		Ma-la-cha, alias Vi-na Jim son.					On-tam-be purports to be the witness, but the written affit., dated 23 Feb'y, 1838, is neither signed by the comrs. nor affiant. The following is the report of the comrs.: "Continued residence not proved. Claimt. lived near Mayhew at the treaty & for 3 years after; then removed to the other side of Yokenyputoffa, ½ day's journey, where he remained till his death. His object was to get a better range for his stock. Voluntary removal. No evidence of any signification of intention to remain, &c. Rejected on both grounds."
195	No-sa-ka	Ta-no-le O-na-ho-ma Mistubbee.	E-yok-o-nubbee E-he-ma					The evidence in this case is in the same condition as that in the case of Tom-ma-tubbee above, but dated 4 April, 1838. The comrs. report as follows: "The claimant had no house or improvement of any kind at the treaty. She and her children lived with her father, *Pe-le-ma*, and constituted part of his family. Intention proved. Claimant was at the meeting at Pi-a-homa's, and requested to be registered for what was called the 5 years' stay. Ward refused. Vid. genl. dep. of Tishomah. Claim rejected, claimant not being considered head of a family."

* Went west one year after the treaty.

† Wénт west in 1837.

ABSTRACT G. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
191									191
	206	E-bak-a-tubbee	E-me-la		S. E. ¼	30	5	11 E.	Mush-u-la-tubbee, before Murray, Vroom & Barton, 10 April, 1838, states that claimant had a house & field at the date of the treaty, where he continued to live until about 1835, when he moved to O-ka-tal-lia Creek, where he still is. Affiant knows no reason for the removal, the house & field being still unoccupied. A stick was made out for claimant at Spanamingo and given to Chishahoma to have his name registered for the five years' stay.
	216	Samuel McGee (dead), (½ blood Choctaw).	Anna Lavina	Humphreys					Grant Linthicum purports to be witness, but the written afft., dated 12 April, 1838, is neither signed by said witness nor the comrs. The comrs. report as follows: "Intention, &c., proved. Claimt. registered personally at the agency. Residence continued not proved. No evidence that his land was sold at Columbus or that he removed in consequence of the land sales there. Claim rejected."
192									192
	246	I-o-wa-che	Betsey Hays		S. W. ¼	4	10	8 E.	Pis-ubbee, before Murray & Barton, 25 April, 1838, states that claimant was the wife of Phil Hays, a white man, but had been separated from him "a great while before" the treaty; that she had a house & field at the date of the treaty, where she & her daughter lived and continued to live six years after the treaty, when she moved to another place, where she has since resided. Her husband died about 1835. Affiant saw claimant at Leflore's "& heard her say she was going there to be registered."
	258	Ish-e-tubbee		Hi-to-wat-cha, alias Eliza Edmond.					James Cobb, before Murray & Vroom, 12 May, 1838, states that at treaty claimant resided on a creek that empties into the Tombigby, "where he still lives," with his family. Affiant was at Ward's and showed claimant the way to his room to get registered, and heard Ward say he had put his name down. The words "where he still lives" is an interlineation.
193									193
	259	Ho-pi-a-shubbee (dead), alias George, by his widow, Yoc-un-tu-nah.							Ash-a-tubbee & James Cobb, before Murray & Vroom, 12 May, 1838, state that claimant had a house & field at the date of the treaty, where he continued to live about two years after, when it was reported that a white man took possession of his place. He had no settled home afterwards until his death, about 1835 or

									36. No children, but had his wife at the date of treaty. His name was registered by Ward on personal application in presence of Cobb, one of these affiants.
	260	Sto-na-ha-jo, alias A-pel-a-tubbee.	Ho-pa-ya-shubbee (dead), *O-no-che-ho-yo, *Fil-ma-ma-tubbee.	*Can-cha-to-na, Wa-ka-a-ho-ma (dead).	.....	...	...	.....	Muth ta-ha, before Murray & Vroom, 12 May, 1838, states that at the date of the treaty claimant had a house & field, where he continued to live for 6 years after the treaty, when he removed to another place. "Has made three crops since his removal; thinks he made four crops at his old place after the treaty." Affiant knows no reason for removal. Claimant never went west. The form of an afft. for James Cobb is also written out, but not executed, altho' the comrs. credit testimony to said Cobb, showing positive registration by Ward, the agent. It also intimates that the claimant removed about the year 1835.
194	261	An-na-wa-tubbee (dead), by his children.	.....	Pal-lan-tubbee, Ha-be-na-chubbee.	.....	...	...	.....	194 Muth-ta-ha, before Murray & Vroom, 12 May, 1838, states that claimant had a house & field at date of treaty, where he remained about 4 years, when by reason "of a great rumpus in his neighborhood, in which 5 of the family were killed," he took his two children and ran away into the Chickasaw country for protection, and died there about 4 days after his arrival. Claimant staid at affiant's over night when on his way to get his name registered, and after an absence of three days returned and stated that he saw Col. Ward spoil so many sticks "that he did not think it worth while for him to try"; hence affiant thinks his name was not registered.
195	45	Ah-che-ah, dead	E-lan-tubbee	.....	.....	36	12	11 E.	195 Yok-ha-tah, before Claiborne & Graves, 7 Jan'y, 1843, states that claimant had a house & field at the date of the treaty, where she resided with her child; that her husband had separated from before the treaty. She remained on her place until she went west at the last emigration, and soon after died. That her son continued on the place about a year afterwards, when he removed to a house nearer his field, where he has since lived. Her name was put on Turnbull's list for registry. Affiant does not know of claimant's receiving any other land or selling her claim. The claim is on behalf of the child.
	63	E-ah-ho-ka	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	E-a-chubbee, before Claiborne & Graves, 16 Jan'y, 1843, states that claimant was his mother, and at date of treaty had a separate house & field where she lived to herself, having no other family, until about 2 years after the treaty, when, being left nearly alone among numerous whites, she removed to Pickens reserve. She went to Ward's to register her name, but before she could get to him through the crowd he had refused to register any more. She took no other land nor sold her claim.

* Went west.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
196									196
	68	Tal-wah-hoke-ta, dead		(O-nah-tubbee)		26	15	7 E.	Ta-ha-kah, before Claiborne & Graves, 18 Jan'y, 1843, states that he is brother to claimant; that at the date of the treaty claimant "lived with her son & her mother in a house together, as one family"; that her mother (Sha-ho-ka) was also a claimant; that this claimant's husband died before the treaty, leaving her at her said mother's, where she continued until her death, about 1834; that claimant's son was the adopted child of his grandmother, Shahoka, from his infancy, and continued to live with her until her death, in 1840; that about three years after the treaty they removed about two miles from their former place, where they continued to their respective deaths, when the son went to live with his uncle, and that they removed because a man named Rogers alleged he had bought their place from govt. and requested them to leave. Sha-ho-ka, being too old and infirm, requested her daughter, the claimant, to go to Leflore's and get their names registered; that she went for the purpose, but did not succeed in getting the attention of Ward until he refused to register any more. She took no annuity money or other land, nor ever sold her claim to affiant's knowledge.
	80	Vicey		(Tahn-te-mah)		34	14	*5 E.	Pierre Durant, before Claiborne & Graves, 24 Jan'y, 1843, states that claimant was a step-sister, a widow, at treaty, and living with affiant's father, who had married claimant's mother; that his father supported claimant and her child and all lived together. Affiant's father received lands by special provision of the treaty, on which he still lives & with whom she still resides. Claimant went with others to Ward to have their names registered. She never received other land nor the annuity money, or sold her claim, to knowledge of deponent. Affiant, in reply to questions from claimant's counsel, states that she occupied one end of the house of L. Durant, and cultivated and housed to herself her potatoes, peas, &c., & that she claimed to be a head of a family, but lived with Louis Durant to claim the protection of her mother, She-ni-yah.
197									197
	90	Lucy		Tennessee, Jimme, Peter		31	21	2 W.	To-mah-la-chah, before Claiborne & Graves, 26 Jan'y, 1843, states that claimant was a widow at the date of

	104	To-nah-ho-yo	E-ah-tubbee	Ah-pa-la-ho-nah		21	10	12 E.	the treaty, living with her mother, O-na-ho-ka; that the families lived all together in one house, and so continued until O-na-ho-ka died. "Onahoka was registered one day & went home; the next day claimant came & had her name & children registered." She received no part of the annuity nor other land, and has not sold her claim to affiant's knowledge. Jim Belingonah, before Claiborne & Graves, 28 Jan'y, 1843, states that claimant was a widow at date of the treaty, and with "her mother, Tah-ho-nah, lived in a double house. They cultivated the same field together, cooked & ate together, housed their crops together," and still reside on the same place. Claimant went to Leflore's to get her name and her mother's registered, but did not succeed until Ward refused to register any more. "The grandmother adopted the children of claim't before the treaty, & she was the head of the family." She never sold her claim, nor took other land or the annuity.
198									**198**
	211	Ha-lah		Pis-sah-ho-te-mah					Pierre Durant, before Claiborne & Graves, 25 Feb'y, 1843, states that claimant at date of the treaty had four children (but the names & ages are not intel'igibly given), and lived in one end of a double house, and had a field to himself, where he continued about three years, when he went west with all of his children except Pis-sah-ho-te-mah, which was too small and was left with his wife's sister, Wahkea, and has never since gone west. Claimant went to Leflore's, but failed to see Ward until he learned that Ward had refused to register any more. He never sold his claim, or rec'd other land nor annuity.
	223	No-wah-to-nah		Thompson					Pierre Durant, before Claiborne & Graves, 1st March, 1843, states that claimant had separated from her husband at treaty and lived in a double house with her sister, Pis-sah-la-ho-ka, with whom she cultivated a field in common. Affiant knows nothing of his own knowledge as to registration.
199									**199**
	449	Tik-bah-ah-ho-ka		Chah-le		25	7	13 E.	E-lah-tam-bee & Kon-e-toon-tublen, before Gaines & Rush, 16 July, 1844, state that claimant had a house & field at treaty; but on cross-examination it appears she had a husband by the name of Lah-pa-kah, who left her about two years after the treaty; that she then married another man; that the first husband was "considered the head of the family of this" claimant. She was at the Chunka council, and sent her name to Ward for registry.

*Reserved to Louis Durant.

Cases reported to the department by the Choctaw Comm'rs without the requisite examination and judgment, and which are not covered by law.

201 201

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.					
		Me-he-be-cubbee, dead		Cam-pa-lubbee					The aff't of Tah-hah-bee, before Sub-commissioner Wm. Herbert, 24 April, 1845, shows that claima't had a house & field, where he resided with his family at the date of the treaty, and until his death, four years afterwards. His wife & child remained about one year longer, when she died. Then the child, being left alone, went to another place, where he has since remained. Claimant was at the council at Chunka Creek, convened to make arrangements to have the names of the Chunka people registered for the five years' stay, and where he engaged Ok-lah-tubbee to have the names of his family registered by Ward, the agent. He never received other land or sold that on which he resided to affiant's knowledge.
		E-tah-mi-ah		Hi-o-pah-nubbee, Yum-mo-nubbee.					The aff't of Oon-ah-che-ah-tubbee, before Herbert, 24 April, 1845, shows that claimant at treaty had a house & field, where she then & still lives with her family. She was at the Chunka council, where E-ah-to-chubbee was employed to accompany Capt. Bob to carry the names of the Chunka people to Ward for registry. She never received other land under any other article nor sold his claim.
202		E-lah-po-nah (dead), by her daughter, Ok-ish-to-nah.	Ok-ish-to-nah						202 The aff't of Oon-ah-che-ah-tubbee, before Herbert, 25 April, 1845, shows that claimant had a house & field at treaty, where she lived until her death, six years after, when her daughter removed to Fok-it-le-pah-le, where she still resides. She was at the Chunka council, where she engaged Pis-ah-ha-chubbee to accompany Capt. Bob to Ward's, the agent, to have the names of her family registered to remain in the ceded country. She took no annuity the year of the treaty, nor rec'd other land under the treaty, nor sold her claim to deponent's knowledge.
		Tik-bah-tubbee (dead)	Ish-e-tak-e-u-nah						The aff't of Oon-ah-che-ah-tubbee, before Herbert, 25 April, 1845, shows that claimant had, at the date of the treaty, a house & field, where he lived with his family, consisting of a wife and child, and continued there till 8 years after the treaty, when he moved to Fok-it-le-

674

								pah-le, where he remained till his death in 1843. He was at the Chunka council, and engaged Capt. Bob to have his name registered to remain with his family and take land. He took no annuity nor rec'd other land or sold his claim.
203	Nok-e-nam-be, dead		Cun-e-o-tim-ah, Sah-me-ah-ho-nah.					203 The aff't of E-le-no-ah-chubbee, before Herbert, 29 April, 1845, shows that claimant, at date of treaty, had a house & field, where he lived with his family, consisting of a wife and two children, until his death, about six years after, when his family removed to Fok-it-le-pah-le, and have there since resided. His name was presumed to be given to Ward for registry with others sent by Capt. Bob from the Chunka council. He rec'd no annuity nor other land, nor did he sell his claim to deponent's knowledge.
	Ish-ta-cubbee (dead), by his son, Ha-le-cha.	Ha-le-cha, Ho-yo-tubbee (dead).	Ish-tub-be-hah-tah (dead), Me-mah-tam-be (dead).					The aff't of Me-hah, before Herbert, 26 April, 1845, shows that claimant had a house & field, where lived at treaty with his wife & children until between five & six years. His wife having died in the mean time, he married another woman & left his place in possession of his children & went to live with his new wife. The children were dispossessed about seven years after the treaty by a white man named Wiggington. Three children afterwards died, leaving one only surviving, who still resided in the ceded country. Claimant, besides offering his name to Ward, the agent, for registry, at the annuity payment engaged E-lah-pish-no-ah to have it done, but Ward refused to do it. Took no annuity nor rec'd any other land, or sold his land or claim.
204	Ah-we-che-ho-nah (dead), by her son, Un-ah-tubbee.		Un-ah-tubbee					204 The aff't of E-le-no-ah-chubbee, before Herbert, 29 April, 1845, shows that claimant had a house & field that she occupied, at and until about six years after the treaty, with her child, when she died, and that her son then moved to Fok-it-le-pah-le, where he still was when the aff't was taken. Claimant was at the Chunka council, and engaged Ok-lah-tubbee to have the names of herself & child registered to remain & become a citizen. She took no annuity money nor rec'd other land und' the treaty, nor did she sell her claim, to the knowledge of deponent.
	Ok-lah-che (dead), by his son, In-how-che-tubbee.	In-how-che-tubbee						The aff't of Un-te-ah-tubbee, before Herbert, 13th May, 1845, shows that claima't was at the date of the treaty the owner of a house & field, where he lived until his death, about one year after; that his family remained some two years longer on the same place, when they were dispossessed by James Parker, a white man. The child then went and lived with witness until he was married, since which he lived in the same neighborhood. The widow then removed to the Choctaw na-

ABSTRACT F. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.					
									tion, west of the Mississippi River. Claimant resided on the *Su-qua-natchh-ah* Creek. The next summer after treaty claimant was at the factory where Gaines & Glover kept a store, where he offered his name to Ward; also stated the age of his child, for the purpose of registry. He never rec'd other land nor sold his claim, to the knowledge of deponent.
205		Mah-li-ha							**205** The afft. of E-nol-le-tubbee, before Herbert, 13 May, 1845, shows that claimant, at the date of treaty, had a house & field on Bogue Chitto Creek, where she lived and sup'orted herself, and has ever since lived. She was at the council at Ken-tow-ky Creek, and made arrangements to have her name registered by Ward. Never received any other land or sold her claim, to knowledge of deponent.
		Wi-ah-to-nah							The afft. of Ho-bah, before Herbert, 13 May, 1845, shows that claimant, at date of treaty, had a house & field of her own, where she lived by herself, having parted from her husband, & was the head of a family by Choctaw custom, & that she has ever since remained there. She was at the annuity payment at Ben. Leflore's, and offered her name to Ward to register for the five years' stay. Never rec'd other land nor sold her claim, to knowledge of affiant.
206		Ho-ta-kah (dead)	Chim (dead)	Ish-tah-lah-him-ah, (dead)					**206** The aff't of Ish-tah-ham-me, before Herbert, 20 May, 1845, shows that claimant had a house & field at the date of treaty on Pah-lah Creek, where he lived between two & three years; the land was awarded to Pa-lubbee under the 19 art. of the treaty and a white man took possession of it, when he removed to another place and after remaining "three or four years" went of' hunting & died. Claimant started to Leflore's to get Ward to register his name to remain in the ceded country, but on his way he met Im-ille and others returning who informed him that Ward refused to register any more names, when he returned home. He took no annuity, nor received other land, nor sold his claim, to affiant's knowledge.
		Chal-lo-ke	Fah-lah-ho-nah, Tah-lo-ah-to-nah.	Mak-ah-ha-tubbee					The aff't of Kan-o-tin-tubbee, before Herbert, 23 May, 1845, shows that claimant had, at the date of treaty, a house

								and farm where he continued to live up to date of aff't with his family. Claimant was with others who started to Leflore's to get Ward to register their names for the five years' stay, but who met Im-ille & others returning, stating that Ward had refused to register any more, when the' went home. He took no annuity money nor other land, nor sold his land, to deponent's knowledge.
207	Pis-te-ah (dead)							207 The aff't of Kan-o-tin-tubbee, before Herbert, 23 May, 1845, shows that claimant had a house & field where she lived and supported herself after the death of her husband, before the treaty, and where she continued until her death about six years after the treaty. Claimant was with others on their way to Leflore's to have Ward register their names to remain five years when they met Im-ille & others returning who informed them that Ward refused to register any more, when they returned home. She never rec'd other land nor any annuity money, nor sold her claim, to deponent's knowledge.
	Ma-hah-che-ho-nah (dead)							The aff't of Kan-o-tin-tubbee, before Herbert, 23 May, 1845, shows that claimant was, at the date of the treaty, head of a family after the Choctaw custom, having a house and farm where she lived until her death. She, with others, started to go to Leflore's to get Ward to register their names, but meeting Im-ille & others returning, stating that Ward refused to register any more names, returned home. She never received land under any other article of the treaty nor annuity money that year nor sold her land or claim, to deponent's knowledge. The application made by Im-ille, states that claimant's children were married off at the date of treaty.
208	Wah-sah-pah (dead)	Tah-pe-ne-hubbee (dead), Ah-pe-le-hubbee (dead), E-lap-in-tu-nah.						208 The aff't of Chuf-fah-tubbee, before Herbert & Kilpatrick, 22 May, 1845, shows that claimant, at the date of the treaty, resided on the same section of land on which Hit-tuk-ho-me lived, where he continued to live upwards of five years, when he was dispossessed by Doctor Hodges. He then moved to Tal-la-ho-ma, where he died in 1839. He made sticks and gave to Chishehoma to get his name and those of his family registered by Ward for the five years' stay. Never received other land or the annuity money nor sold his claim, to deponent's knowledge. (The application is made at the same time by Ok-lab-bee, for the heir who is alleged to have been some time in waiting before the court, but finally went home, leaving him to attend to it. Besides, it does not appear that there was an original claim filed—such endorsement being on the case as it came from the board.)

ABSTRACT F. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children.		Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
			Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.					
		Ho-kah (dead)	Ok-cha-tubbee	Ah-to-min-tubbee					The aff't of Yok-a-no-la, before F. M. Kilpatrick, 31 May, 1845, shows that claimant was a widow at date of treaty and had a house & farm where she resided for upwards of five years after the ratification of the treaty & until a man named Evans, alleging that he had bought the land, ordered her to leave. She then went to Tallahoma, about two miles, where she remained until her death, in 1842. She was at the council at Spanamingo and gave her sticks to Chishahoma to have the names of her family registered by Ward. She rec'd no annuity the year of the treaty, nor other land under another article of the treaty, nor made any sale or contract for her land except a power of attorney to John Johnston, sen'r. (The nature of this power of att'y is not stated.) This claim is also endorsed by the board in red ink "No original claim filed."
209		Min-go-fal-li-ah (dead)	Tik-bah-tubbee (dead)						209 The aff't of Hi-yok-a-che, before Kilpatrick, 31 May, 1845, shows that claimant had a house & farm on which he lived until his death about two years after the treaty, and that his son died about 1838 or '39. He authorized Chishahoma to have his name registered by Ward. Never rec'd land under any other article of the treaty, nor sold his claim to knowledge of deponent. Affiant also states that he assisted Nok-ne-tah to make his application, as heir of claimant, about two years before to the board then sitting. (This case was endorsed by the board "No claim filed originally.")
	1074	Ish-mah-la-le-ho-nah		Ka-yo-cubbee, alias Hick-a-yo-tubbee.					The aff't of Wak-i-o-tubbee, before Kilpatrick, 28 May, 1845, shows that claimant, at the date of the treaty, had a house and farm where she resided on Kan-tow-ky Creek, five years after its ratification, when she moved to a place about 15 miles distant, where she has since lived. She engaged her uncle, E-ath-la-pah, to have her name registered to entitle her to land. She took no annuity money, nor rec'd any other land under the treaty nor sold her claim, &c.
210		Ah-took-lan-tubbee	Ok-in-to-lah-ho-nah, E-lah-pin-le-ho-nah.	Ynn-ok-in-tubbee, Ah-no-ah-hubbee.					210 The aff't of Lah-bah-tubbee, before Gaines & Rush, 30 May, 1844, shows that claimant had, at date of treaty, a house & field, where he continued until about seven years after the treaty, when he was dispossessed by Josiah Kane, a white. He was at the council, and en-

								gaged Pish-ah-no-wah to have his name registered by Ward to remain, but Ward refused to register any more names. He took no part of the annuity nor rec'd other land under the treaty, nor sold his claim to affiant's knowledge.
	Te-ah-po-le (dead), by his son, Un-te-ah-tubbee.	.....	.....	SE¼	30	10	18	The aff't of E-la-ba-cubbee, before Gaines & Rush, 25 July, 1844, shows that, at the date of the treaty, claimant had an improvement; that he had cut his logs for his house before treaty, and finished his house immediately afterwards; that claimant and his son lived on the same section, occupying separate houses, into which they moved 2½ months after the treaty; that his place was on Su-quah-natch-ah Creek, where he continued to live upwards of seven years, when he moved farther up the stream, soon after which he died. "He attended at the factory where the agent, Ward, was, and had his name registered for the five years' stay." He took no part of the annuity, claimed no other land, nor contracted to sell his claim.
211	Ah-ho-le-tubbe.....	.....	Ah-me-ah-che, Su-pe-sah, Ha-mah.	.....	.....	.....	.....	211 The deposition of E-lah-tam-be, before Gaines & Rush, 16 July, 1844, shows that, at the date of the treaty, claimant had a house & field where he lived about six years when he was dispossessed by a white man named Myers. He then moved to Fok-it-le-pah-le, where he still resides. He was at the Chunka council where Capt. Bob & others were appointed to have his and other names registered by Ward. Affiant knows of no sale of his claim by the claimant or of his taking any part of the annuity or other land.
	Con-ah-le-ho-yo	Nok-e-ne-ah-tubbee, dead.	Con-cha-too-nah, Tah-na-tubbee, Oo-kah-hubbee, I-yat-ah-nubbee.	.....	.....	.....	.....	The aff'ts of Sho-co-pam-be, alias James Naconsha and Tobla-chubbee, before Gaines & Rush, on 4 June & 16 July, 1844, show that at the date of the treaty claimant had a house & field where she lived over five years after the treaty, when she was dispossessed by a white man. She then moved to Ha-chu-sa, where she has since resided. She requested Toblachubbee & James Toby to take her name to be registered by Ward. Ward refused to register the same. She took no part of the annuity, nor other land, nor did she sell her claim to knowledge of deponents.
212	Low-is-oo-nah (dead), by her nephew, Nook-fa-lah.	Pis-tik e-ah, dead	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212 The aff't of Tim-ah-la-ha-cha, before Gaines & Rush, 5 June, 1844, shows that claimant had a house & field at the date of the treaty where, with her child, she resided until her death, about six years after the treaty The child died about 1840. Claimant went to the council and engaged Pis-a-no-wah to have her name registered, but before he could do so the agent, Ward, refused to register any more. She took no part of the annuity, nor received other land, nor sold her claim to deponent's knowledge.

ABSTRACT F. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
		Pis-ah-no-wah (dead), by his father, Pus-ah-ka.		*Ti-yah, Ik-o-nau-tubbee, Sal-am-ah.					The aff't of E-lo-mon-to-cubbee, before Gaines & Rush, 2 July, 1844, shows that, at the date of the treaty, claimant had a house & field on Ok-e-ho-lo, where he lived until about four years after the treaty, when he was dispossessed by a white man. He then settled about four miles off, where he remained till his death, date not given. About one year after the treaty, claimant married another wife, whereat his first wife took umbrage and took her children, and went west about two years after treaty. Claimant was at the council, where he made a speech to the people, announcing his determination to have his name registered for the five years' stay, and went to Leflore's to register accordingly, but Agent Ward refused to do it. He took no annuity money, nor did he receive any other land under the treaty, or sell his claim to deponent's knowledge. 213
213		Lo-mah-ta-che, dead		Tith-le-o-tubbee					The aff't of Te-ma-la-ha-cha, before Gaines & Rush, 4 June, 1844, shows that claimant had a house and field at the date of the treaty, where he resided till his death, about eight years after the treaty. After the death of claimant & his wife, his child went to live with Nook-fah-la, who made the application on his behalf. Claimant engaged Pis-a-no-wah to have his name registered by Ward. He took no part of the annuity, nor received other land, nor did he sell his claim within five years to the knowledge of affiant.
		E-lah-hok-ta (dead), by her daughter, adopted, E-la-che-ho-nah.	E-la-che-ho-nah			33	9	12 E.	The aff't of Wak-ah-tubbee, before Gaines & Rush, 18 July, 1844, shows that at the date of the treaty claimant had a house & field, where she lived until about three years after, when she was dispossessed by James Harrington, a white man. She then moved to Tah-lash-ah, where she remained till her death, six years after the treaty. She had an adopted child, a granddaughter, living with her at and after the treaty, who is the claimant's heir. She requested Pis-ah-no-wah to have her name registered to remain in the country. Took no part of the annuity, nor other land, nor sold her claim. Nock-na-tubbee, 16 Nov., 1844, testified that claimant resided on the section on which E-mah-shah-chubbee lived, as pointed out to Hugh Harrison. 214
214		To-man-cha-hubbee							The aff't of Wak-i-ah-tubbee, before Tyler, Gaines & Rush, 20 May, 1844, shows that at the treaty claimant

									had a house & field on Kus-tush-a Creek where he has ever since continued to reside; that he was the head of a family, but had no children. There appears no positive testimony that he had even a wife, altho' affiant "knew him and his *family* well." Claimant was at the council and also at Leflore's to get his name registered by Ward to entitle him *to* remain in the ceded country & tak land, but did *not* succeed & affiant knows not why. He never sold his land, nor did he receive other land or take any part of the annuity to knowledge of deponent.
		E-ah-kah-tubbee, dead	A-mah-ho-nah			9	9	13 E.	The aff't of Tim-ah-la-ha-cha, before Gaines & Rush, 5 June, 1844, shows that claimant had a house & field at the date of treaty, where he lived with his family until his death four years after; his widow continued to remain there about one year longer, when she moved away, but affiant does not know where. Claimant went to the council of the Mogalushas, and at Leflore's, endeavored to have his name registered for the five years' stay, but Ward, the agent, refused. He never sold his claim, nor received other land, or took any part of the annuity to deponent's knowledge.
215		Mi-ah-chubbee, alias Im-i-ah-hubbee (dead), by his nephew, Ah-shal-in tnb-bee.							215 The aff't of E-lah-tam-be, before Gaines & Rush, 18 July, 1844, shows the claimant to have been "the head of a family, that is, he had a house & field of his own & supported himself, but had no children nor wife." He occupied his p ace about seven years when he was dispossessed by a wite man named Robinson. Affiant does not state when he died, but states that he never went west. He was at the Chunka council to send his name to Ward for registry. He took no part of the annuity, never received other land, nor sold his claim to deponent's knowledge.
	40	Ah-hi-o-chubbee	Min-ta-ho-nubbee	I-ah-ho-nah, Che-tubbee		32	11	9 E.	The aff't of Hi-ah-ka, before Claiborne & Graves, 4 January, 1843, shows that claimant was, at the date of the treaty, ownerof a house and field, where he lived with his family; that he continued on his place and made four crops after the treaty, when, from the representations of O-na-ham-be and Little Leader, that all those in his district would be driven west by the white people, claimant, with others, removed to the neighborhood of said Little Leader on the Su-quah-natch-ah. Finding that he had been deceived after about six years residence there, he returned to his old place, which was still vacant, and still resides there. His name was on the list of Capt. Cobb's company handed to Ward for registry. He never sold his land or received other land to knowledge of deponent. Judgment was entered in this case by the com'rs and afterwards "set aside" by them.

* Went west with their mother, Ah-no-le-te-nah, about two years after the treaty.

ABSTRACT F. (I. 765)—Continued.

Office No.	Com'rs' No.	Names of claimants.	Names of children. Over 10 years of age.	Names of children. Under 10 years of age.	Place of residence.				Decision, remarks, &c.
216									216
	42	Tus-cah-ho-mah	O-nah-ho-ke-ta	Im-me-lah-tubbee		32	11	9E.	The aff't of Hi-ah-ka, before Claiborne & Graves, 5 Jan'y 1843, shows that claimant had a house & field where he lived at the date of the treaty with his family. This evidence is the same as that in the preceding claim of Ah-hi-o-chubbee, No. 40, in all material respects. The com'rs directed judgment in this case to be entered, but subsequently ordered it "to be set aside."
	44	Ah-ho-gle-cha		Ah-no-te-mah, dead		32	11	9E.	The aff't of Hi-ah-ka, before Claiborne & Graves, 7 Jan'y, 1843, shows that claimant had at the date of the treaty a house & field where he lived with his wife & adopted child. The child died about one year after. All the material facts stated in this case are like those in case 40, in claim of A-hi-o-chubbee, except that he settled on a place near his old one when he returned from the neighborhood of Little Leader. The com'rs directed judgment to be entered in this case, but subsequently ordered it "to be set aside."
217									217
	58	Me-mah-tubbee		Ah-nin-tubbee, dead		34	11	9E.	The aff't of Tah-fah-mah, before Claiborne & Graves, 11 Jan'y, 1843, shows that claimant had at the time of the treaty a house & field where he lived with his family up to 1841, when his wife married another man and he married another wife, since which he has resided a part of the time on his old place and a part of the time with his new wife. His child died about 1839. Claimant was at Leflore's & tried to have his name registered, but Ward refused to register any more. He never sold his claim nor received other land to deponent's knowledge. The com'rs directed judgment to be entered in this case, but subsequently ordered it "to be set aside."
	99	No-e-ho-yo	Ho-la-to-pah, dead			33	11	9E.	The aff't of Ta-hom-bee, before Claiborne & Graves, 27 Jan'y, 1843, shows that claimant had a house & field at the date of the treaty, where she continued to reside till the death of her son, about 1837, when she rented out her place, not being able alone to cultivate it and provide for herself. She never left the ceded country, and was at Leflore's to get registered, but failed to do so before it was announced he would register no more names. She took no annuity nor rec'd other land or sold her claim. This claim was entered on the judgment book of com'rs, but subsequently "ordered to be set aside."

218								218
192	ead				3	10	6 E.	The aff't of E-a-chubbee, before Claiborne & Graves, 20 Feb'y, 1843, shows that claimant, at the date of the treaty, had a wife and lived in one end of a double cabin, his mother living in the other, and had a field to himself, but cooked & ate with his mother. He resided in such manner until his death, 3 years after the treaty. His name was on Turnbull's list sent to Ward for registry. He took no aunuity money, nor other land, nor sold his claim. This case was entered upon judgment book of com'rs, but subsequently "ordered to be set aside."
1036	Chaf-fa-to-ke-che-a, claims for his children.	Mary	Ben, Eliza		19	14	15 E.	The aff't of Hartwell Hardaway, before F. M. Kilpatrick, 28 May, 1845, shows that claimant, at the date of treaty, had a house & field about half a mile from affiant, and which he still claims as his residence. That claimant's children went west, but does not know the time; that his children were living with his grandmother and were removed in opposition to his wish. Affiant understood claimants went to Ward to register for the five years' stay. Never received other land or annuity, nor sold his claim. Claimant states in his application that he received land for himself, and made this application for the children.
219								219
1099	Paunch-e-ko-no	Tus-cah-lo-co-la (dead), Po-yah (dead), Ho-be-lah, E-yah-kah-tubbee.						The aff't of James Toby, before Gaines & Rush, 23 Sept., 1844, shows that, at the date of the treaty, claimant was an old woman, owning a house & field, where she resided, with two children (since dead), and two adopted children, being grandchildren that she raised, until about three years after, when, in consequence of white settlers claiming to have bought the her land, she moved to another place, where she lived about eight years, then again removed to Es-tah-butche, where she still resides. He (affiant) was employed to have her name registered by Ward. She received no part of the annuity, nor other land, nor sold her claim to knowledge of witness.
	I-ish-e-tubbee, by his wife Un-ah-to-nah.		Ish-te-mah		30	10	18	Un-ah-tubbee, before Gaines & Rush, 25 July, 1844, states that claimant had a house & field, at date of treaty, at Co-ah-tan-cah-le, and "about two & a half months after the treaty he removed to Look-e-natche, where he had before commenced an improvement," and continued there upwards of six years, when in a spree he killed a man & fled the country. Claimant was seen by affiant ascending the stairs at the old factory to get Ward to register his name. He took no annuity nor other land, or sold his claim to knowledge of deponent.

"A"

[Report Book No. 7, pp. 282-7, Ind. Off.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 15, 1853.

Hon. R. McCLELLAN,
Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: By the act of the 30th August, 1852, making appropriation for the Indian Department for the year ending 30th June, 1853, it is provided "that the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to examine the reservation claims of the Choctaws, known as Bay Indians, and of those Choctaws in whose cases the script awarded by the late board of commissioners has not been issued, and where he shall find that such Indians are clearly entitled to land under the fourteenth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty, and under the several acts heretofore passed in relation to such claimants, he is hereby authorized to extend to such claimants the provisions applicable to such claims in the acts of 23d August, 1842, and of 3d of March, 1845."

The fourteenth article of the treaty above referred to provides that "each Choctaw head of a family being desirous to remain and become a citizen of the States shall be permitted to do so by signifying his intention to the agent within six months from the ratification of this treaty, and he or she shall thereupon be entitled to a reservation of one section of 640 acres of land, to be bounded by sectional lines of survey; in like manner shall be entitled to one-half that quantity for each unmarried child which is living with him, over ten years of age, and a quarter section to such child as may be under ten years of age, to adjoin the location of the parent, if they reside upon said lands, intending to become citizens of the States, for five years after the ratification of this treaty; in that case, a grant in fee simple shall issue. Said reservation shall include the present improvement of the head of the family or a portion of it. Persons who claim under this article shall not lose the privilege of a Choctaw citizen, but if they ever remove are not to be entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity."

Subsequent to the expiration of the five years from the ratification of the treaty, Congress authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate the claims arising under the provisions of the treaty, and to report the same to the President to be laid before Congress. This commission was extended by subsequent act; and in that of 23d August, 1842, the construction of Congress was given to the provisions of the 14th article of the treaty. That construction required as a condition precedent to the allowance of a claim under said 14th article: First, that it should be proven that within six months from the ratification of the treaty, the claimants had in person, or by proxy, made an effort to have his or her name registered as a signification of intention to remain in the ceded country and become citizens. Second, that at the date of the treaty claimant owned an improvement, and that he or she continued to reside thereon for five years from the date of the ratification thereof, or was dispossessed of the same by reason of the sale of at least a portion of it by the United States, prior to the expiration of the five years. Third, that claimant received no grant of land under any other article of the treaty. Fourth, that claimant had never removed west of the Mississippi River, but had continued to reside within the limits of the country ceded by the Choctaw Indians.

This act further makes provision for the issue of patents to reservees for lands awarded, and where the lands on which they resided have been disposed of by the United States. so that it was impossible to do so, certificates of script for land to be allowed elsewhere were to be given in lieu.

Reports were duly made by the several boards of commission on the expiration of their respective terms of service. It appears that the last board closed its proceedings on the 16th of June, 1845, without finishing the service for which it was commissioned, there being a number of claims where evidence had been taken before the board of commissioners, but left unadjudicated for the want of some additional information, and other cases for which a subcommission had been allowed to take evidence, but which were returned to the board at too late a day to permit it to examine and report thereon.

The last clause of the first section of the act of 3d March, 1845, making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year ending 30th June, 1846, contained a provision by which the one-half of the awards of the boards of commissioners for scrip not deliverable east, should not be delivered at all, but become a fund at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, carrying an interest of five per cent. per annum, for the benefit of the reservees or their legal representatives. Prior to, and during the month of October following, much the larger portion of the cases, on which awards were made by the commissioners, were finally disposed of by this Bureau under the direction of the Secretary of War. But there were still unsettled, in addition to those above named, left unadjudicated by the commissioners, a number of claims that had been suspended or rejected by the Secretary of War. In August, 1846, by a joint resolution, Congress authorized the Secretary of War to take up the cases of the Suquahnatchah and other clans of Choctaw Indian claimants, in which the last board of commissioners had taken testimony, but for the want of certain maps had not entered judgment, and decide the same according to the testimony filed, and award land or script as the proofs might justify. Accordingly these cases were examined and awards made, except in three cases, suspended for further proof of the residence of claimants at date of treaty, and the accompanying list, marked A, designated in the brief accompanying this report as class No. 2, on list No. 2, page 19, rejected by the Secretary of War, generally, because the testimony did not show a compliance on the part of the claimants with the requisitions of the treaty and the act of August, 1842, on which the action of the office was based. At the same time the Secretary of War also reviewed, in connection with the opinions of the Attorney-General, certain decisions made in 1845, and under said opinions allowed all of those suspended cases of that year, except such as were considered by the Secretary of War as not entitled by the terms of the treaty and act of 1842. The list of these cases is also herewith marked B (designated in the brief as B, page 14).

The provision in the act of 1852, first quoted, was designed therefore to secure the adjudication of and awards on the claims known as the Bay Indian cases, and the allowance of those above named as contained in list B (the latter having been allowed for land or scrip by the commissioners, but rejected by the Secretary of War on his revision of the evidence on which such awards were made), provided the Secretary of the Interior shall find that they are clearly entitled to land under the 14th article of the treaty and the act of 1842.

Lists C and D, also herewith, contain the names of all those denominated "Bay Indians" that can be identified. These are designated in the "brief" A, No. 1 and 2. The testimony in a portion of these cases,

list C, was taken by the last board of commissioners that in support of these cases embraced in list D was taken by a subcommission in Mississippi, appointed for the purpose while the board was sitting in this city in 1845. The substance of the evidence adduced to sustain these claims shows that the parties claiming severally made an effort to secure the registration of their names by the United States agent to remain in the ceded country and become citizens of Mississippi; that they were heads of families residing on, owning, and cultivating separate improvements at the date of the treaty; that as a consequence, variously, of the threats of emigrating agents or their employees to forcibly remove them west of the Mississippi, or of the oppression of whites who were removing into their country and annoying them by various threats of harm, or of the sale or supposed sale by the United States of some of their lands, they left their respective places of residence, some within two and three years and all within five years, and settled down in Hancock County, remote from the ceded country; that they have received no land under any other article of the treaty, nor an equivalent therefor, and that they have never removed west, but continued to reside in Mississippi during the full five years required by the treaty, or died there.

By the act of March 3, 1853, making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year ending 30th June, 1854, in the clause following the items of appropriation for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Choctaw Indians, it is further provided "that the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to examine the claims of Choctaws to reservations of land under the treaty of 1830 shall extend to all cases recommended by either of the boards of commissioners appointed to examine said claims, and his awards in scrip shall be received by them in full satisfaction of all their claims against the government arising under said treaty, and the scrip thus awarded shall be received as other warrants in payment for any public lands subject to sale at private entry." This last act of Congress authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to examine and adjudge the claims, twenty-six in number, which were recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress by Messrs. Murray and Vroom, the first board of commissioners. These cases are named in list marked E, also herewith. This list is designated in the "brief" as Class No. 1, page 18.

The department has long been solicitous to finally dispose of all the pending claims growing out of the Choctaw treaty of 1830. When the subject was under consideration during the last session of Congress, the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives inclosed to this office the form of a contemplated amendment to the annual Indian appropriation bill, intended to extend the authority given to the Secretary of the Interior by the act of 30th August, 1852, so as to secure the examination and final settlement of all cases reported on by either of the boards of commissioners, and asked, "Does the situation of the claims embraced by it render necessary the legislation sought; and does the testimony in support of the claims justify the conclusion that they are meritorious and ought to be allowed; and will the inclosed amendment meet the case and enable the department to make final disposition of that class of business growing out of said treaty?" To these inquiries my predecessor replied "that there are a few claims not provided for by the act of 1852, which are doubtless equally as meritorious as those for which provision is made by that act. Impartial justice requires that these cases should be placed on the same footing with the others. The amendment proposed will, if adopted,

accomplish this object and enable the department to make final disposition of a class of business that has given much trouble." The object of the proposed amendment was to authorize the department to finally dispose of all claims on which testimony had been taken by either board of commissioners, whether such testimony had been considered and judgments rendered or not. The substitution of the word "recommended" in lieu of the words "reported on," however, limited the provision to the claims embraced in list E, thus excluding a class of claims which the testimony filed tends to show are generally as meritorious as those in the other lists, but which were reported to the department by the commissions without the requisite examination and judgment, for the want of time to enable them to do so. Indeed, it appears that there is no option left by which those cases not specifically named as a class by act of Congress can be adjudicated. Of this class not covered by law, as I conceive, is the accompanying list, marked F (designated as Class No. 3 in the "brief," page 19).

The list, also herewith, marked G embraces claims examined and rejected by the boards of commission, and such rejection was confirmed by the Secretary of War, but which it has been urged should be reexamined in view of meritorious circumstances that exist in connection with them. Should a less rigid construction be given as to what constitutes a compliance with the provisions of the treaty and the several acts passed in relation to such claims than has heretofore prevailed, a number of this class would doubtless be quieted thereby.

According to the strict terms of the treaty of 1830, as expressed in its third article, the removal of the Choctaws to their country west of the Mississippi should have been made by the autumn of 1833, but for various reasons this was not done, and probably the most controlling element operating to prevent the fulfillment of that provision grew out of the extensive grants of land or reservations to those Indians who should prefer to remain in the country and become citizens. The 19th article admitted of 1,611 claims to reservations of land to Indians. The supplement to the treaty admits of upwards of seventy-eight reservations in addition, and the 14th article of an unlimited number of them. Although the removal was to have taken place within a specified period and was not carried into effect, it is not assumed that the Indians alone were at fault, as it has been too apparent to admit of a doubt that speculators and others obtained access to the Indian country, contrary to the provision of the 18th article of the treaty that "no person is to be permitted to settle within the nation, or the land to be sold before the Choctaws shall remove," and from motives of private interest tampered with them and induced many of them to seek the benefits of the 14th article of the treaty who never dreamed of remaining in Mississippi until an appeal was made to their cupidity, and that extensive frauds have been practiced upon the Indians as well as upon the government by means of the lawless conduct of individuals in this respect is not improbable.

As regards the action of the government in its decisions on claims arising out of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, it may be remarked that uniformity has not always prevailed.

The act of 1852 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to examine the reservation claims of the Choctaws known as Bay Indians, lists C and D, and of those Choctaws in whose cases the scrip awarded by the late board of commissioners has not been issued (list B); and where he shall find that such Indians are clearly entitled to land under the 14th article of the treaty of 1830, and under the several acts passed in relation to such claims, he is authorized to extend to such claimants the

provisions applicable to such claims in the acts of the 23d of March, 1845; and the act of 1853 extends the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to all cases recommended by either board of commissioners appointed to examine said claims and embraces lists A, E, and G.

The act of 1842 gives a legislative construction to the 14th article of the treaty, and it is proper to remark here that neither the act of 1852 or 1853, by which these cases came before the Secretary of the Interior for examination and decision, changes that construction. The rule is that the Choctaw head of a family must have complied, or offered to comply, with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty. Those requisites are: First, that within six months from the ratification of the treaty, he or she signified his or her intention, in person, or by some authorized agent, to become a citizen of the State, and had his or her name enrolled on the register, or, if the name be not enrolled, that the omission to enroll after the signification was on the part of the agent. Second, that the Indian did, at the date of the treaty (27th September, 1830), have and own an improvement in the Choctaw country, and that, having and owning such improvement, did reside upon the identical improvement, or a part of it, for the term of five years continuously next after the ratification of said treaty (24th of February, 1831), unless it shall be made to appear that such improvement was, before the 24th day of February, 1836, disposed of by the United States, and that the reservee was dispossessed by means of such disposition. Third, that it shall be made to appear that the Indian did not receive any other grant of land under the provisions of any other article of the treaty. And, fourth, that the Indian did not remove to the Choctaw country west of the Mississippi River, but he or she had continued to reside in the limits of the country ceded by the Choctaw Indians to the United States. The language of the law following these conditions precedent is as follows: "It shall be the duty of the commissioners, if all and each of the above requisites shall be made clearly to appear to their satisfaction, and the Secretary of War shall concur therein, to proceed to ascertain the quantity of land to which said Indian, by virtue of the 14th article of the said treaty, is entitled to, &c.

What constitutes a compliance, or an offer to comply with these requirements? As before remarked, the decisions have not been uniform.

Should the Secretary of the Interior adopt the language of the law of 1842, and decide that there must be a continuous five years' residence, next after the ratification of the treaty, on the identical improvement, unless it shall appear that before the end of the five years the United States disposed of the same, and by means of which the reservee was dispossessed of it, then the cases in all these last, with but very few exceptions, must be rejected on this ground.

If, however, a construction more liberal to the claimants be adopted, such as, first, that he or she prove that an effort had been made in person, or by proxy, to signify the intention of the party to become a citizen, but by reason of representations made to the individual, or the proxy, that the agent refused to register any more names, such person, or proxy, was induced to return home without ascertaining such fact from personal knowledge; and, second, remaining on this improvement two or more years, but less than five years, until being driven off, or so alarmed by threats of various kinds as to induce an abandonment of the same, then the claims of the Bay Indians, and of those heretofore disallowed, as well as those in whose cases the scrip awarded has not issued, may in most cases be admitted under the act of 1852, and the greater

portions of those recommended by Messrs. Murray and Vroom under the act of 1853.

Should such a rule of construction prevail, then the claims represented by lists A, B, and G will be subject to reconsideration and adjudication on the principles last indicated, and those embraced in lists C, D, and E will be subject to examination and decision upon their original merits on like principles, while those in list F cannot be taken into consideration for final disposition under existing laws.

But should the Secretary adopt the principles of the decision of 23 July, 1845 (and which has mainly controlled the former action of the government), then, the five years' residence being an indispensable requisite, these cases must, as before remarked, with but few exceptions, be rejected, as they all fall short in this particular.

Very respectfully, &c., your ob't servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

"B."

Abstract of judgments prepared for signature by Commissioners Claiborne and Graves, found in judgment record No. 1 *of said commissioners, pp.* 152–182 *and* 185–189; *and, also, case No.* 358 *on page* 136.

Commissioners' number.	Head of family.	Children over ten years.	Children under ten years.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.
270	Ho-nah			13	10	13	E.
259	Ho-pah-ka-tubbee			6	11	14	"
*262	Ah-noon-to-nah			24	12	13	"
260	Ish-tah-tubbee			10	11	11	"
*263	I-ah-le-pah			6	11	14	"
*	"	Mah-ho-to-nah		1	11	13	"
264	Becka		Me-hau-to-tubbee, Coon-oon-tema-honah.	6	11	14	"
265	Ah-to-ble-cha	Cun-e-ah-he-nah, Ok-le-mo-nah, No-sa-ka, Fil-e-tah-ho-nah.		26	12	13	"
266	No-la	La-pa-chubbee, Is-to-mio-nah, Ish-tuh-tam-bee.		26	12	13	"
268	Ho-lah-cha	Cun-e-ah-hok-ta, E-ho-ah-tubbee.		10	11	11	"
*272	Aun-te-tubbee	Me-lah	An-ah-che-mah, He-o-te-mah.	21	11	13	"
273	Peel-ah-tubbee	Ut-tel-e-mah	Cun-e-moon-tubbee, Po-tubbee.	6	11	14	"
271	Mah-sho-bah-ho-mah	Me-ho-to-mah, Pis-ah-to-cubbee.	Ka-o-cubbee, Pis-ta-cha-ho-mah.	13	10	13	"
258	Ho-bah			34	12	13	"
257	Ah-chin-tubbee			24	12	13	"
269	Me-shone-tah-tubbee			13	10	13	"
267	Moon-tubbee		Ah-te-ah-ho-nah	3	11	13	"
388	Fal-ah-mo-tubbee	Lucy, Him-o-nubbee, Pis-ah-ho-nah, Shi-ah-kah.	Mok-in-lubbee, Jake	21	13	14	"
*280	Yem-e-tubbee	Ah-wan-tonah, Tus-ka-oh-tubbee.	Yem-ma-hubbee, Ya-ha-mah.	3	11	13	"
297	Elah-he-nubbee			36	12	13	"
283	Ish-tah-he-mah	Ish-tan-to-nah, Ah-chuck-mah-tubbee.	Me-mah-tam-bee	7	10	13	"
287	Ok-lo-hah		Tith-i-o-tubbee, Winny	26	12	13	"
281	Ok-a-yo-mah	Edmund, E-mo-no-la-cho-nah	Wizy, E-le-oka-te-mah	7	10	13	"
288	Ah-chi-ah			7	10	13	"
289	Ya-zoo-ho-pi-a			13	10	13	E.
293	Ik-han-ah			5	11	12	"
296	Ham-bee			13	10	13	"
*291	E-ah-pil-lah	Ish-to-nah, Ish-tun-lah-he-mah.	Took-lah-tubbee	26	12	13	"
292	Fil-ah-moon-tubbee	Tallo-ah-ham-be, Tibbe-ho-nah, Abbe-ho-yo, Me-ah-sho-tubbee.	Cunne-mubbee, Cua-sin	24	12	13	

*Land allowed instead of scrip.

Abstract of judgments prepared for signature, &c.—Continued.

Commissioners' number.	Head of family.	Children over ten years.	Children under ten years.	Section.	Township.	Range.	East or west.
294	I-ath-le-pah (Is-ka-te-na).	Oo-nann-che-tubbee	Onn-tam-bee, Jinny, Sal-le-o-ka.	36	12	13	E.
295	Me-ah-sho-nah		E-lah-yo-kah-to-nah	18	9	15	"
286	Ah-chin-tubbee	Pis-ah-ho-ka-to-na, Me-he-o-tubbee, E-ho-a-tam-bee	Ish-ta-pe-mah-tubbee, Ah-ho-nah.	18	9	15	"
299	Me-ah-to-chubbee			13	10	13	"
300	Nush-ko-bo-took-o-loo	Ah-took-ah-lan-tubbee, Con-ah-la-cha.	Pah-shah-ho-to-na	15	11	12	"
302	To-lah-ho-nah	I-yo-ko-mah, E-lo-nah	Ho-lah-te-mah	15	11	13	"
304	Cun-e-ah-sto-nah		Me-ah-she-mah	7	10	12	"
303	Ho-te-mah	Pis-ah-te-mah	Con-sha-lah	11	12	13	"
305	Ah-nan-tubbee	Ish-ta-he-mah	Onn-ah-han-tubbee, Amos.	26	12	13	"
310	To-ne	I-e ton-lah, Me-hah-to-nah		11	12	13	"
306	Ho-yo-an-tubbee	Me-sham-bee	Ish-te-ma-ho-nah, Im-ath-pis-a-tam-be, E-bah-no-ah-ho-nah.	20	12	14	"
307	I-ath-lah, or I-a-tubbee	Omh-tubbee, E-lah-pish-ah, Pa-she-mah, Ha-tah-ho-nah.	Cun-onn-tam-bee, Mah-la, Pis-ah-jah	24	12	13	"
308	Him-mock-ah-yah or Him-ah-ki-ah.		Tock-ah-bom-bee	24	12	13	E.
309	E-ah-ham-bee	Yok-me-tubbee, Ah-la-mah-ho-nah.	Hoo-nah, Ho-me-ho-tub-bee.	11	12	13	"
322	Ah-po-to-le	Kon-to-nah		16	11	13	"
321	Pok-ah-la-ho-nah	Ah-man-tubbee		20	12	14	"
315	Ho-te-o-ka		Davis, Bessy	6	11	14	"
*317	Lon-ah-tubbee	Lah-tubbee	Ok-lah-kah-ho-yo, Un-tim-ah-ho-nah, Tan-e-chubbee, E-mok-lam-be.	20	12	14	"
318	Too-ah-loop-ka			13	10	13	"
329	Pis-a-ti-ah	Tan-e-tubbee		9	9	14	"
*327	Ah-num-po-la		Ho-to-nah, Mo-la-chub-bee.	3	9	14	"
328	Mush-shu-le-e-kah		Math-la-tubbee, I-tin-lah-him-ah	9	9	14	"
330	E-ah-ho-ka	Ah-pe-ah-tubbee, Onn-ah-ho-yo.		9	9	14	"
331	Al-o-ma-cha	Ah-chuck-mish-stubbee	Ah-to-be-tubbee	4	9	14	"
334	Ah-bah-we-le	Ah-no-ha, Ho-bah-tambe, On-ta-cubbee, Buch-ah-ho-no.	Cun-e-mah-tubbee	9	9	14	"
335	To-wah-noo-hah	Ish-tah-he-mah, Min-te-hub-bee, Pis-ah-che-ho-nah.	Tim-ah-no-la-ho-nah, Io-chaff-ubbee.	10	9	14	"
336	Im-ah-ho-yo			10	9	14	"
324	Wah-tubbee			13	10	13	"
326	Ta-namp-ha-cubbee	E-lah-to-nah, Ish-tah-ah-ho-nah.	Me-shune-tubbee, E-mam-be.	9	9	14	"
338	Ta-sho-yo-tubbee		Ah-no-lah-che-mah	15	9	14	"
337	Ish-ho-ya	Sak-a-ti-yah, Nock-e-ne-tub-bee.		3	9	14	"
341	Too-mah-ka			15	9	14	"
314	Me-ah-tubbee		Te-ah-ho-yo	6	11	14	"
*340	Che-can-ta			9	9	14	"
*325	Im-un-no-ubbee	Fil-e-mah-ho-nah		17	10	14	"
358	Ah-took-ah-lah	Con-e-moon-tubbee, I-yo-la, E-mah, Con-sha-ho-ka, Nok-e-na-bah-nubbee, Fil-e-to-nah.		13	10	13	"

* Land allowed instead of scrip.

In each of the foregoing cases the said commissioners prepared for signature a judgment in the following form, viz:

"On examination of the evidence and papers filed in the case of Ho-nah, No. 270, it appearing to the board that said claimant complied or offered to comply with all the requisites of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and it further appearing that the section of land embracing the improvement of said claimant at the date of said

treaty, to wit, section thirteen, township ten, range thirteen, east, has been in part disposed of by the government—

"The board, in pursuance of and in conformity to the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, do adjudge and allow to said claimant six hundred and forty acres of land, to be taken out of any of the public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas subject to entry at private sale."

The said judgments having been prepared but not signed by the said commissioners, their sucessors in office, to wit, William Tyler, Samuel Rush, and George S. Gaines, caused to be made and entered in the said record of judgments an entry in the words and figures following, to wit:

"OFFICE CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS,
"*Washington, 29th May*, 1845.

"The board of commissioners this day confirm the judgements in the following cases, respectively, as they are entered in this the judgement book of the Choctaw commissioners, viz: Nos. 270, 259, 262, 260, 263, 264, 265, 266, 268, 272, 273, 271, 258, 257, 269, 267, 388, 280, 297, 283, 287, 281, 288, 289, 293, 296, 291, 292, 294, 295, 286, 299, 300, 302, 304, 303, 305, 310, 306, 307, 308, 309, 322, 321, 315, 317, 318, 329, 327, 328, 330, 331, 334, 335, 336, 324, 326, 338, 337, 341, 314, 340, 325, which are contained on pages 152 to 182, inclusive, and on pages 185 to 189, inclusive, and also case No. 358 on page 136.

"WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
"SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]
"GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]

"Attest:

"J. W. OAKLEY,
"*Secretary.*"

NOTE.—The preceding abstract ought to have been inserted at the end of the tabulated list of judgments rendered by Tyler, Gaines, and Rush, and preceding the Sa-quah-natch-ah cases decided by the Secretary of War. It was overlooked in arranging the answer to the rule issued August 4th, 1881, and is now inserted after the "Rejected cases."

J. I. C.

PETITIONS AND EVIDENCE IN REJECTED CASES.

ABSTRACTS C & D.

Hoe to Ney, dead, ripersented by his sun, Year Bey, the next frend of the hears, who states that desest, a Choctaw & a Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, & at his deth clams a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement of, or a potion of it whitch wirs pointed out by Year Bey to H. C. Flack, who took then umbers, as he is informed.

YEAR BEY, his x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Year Bey, who, being sworn, states that the facts set fourth in the fooregoing application for land under

the 14th artickel of said treaty, are treu to the best of his knowlledge, infermation, & beleaf.

YEAR BEY, his x mark.

Sworn to befoure me on the 19 day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for s'd State & County.

Cham Ney, ded, ripersented by his neece, Marey Farvr, the next frend of the hears, who states that decesed wirs a Choctaw & the Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, & at hir deth clamed a sectshon of land for hirself, whitch wirs pointed out Bey Multior to H. C. Flack, who took the nombers, as she is informed.

MAREY FARVR, hir x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county and State, Marrey Farvr, who, beeing sworn, states that the facts set fouth in the fouregoing application for land under the 14 article of said treaty are treu and correct to the best of his knowledge, infermation, & beleaf.

MAREY FARVR, hir x mark.

Sworn to and subescribed befoure me the 28 day of Apral, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said State & County.

Cham ney or Cham nay, a full-blood-Choctaw (dead), represented by her grandson, Lixley Favre or Alexy Farver, being five feet 10¾ inches high, and about sixty years of age, being sworn, states that at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, deceased was the Choctaw head of a family, and that she then lived on Yazoo Creek, near Oke cha wah-hah ford, in Nee tuck a chees district, now Lauderdale County, where she had an improvement of a house & field. She lived alone. Her husband died before the treaty. Claimant died about one year after the treaty. Claimant never moved after that treaty was made, 14 years ago. Deponent states that within six months after the ratification of the treaty, deceased's name was sent on by Multiah, at her particular request, to the agency to be registered for the five years' stay under the treaty, and that when they returned they said that near the agency they met some Choctaws from Oak a loosy, who had been at the agency; met and told them that they had been at the agency, and that Col. Ward refused to register them under the fourteenth article of the treaty, for the five years' stay, and said he woul' not register any more for the five years' stay. Deceased, believing this information, made no further effort that deponent knows of to register for the five years' stay, thinking any effort useless.

Said Lixley Favre or Alexr Farver states that deceased never within his knowledge received any grant of land or any other thiug under any article of the said treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. And never that he knows of within five years after the ratification of said treaty contracted for any sale of any lands or scrip or any other compensation to be awarded to her by the government under said treaty.

Examined by the board:

Claimant was representative's own grandmother, his own mother's mother. She was very old, he thinks at least 80 years old, when she died; his own mother is dead. Representative has brothers and sisters. They were all at the place of Shadrach Stewart when the claim was made out; she, his sister, was the representative, and made the paper there. He went about the time of the second emigration from Lauderdale County to Hancock County.

LIXEY FAVRE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 23d day of Sept., 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

Case No. 305.

Cham ney or Cham nay, dead, by her grandson, Lixey Favre.

Mul-ti-yah, a witness produced on the part of the claimant, being sworn and examined, testified as follows:

That he is about 50 years of age; a distant relation of the deceased; that at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, which took place about 14 years ago, he was well acquainted with deceased. He lived 2 miles from her; that she was a full-blood Choctaw; she was a widow at the time of the treaty, and lived alone; her husband died before the treaty; she lived on Yazoo Creek, not very far from Oke cha wah hah ford, in Ne tuck a chees district, now Lauderdale County. She died soon after the treaty, about one year. She never moved from the place she lived on at the time of the treaty. She had an improvement of a house & field at the time of the treaty.

Deponent states that deceased never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty, & never within five (5) years from the ratification of the treaty made any contract for the sale of any lands, scrip, or other compensation to be awarded by government in satisfaction of her claim under the treaty to his knowledge.

Claimant employed deponent to have her name registered by Ward for the five years' stay. It was in the summer next after the treaty; corn was nearly ripe. He turned back before he got to Ward's, and did not get her name registered; he met some men from Oka-loo-sah, who told him that he would not register the names; he supposes it was Col. Ward that they referred to.

Examined by the board:

It was in the second emigration that representative went to Hancock County to live. Deponent went in the third emigration to Hancock County, and has lived a short distance from him since. Deponent lived two & ½ miles from claimant in Lauderdale County. The brothers & sisters of representative were living in Hancock County before he went there. He (representative) has lived in Hancock County ever since he moved there with his brothers and sisters. Representative has a wife & child now; he had two wives; one of them is dead; his present wife he married in Hancock County. The children by this wife were born in Hancock County. He has no daughters grown up.

MULTIAH, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 23d day of Sept., 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

No. 311.

Licksey Farver, a Choctaw, & the Choctaw head of a family at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for himself, under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing his thin impavement, or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Multier to H. C. Flack, who took the numbers, as he is infomed; he also clames a half section for his son Elexander, who was over ten years of age, unmared, and living with him at the date of the treaty.

LICKESEY FARVER, his x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pearsonally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Lickesey Farver, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the foregoing application for land under the 14th articel of said treaty are true, to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

LICKESEY FARVER, his x mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 17th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said county & State.

No. 313.

Year Bey, a Choctaw, and a Choctaw hed of a fameley at the date of the treatey of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land for himself, under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement, or a part of it, whitch wirs pointed out Bey Yearbey to H. C. Flack, who took the nombers, as he is informed; he also clames a sectshon and three-fourthes for his children, to wit, Tick Coller & On-no-namer, over ten years of adge at date of the treaty, and living with me & unmarred, and Wea Tubbey, Highabey, & Pistan Temerded, under ten years of adge.

YEAR BEY, his x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Year Bey, who, beeing sworn, states that the facts set fouth in the fouregooing application for land, under the 14th article of said treaty, are treu, to the best of his knowledge, infermation, & beleaf.

YEAR BEY, his x mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befoure me on 19 day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of the State & county affouresaid.

No. 314.

Mul Tire, a Choctaw & a Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treatey of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land for himself under the

14th artickel of said treaty embrasing his then improvement or a portion of it, whitch wirs pointed out Bey Yearby to H. C. Flack, to who takend the nombers of it, as he is informed; he also clames a sectshon and a quartor for his children, who then lived with him, Me An Tubbey, over ten, unmarred & living with me,& Piser Timer, Paetha Tubbe, & O. Honer, under ten years & living with him.

MUL TIRE, his x mark.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace in and for the State & county affouresaid, Mul Tire, who being sworn, states that the facts set fouth in the fouregoing application for land under the 14th article of said treatey are treu to the best of his knowledg, infermation, & beleaf.

MUL TIRE, his x mark.

Sworn to befoure me on the 19 day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said county & State.

Mul-ti-ah, being 5 feet 5 & $\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, about 50 years of age, states that he is a full-blood Choctaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was the head of a Choctaw family, and had then living with him a wife, Ok-lah-ho-nah, and the following unmarried children, to wit:

1. Me an-tub-bee, then over 10 years old, since dead.
2. Pul-kin-tub-bee, then over 10 years old, present.
2. O-ho-ner, then under 10 years old, present.
4. Pis am tim er, then under 10 years old, present.

He then resided in Nit-tuk-ka-chees district, now Lauderdale County, on Fo-kah Creek, near Yearby, where he had an improvement on which he made his residence for upwards of five years from the ratification of said treaty, when, while out on a hunting excursion, with his family, a white man settled there & took his place. Upon his return, finding his place in possession of a white man, he moved down to Bo-la-che, to where he has resided ever since.

Early in the summer next after the treaty was made, he started to the agency of Col. Ward, to signify to him his intention to remain and take the five years' stay; when he had proceeded some distance on the way he met some of his friends, who were returning from Ward's, who informed him & those with him that Ward had refused to register their names, from which they concluded it would be useless for them to go, & consequently returned to their homes. He never received any grant of land under any other article of said treaty, and never within five years from the ratification of said treaty made any contract for the sale of his claim or for scrip in lieu of land.

MUL-TI-AH, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed in open court, Sept. 14th, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES.
S. RUSH.

Case No. 314.—Mul-ti-ah.

Yeah-by, a witness produced on the part of the claimant, being duly sworn and examined, testifies that he is about 45 years old, and is

brother to claimant. The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made about fourteen years ago, when he knew him and his family well and lived in half a mile of him. Claimant was then a Choctaw head of a family and had a wife, Ok-leh-ho-nah, and four unmarried children living with him, to wit: Me-an-tub-bee, then over ten years old, since dead; died about three years ago, leaving one child, named Si-e-mah-ho-nah. Pa-e-than-tub-bee alias Pulkin tubbee, then over ten years old, present. O-ho-ner, then over ten years old, present. Pis-on-tin-er, then under ten years old, present. Claimant then had a house and field on Tokah Creek, Nit-tuk-kie-chees district, now Lauderdale County, and witness was his nearest neighbor. Claimant never moved or started to move west, but resided upon his place upwards of five years from the ratification of said treaty, when, while absent on a hunting excursion, a white man settled there and took his place; upon his return, finding his place thus taken, he moved down to Bo-la-che-to Creek & settled, where he has resided ever since. Early in the summer next after the treaty was made, claimant, witness, & one other of their neighbors started to the agency of Col. Ward, then on Noxubee, to signify to him their intentions to remain and take the five years' stay; they proceeded on their way until they understood they were not far from said agency, when they met some of their friends returning from Ward's, who informed them that Ward had refused to register their names; upon learning that Ward had refused to register the names of those who had applied, they concluded it would be useless for them to go, so they turned back. Claimant took no part of the annuity that year, has obtained no grant of land under any other article of said treaty, & made no contract within five years from the ratification of said treaty for the sale of his claim, land, or scrip, to the knowledge of witness; knows no Choctaw who went west has returned & claimed land.

Cross-examined by the board:

Claimant left Lauderdale County about four years ago and came back and found a white man on his place, and returned again. He does not remember how many years ago the treaty of Dancing Rabbit was. He remembers the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. Deponent was married at that time. Thinks it was winter it took place. The claimant went from his place the fourth year after the treaty, and took his family with him. He has nothing to judge particularly by; he only guesses it was about that time. Deponent says his first talk of five years is right; the one he made to his agent (the counsel) he knows only from his knowledge, and thinks that was correct. He believes a year to be from the time that corn grows one season till it grows next season. He said four years after the treaty because he did not say enough. Deponent lived two miles from claimant. It was five years after the treaty that he came back from the hunt; he was absent on the hunt three years; he was hunting in Hancock County, and he lived in Hancock County during that time. Claimant took his wife and children and his property with him in Hancock County. When claimant went back to his old place he went alone and by himself. Some of claimant's neighbors went with him into Hancock County when he (claimant) did; thinks Me-ah-shattah did not live near claimant. It was nearly the same time that this claimant went into Hancock County that Me-ah-shattah & his people also went. Claimant did not during the time he was in Hancock County go back to see his old place, but at the expiration of three years he went back to his old place. The claimant went immediately back to Hancock County after he found the white man in possession of his old place and never again went back to it.

Re-examined by the claimant's counsel:

It was four years after the treaty when claimant first left his old place; he then came back, and after the five years left for good. There were some settlers off a piece when claimant first moved off. Some of claimant's near neighbors went west. It was after the winter after the last emigration that claimant first left his old place and went to Hancock County. He considered the place claimant left his real home. Claim- had built no house; he came up to see if anybody had taken his old place, and when he came back he then built a house in Hancock County.

Re-examined by the board:

Deponent was in company with claimant in Hancock County, and knows he built no house there; when he first went, he went with claimant, at the same time, and came back in one year, & he, deponent, then went again to Hancock Co. Claimant lived in a thicket in Hancock Co. Claimant lived in a house before he went to Hancock Co. The claimant hired himself about for a living while he was in Hancock Co.

YE AH BY, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 14th day of Sept., 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

No. 318.

Nock omah Hatcho, a Choctaw, & the Choctaw head of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement, or a potion of it, whitch wirs pointed out bey Nock a Stiahto to C. B. Ranolds, who took the nombers, as he is informed; he also clames an adjoining three sectshons and a quartor for his childrin, Talerhoner, dead; Panes Tubey, ded; Stimer Hooker Chupper, Howta Chubby, Arhan, who wirs living with at date of said treatey and over ten years of adge & unmared, and Atchey, under ten years of adge at date of said treaty.

NOCK OMAR HATCHER, his x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Nock omar hatcho, who, beeing sworn, states that the facts set fouth in the fouregoing applecation for land under the 14th artickel of said treaty are treu, to the best of his knowledge, infermation, & beleaf.

NOCK OMAR HATCHER, his x mark.

Sworn to and subescribed befoure me the 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L]
Justice of the Peace for said County & State.

No. 320.

Cus to natchey, dead, represented by his wife, Unertaker, the next frend of the heairs, who states that desest, Cus to natchey, a Choctaw,

& the Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, & at his deth clames a sectshon of land under the 14th article of said treatey, imbrasing his then improvement, or a potion of it, whitch wirs pointed out by Par Tubbee to C. B. Randols, who took the nombers, as shee is informed.

UNER TAKER, hir x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancok County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said State and county, Unertaker, who, being sworn, states that the facts set fouth in the fouregoing application for land under the 14th article of said treaty are treu, to the best of hir knolledge, infermation, & beleaf.

UNER TAKER, his x mark.

Sworn to & subescribed before me on the 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said State & County.

No. 321.

Ma ho nah, or Honah, a Choctaw, & the Choctaw head of a familey, at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Tim ah tubbee to C. B. Ranolds, who took the numbers, as she is informed.

MA HO NAH, or HONER, hir x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Hooner, her x mark, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the 14th articel of said treaty are true, to the best of her knowledge, information, and belief.

HONER, her x mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [L. S.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

No. 325.

O nah Tubby (dead), represented by his brother, Nock Omer Hatcho, the next frend of the hears, who states that decesed wirs a Choctaw & the Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, & at his detch clamed a sectshon of land under the 14th article of said, for himself, embrasing his then improvement, or a potion of it, whitch wors pointed out by Lixey Farver to C. B. Randols, who took the nombers, as he is informed, & an adjoining half sectshon for his sun, Ma Ha O Tubby, who was over ten years of adge, unmared, & living with him at the date of the treaty.

NOCK OMER HATCHO, his x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley appeard befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county and State, Nock Omer Hatcho, who, beeing sworn, states that the facts set fouth in the fouregoing application for lan under the 14th article of said treaty are treu to the best of his knowledge, infermation, & beleaf.

NOCK OMER HATCHO, his x mark.

Sworn & subescribed to befoure me on the 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said County & State.

No. 326.

Hock Aloo Tubbey, dead, represented by his son, Abbey Tocherlin, the next frend to the hears, who States that desest wirs a Choctaw & a Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, and at his death claimed a section of land for himself under the 14th article of said treaty, whitch wirs pointed out Bey Timer Tubbee to C. B. Randols, who took the numbers, as he is informed; he also clames a half sectshon joining for his sun Abbey Tocherlin, who wirs then living with him unmarried and over the adge of ten years at date of the said treaty.

ABBEY TUCHERLIN, his x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Neshoba County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Abbey Tucherlin, who, being sworn, states that the facts set fourth in the fouregoing application for land under the 14th article of said treaty are treu to the best of his knowledge, information, & beleaf.

ABBEY TUCHERLIN, his x mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befoure me the 19 day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.* [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for the County & State afforsaid.

No. 327.

Nigh-O, a Choctaw, & the Choctaw hed of a fameley, at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing hir then improvement or a potion of it, whitch wirs pointed out Bey Cap a Sha to C. B. Randols, who took the nombers, as she is informed; she also clames an adjoining sectshon for hir children, Nockey Stiare & La March, who wirs living with hir at date of the treaty, unmarred and over ten years of adge.

NIGH OR, his x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Nigh oe, who, beeing sworn, states that the facts set fouth in the foure gooing application for land under the 14th article of said treaty are treu to the best of hir knowledge, infermation, & Beleaf.

NIGH OE, hir x mark.

Sworn & subescribed to befoure me the 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said County & State.

No. 328.

We hat teo, dead, represented by his daughtor, Tonney Timer, the next frend of the hears, who states that decased wirs a Choctaw & the Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treatey of Danceing Rabit Creek, & at his desest clame a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th artickel of said treatey, imbrasing his then improvment or a potion of it, whitch wirs pointed out by Tus ki aken to C. B. Ranolds, who took the nombers, as she is informed. Shee allso clames an adjoing half sectshon for his daughtor, Toner Timer, who wirs over ten years of adge, and living with him at the date of the treaty.

TONNEY TIMER, hir x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd before me, Shadrich Stewart, an acting justice justice of the peace for said county & State, Tonney Tiner, who, beeing sworn, state that the facts set fouth in the fourergoing application for land under the said 14th article of said treaty are trew to the best of hir knowlledge, infermation, & beleaf.

TONNEY TIMER, hir x mark.

Sworn to befoure me on the 19 day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said State & County.

No. 329.

Eah peh tubbey (ded), represented by Mash on timer, the next friend of the heairs, who stats that decesed was a Choctaw & the Choctaw head of a family at date of the traty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, & clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, enbrasing his then improvement, or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Nock ice stior to C. B. Banolds, who took the numbers, as she is informed.

MASHON TIMER, hir + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Mash-on-timer, who, being sworn,

states that the facts set forth in the forgoing aplication for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

MASH ON TIMER, her + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to before me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

No. 330.

Elat-tonah, ded, ripersented by hir brother Tubby, next frend of the hears, who states that desest was a Choctaw and the Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creak, and at hir deth clamed a sectshon of land fror hirself under the 14th article of said treaty, whitch wirs pointed out by Cap a sha to C. B. Ranals, who took the nombers, as he is informed. She also clamed an adjoing half sectshon for hir child, Tarth Tuner, who wirs living with hir unmared, and over ten years of adge.

TUBBEE, his + mark.

STAT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pirsonley apperd befoure me, Shadrch Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county and State, Tubby, who, beeing sworn, states that the fouregoing application for land under the 14th article of said treaty are treu to the best of his knowledge, infermatation, & beleaf.

TUBBY, his + mark.

Sworn & subescribed to befoure me the 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said County & State.

No. 331.

Mar-har-le, ded, repersented by hir daughtor, Tear hu yer, the nex frend of the hears, who states that desest wirs a Choctaw & the Choctaw hed of a fameley at of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, and at hir deth clamed a sectshon of land for hirself under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing hir then improvement, or a potion of it, whitch wirs pointed by Timit Tubbe to C. B. Randels, whoo took the nomber, as he is informed.

TOMMET TUBBEE, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

Pirsonley apperd befouer me, B. F. Reynolds, an acting justice of the peace for said State and county, Tommot Tubby, who, being sworn, states that the facts set furth in the fouregoing application for land under the said 14th article of said treaty to the best of his knolledg, infermation, & beleaf.

TOMMOT TUBBEE, his + mark.

Sworn & suberscribed to befouer me this the 21st day of May, 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS, *J. P.*,
Justice of the Peace for said County & State.

No. 332.

Nah ho yo, dead, repersented by hir daughtor Tone ley Honer the next frend of the heairs, who states that desest wirs a Choctaw & the Choctaw hed of a fameley at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Ceek & at hir deth clamed a sectshon of land for hirself under the 14th article of said treaty embrasing hir then improvement or a potion of it, whitch wirs pointed out by Cop a Sha to C. R. Nandls who took the nombers, as she is informed.

TONE LEY HONER, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pirsonley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said County & State, Tonley Honer, who, beeing sworn, states that the facts set fouth in the fouregoing application for land under the 14th artickel of said treaty, are treu to the best of hir knowledge, infermation, & beleaf.

TONE LEY HONER, his + mark.

Sworn & subescribed to befoure me the 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the peace for said State & Countg.

No. 333.

Tick a bah (ded) represented by her daughter Malla Honah, the next friend of the heaires, who states that decest was a Choctaw & the Choctaw head of a familey at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek and at his death clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty imbrasing his then emprouvment or a portion of it, which was painted out by Cop a sha to C. B. Ranolds, who took the numbers, as she is informed. She also clames an adjoining half section for her daghter Malla Honah, who was over ten, and a half section for her son Pisher hen Lubbey, over ten years of age; a half section and Herlin epa, her daghter, over ten years of age, anmarried, and living with her at the date of the treaty.

MALLA HONAH, hir + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said County & State, Malla Honah, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of her knloeuledge, information, and belief.

MOLLA HONAH, hir + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 18th day of April 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

No. 340.

Cus ha nanhy hublhy, a Choctaw & the Choctaw head of a familey at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement or a portion of it, which was painted out by Tim ah Tubbee, to C. B. Ranolds, who took the numbers, as he is informed; he also clames two sections & a half adjoining for the following children (Par kin tubbey) Mus ho aler) Piscley ho kay) Mo no ho key, and Han nubbey, over ten years of age and unmarried, and living with him at the date of the treaty.

CUS-HAW-MANCEY HUBBY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County :

Personally appeard befor ma, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said County & State, Cus how naneyhuby, who, being sworn, sats that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

CUS HAW MANEY HUBEY, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.,]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

No. 342.

Stut ah, or Stut Hir, a Choctaw & a Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th artickel of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement, or a potion of it, whitch wirs pointed out boy Nockey Styer to C. B. Raunadls, who took the nombers, as he is informed; he also clames an ajoining half sectshon for his child who wors unmarred and living with him, to wit, O. N. Nubbey, who wars over ten years of adge at date of the treaty.

STUT HIR, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pirsonley appered befoure me, Shadrich Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said State and county, Stut Hir, who, beeing sworn, states that the facts set fouth in the fouregoing land clame under the 14th article of said treaty are treu to the best of knowledge, infermation, & beleaf.

STUT HIR, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befoure me on 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [L. S.]
Justice of the peace of said State & County.

No. 343.

Tea ock Homer, ded, repersented by his son, Inok Che to, next frend of the hears, who states that decesed wirs a Choctaw & the hed of a Choctaw fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, and at his detch clamed a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement, or a potion of it, whitch wirs pointed out bey Nockey Styer to C. B. Rannodls, who took the nombers, as he is informed; he also clamed an adjoining two sectshons & a quartor for his children, Staga Honer, Ma-La-Honer, Yea Menter Holey, By Honer, all living with him & over ten years of adge & unmarred & Inok Che to under ten years of adge.

JAK CHE TO, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Inok Che to, who, beeing sworn, states that the fouregoing application for land under the 14th article of said treaty is treu to the best of his knoweldg, information & beleaf.

JAK CHE TO, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befoure me the 28 day of Apial, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [L. S.]
Justice of the Peace for said County & State.

No. 344.

Malaley Chubbey (ded), represented by his son, Spiser tubbey, the next friend of the heaires, who states that decesed weas a Choctaw & the Choctaw haad of a familey at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement, or a parte of it, which was pointed out by Tus ka hiaker to C. B. Rannadls, who took the nombers, as he is informed; he also clames an adjoining section and a half for the three following children: Spiser tubbey, Chalin tubbey (ded), and Ariko-timer, who was over ten years of age, unmarried, and living with him at the date of the treaty.

SPISER TUBBEY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeard before me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Spiser-tubbey, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

SPISER TUBBEY, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [L. S.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

No. 345.

Tus-ci-okah, a Choctaw, & the Choctaw head of a familey at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Copersy to C. B. Rannolds, who took the numbers, as he is informed; he also clames for his six children two sections and quarter adjoining, to wit: No-ar-tubbey (ded), Bani-timer, Nonch-o-hoka (ded; over ten years of age), and Ar-yer-honar Campelli-hoka, Chap a honer, under ten years of age, who was unmarried and living with him at the date of the treaty.

TUS CI OKER, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Tus ci oker, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

TUS CI OKER, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to before me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

No. 346.

Jimey, a Choctaw, & the Choctaw head of familey at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Temah-me tubbee to C. B. Rannolds, who took the numbers, as he is informed; he also clame an adjoining quarter section for his child, Ar-patter, who was under ten years of age, unmarried, and living with him at the date of the treaty.

JIMEY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared before me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Jimey, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the foregoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

JIMEY, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County and State.

No. 348.

Tus kah no ah, or Tuski Noar, dead, repersented by his wife, Mars Hooner, the next frend of the hears, who states that Dest, a Choctaw,

& a Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, and at his deth clames a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th artickle of said teatey, imbrasing his then improvement or a potion of it, whitch wirs pointed out by Tah mi tuble to C. B. Rannolds, who took the numbers, as shee is informed.

MARS HONER, hir + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pirsonley apperd befoure me, Shadrich Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said State and county, Mars Honer, who, beeing sworn, state that the facts set fouth in the fooregooing application for land under the 14th article of said treatey are treu to the best of hir knolledge, infermation, & beleaf.

MARS HONER, hir + mark.

Sworn to befoure me on the 19th day of Apral, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of s'd State & County.

No. 349.

Yeo Cutcha, dead, rippersented bey his brother-in-law, Nockey Styer, the next frend of the hears, who states that desest wirs a Choctaw & the Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, and at his deth clamed a sectshon of land for himself under phe 14th article of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement, or a wotion of it, whitch wors pointed out bey Timer Tubby to C. B. Randals, Tho took the nombers, as he is informed.

NOCKEY STYER, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county and State, Nockey Styer, who, beeing sworn states that the facts set fouth in the fourgoing application for land, under the 14th article of said treaty, are treu to the best of his knowledge, information, and beleaf.

NOCKEY STYER, his + mark.

Sworn & subescribed to befoure me the 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said County and State.

No. 350.

Tus che ah chubbee, or Tus che Arch Hubby, a Choctaw, & a Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th artickel of said treaty, embrasin his then improvement, or a potion of it, whitch wors pointed out bey Tah mi Tubbee to C. B. Rannolds, who took the numbers, as he is informed. He also clames two sectshons adjoining for his children, to wit, Howyar (ded), and Ticker bon Tubbey, then living

with him & unmarred, over ten years of adge. Arckler Poore, Mar car ley & Betchey, & Av leemertooner (dead), under ten years of adge, all living with him at date of the treaty.

TUS CHE ARCH HUBBY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pirsonley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for the said county & State, Tus che arch hubby, who, being sworn, states that the facts set fouth in the fouregoing application for land under the said 14th article of said treaty are treu to the best of his knowledge, infermation and beleaf.

TUS CHE ARCH HUBBEY, his + mark.

Sworn and subscribed to befoure me on 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.* [L.S.]

No. 351.

No Ubbey (dead), ripirsented by his wife, Yeo Ka, the next fren to the heairs, who states that desest wirs a Choctaw, & a Choctaw hed of a fameley date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, & at his deth clamed a sectshon of land under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek for himself, whitch was pointed out by Tus Ci Aker to C. B. Rannadls, who took the nombers, as he is informed; he also clames an adjoining sectshon and a quarter to his children, who wirs then living with him and unmarred, to wit, Gler Tubby & On Or Timer, over ten years of adge at date of said treaty, & Tuscar, under ten years of adge at said treaty.

YEO KA, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pirsonley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county and State, Yeo Ka, who, beeing sworn, states that the facts set fout in the fowergoing application for land under the 14th article of said treaty are treu to the best of hir infermation, knowledge, & beleaf.

YEO KA, hir + mark.

Sworn & subescribed to befoure me the 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the peace for said County and State.

No. 352.

Arfomo yar, a Choctaw, & the Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treaty of of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th artckel of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement or a part theairof, whitch wirs pointed out by Mehn Tubbee to C. B. Ranolends, who took the nombers, as he is informed; he allso clans a section and a half for his three children who wirs over ten years of adge

and unmarred, and living with him at date of said treaty, to wit, Yea-hotchey, a sun, who is dead, allso Artone Chubey, sun, and dead, Yea me tuner, daughtor, who is dead.

AR-FOMO YAR, his + mark.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pirsonley apperd befoure me, Shadrich Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county and State, Ar-Fomo yar, who, beeing sworn, state that the facts set fourth in the fouregoing application for land under the 14 article of said treaty are treu to the best of his knolledge, information, and belife.

AR FOMO YAR, his + mark.

Sworn to befoiere me on the 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
H. Co., Miss.

No. 353.

Mi Ya (dead) repersented by hir daughter, On-er-Hamer, the next frend of the heairs, who states that decesed wirs a Choctaw & the Choctaw hed of a fameley at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creak, & at hir deth clamed a sectshon of for hirself, embrasing hir then improvement, or a potion of it, whitch wirs pointed out by Nockey Styer to C. B. Rannadls, who took the nomber, as she is informed.

ON ER HAMER, hir + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Neshoba County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an actin justice of the peace for said State & county, On-Er Hamer, who, beeing sworn, stats that the facts set fouth in the fouregoing application for land under the 14 artickel of said treaty are treu to the best of hir knowledge, information, & beleaf.

ON-ER HAMER, hir + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befoure me the 19 day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said County & State.

No. 355.

Nockey Stut tah, dead, repersented bey his wife, Clearesey, the next frend of heairs, who states the desest wirs a Choctaw & a Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, and at his deth clames a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement, or a potion of it, whitch weirs pointed out by Capha Sa ah to C. B. Randols, who took the nombers, as he is informed.

CLASEY, hir + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrich Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county and State, Clearsey, who, beeing sworn, states that the facts set fout in the fouregoing application for land under the 14th artickel of said treatey are treu to the best of hir knolledg, information, & beleaf.

CLEASEY, hir + mark.

Sworn to befoure me on the 19 day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACK STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice Peace for the State and County affouresaid.

No. 356.

Maah ho nah (dead), represented by her son Hoo tener, the next friend of the heaires, who states that deceesed was a Choctaw, and the Choctaw head of a familey, at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, claims a section of land for herself, under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing her then improvement, or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Tah Mi Tubbee to C. B. Rannalds, who took the numbers as she is informed. She also clames an adjoining half section for her child, Po-to honer, who was over ten years of age, unmarried, and living with her at the date of the treaty.

HOO TENER, his x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, an acting justice of peace for said county and State, Hoo Tener, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty, are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

HOO TENER, his x mark.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County and State.

No. 358.

Josa Cristey, a Choctaw & a Choctaw hed a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th article of said treatey, embrasing his then improvement or a portion of it, whitch wirs pointed out bey Nocky Styer to C. B. Rannadls, who takend the nombers, as he is informed; he also clames two sectshons and a quarter adjoining for his children, to wit, Jackson Saley and Amey over ten years of adge, and Timmeece Lewisa, and Josa under ten years of adge, who wirs all unmared, and living with me at date of the treatey.

JOSA CHRISTY, his x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pirsonley apperd before me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for the county & State affouresaid, Josa Christey, who, beeing sworn,

states that the facts set fout in the fouregoing application for land under the 14th artickel of said treaty, are treu to the best of his knowledge, infermation, and beleaf.

JOSA CHRISTEY, his x mark.

Sworn to before me on the 19 day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of the said County and State.

No. 360.

Nockey Stiah, a Choctaw, & the Choctaw hed of of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames for himself under the 14th artcle of said treatey a sectshon of land embrasing his then improvement, or a potion of it, whitch wirs pointed out bey to Coph a Saha to C. B. Ranolds, who took the nombers, as he is informed; he also clames an adjoining two sectshons and a quarter for his children, Moley-Honer, Mock en Toner, Puskey Tubby, & Towa-ha, who wirs all over ten years of adge at date of the treaty living with me, and unmared. Elopen Tubby, who wirs under ten years of adge & living with me & unmarred.

NOCKEY STIARE, his x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Nockey Stiare, who, beeing swond, states that the fouregooing applicaton for land under the 14th article of said treaty are treu to the best of his knowledge, infermation, & beleaf.

NOCKEY STAIRE, his x mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befoure me the 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said County & State.

No. 361.

Cop pah sah, a Choctaw, & the Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land for himself, under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement or a potion of it, whitch wirs pointed out by Tus ki a kah to C. B. Randols, who took the nombers, as he is informed; he also clames an adjoining sectshon & three quartars for his children, Tucklin Tubby, Stiare, & Eli-oner, who wirs over ten years of adge at date of the traty, unmarred & living with me. (Hi oker Timer dead), who wirs under ten years of adge at date of said treaty.

CAP PER SEY, his x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said State & county, Cop Per Sey, who, beeing sworn, states that the facts set fouth in the fouregin applicaton for land under

the 14th article of said treaty are treu to the best of his knowledge, information, & beleaf.

COP PER SEY, his x mark.

Sworn & subescribed befoure me the 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said State & County.

No. 362.

Me ah shuts ah, or Marssauther (ded), represented by his wife, Oaner hamer, the next friend of the heaires, who states that decist was a Choctaw & the Choctaw head of a familey at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and at his death clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, imbrasing his then emprovement or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Nockey Stiar to Chirchwell B. Reynalds, who took the numbers, as she is informed. She also clames two sections adjoining for the folloing children: On a haker, Pisach honer, nor tubbey, Pahaley tubbey, over ten years of age, unmaried and living with him at the date of the treaty.

ONER HAMER, his x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Oaner Hamer, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

ONER HAMER, his x mark.

Sworn & subscribed to before me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

No. 363.

Tear Tubbey, a Choctaw, & the Choctaw head of a family at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbitt Creek, clames a section of land for himself under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement or a portion of it which was pointed out by Nocky Styer to C. B. Rannalds, who took the numbers as he is informed. He also clames an adjoining half-section for his son, Tear Harmbey, who was over ten years of age, unmarried, and living with him, and a quarter-section for his son Piser Harmbey, under ten years of age and living with him at date of treaty.

TEAR TUBBEY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Tubbey, his + mark, who being sworn states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land

under the said article of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

TEAR TUBBEY, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [L. S.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

No. 368.

Shah co-po, or Sha Coppa, dead, repersented by his sun Man Tubby, the next frend to the hears, who states that desest wirs a Choctaw and a Choctaw hed of a fameley at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, and at his deth clamed a sectshon of land for himself embrasing his then improvement or a potion of it whitch wirs pointed out by Cophah Sah to C. B. Randals, who took the nombers as he is informed; he also clames an adjoining sectshon and three-quarters of a sectshon for his cidren Mantubby Con on Timer & Hio Tubby, who wors over ten years of adge & living with him and unmarried, & quarter sectshon For Ta ker, who wirs under ten years of adge at date of the said treaty.

MAN TUBBY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pissonley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said State and county, Man Tubbey, who beeing sworn states that the facts set fouth in the fouregoing application for land under the 14th artickel of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information & beleaf.

MAN TUBBY, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befoure me on 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [L. S].
Justice of the Peace for said County & State.

No. 370.

Hoo Taner, a Choctaw & a hed of a Choctaw fameley at date of the treatey of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land for hirself under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing hir then improvement or a part of it whitch wirs pointed out Bey Tah Mi Tubbee to C. B. Rannalds, who took the nomber, as she is informed, and allso a quarter sectshon agoing for hir sun Manintuluy, who wirs under ten years of adge, unmarred, and living with hir at date of the said treaty.

HOO TANER, hir + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting Justice of the peace in the State & county affoiresaid, Hootaner, who beeing sworn, states that the facts set fourth in the fourgouing application for land under the said 14th article of said treatey are treu to the best of hir knolledge, infermation, & beleaf.

HOO TANER, hir + mark.

Sworn & subescribed to before me on 19 day o f Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [L. S.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

No. 371.

We shoc che ho man, dead, repersented Bey his nephew Oaki-Ley Hubby, the next frend of the heairs, who states that decesed wirs a Choctaw & the Choctaw hed of a famely at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, & at his deth clamed a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement or a potion of it whitch wirs pointed out Bey Copt a Sha to C. B. Randols, who took the nombers as he is informed.

OAK LEY HUBBY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hanckcock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said State & county, Oake Ley Hubby, who beeing sworn, states that the facts set fouth in the fouregoing application for land under the 14th article of said treaty are trew to the best of his knowledge, information, & beleaf.

OAK LEY HUBBY, his + mark.

Sworn & subescribed to befoure me the 19 day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [L. S.]
Justice of the Peace for said County & State.

No. 372.

Oak-lah-hubbee, or Oakley Hubbey, a Choctaw & the Choctaw hed of a famely at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land for himself embrasing his then improvement or a potion of it whitch wors pointed out by Coph a sha to C. B. Ranolds, who took the nombers as he is informed; he also clames adjoining three-quarters of a sectshon for his children, to wit: Yar hen Tubbey, who wirs living with him, unmarred and over ten years of adge at date of said treaty, and Yar ho Tubbey, who wirs under ten years of adge at date of the treaty.

OAKLEY HUBBEY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county and State, Oakley Hubbey, who, beeing sworn, states that the facts set fourth in the fouregoing application for land under the 14th article of said treaty are treu to the best of his knowledge, infermation, & beleaf.

OAKLEY HUBBEY, his + mark.

Sworn and subescribed to befoure me the 19 day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [L. S.]
Justice of the Peace for said County & State.

No. 374.

Sho pon sha her, a Choctaw and a Chocataw hed of a fameley at date of the treatey of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land for

himself under the 14th article of said treatey, embrasing his then improvement or a part of it whitch wirs "pointed out bey Cop a sha to C. B. Randals, who took the nombers as he is informed; he also clames a half sectshon adjoining for his child Ha Catcher, who wirs then living with him and over ten years of adge, and unmared.

SHO PON SHA HER, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, and acting justice of the peace for said county and State, Sho pon sha her, who, being sworn, states that the fact set fouth in the fouregoing application for land under the 14th artickel of said treaty are trew to the best of his knowledge, infermation & beleaf.

SHO PON SHA HER, his + mark.

Sworn & subescribed to befoure me on 19 day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace in the county & Statate afouresaid.

No. 377.

Oak Lieah, dead, repersented by his wife Unor Hooka the next frend of the heares, who states that decesed wirs a Choctaw & a Choctaw head of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, and at his deth clames a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th article of said treaty, embracing his then improvement or a portion of it whitch wirs pointed out bey Cop a she to C. B. Ranolds who took the nombers as shee is informed.

UNOR HOOKA, her + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pirsonley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Unor Hook-a, who, beeing swon, states that the facts set fouth in the fooregooing application for land under the said 14th article of said treatey are trew to the best of hir knolledge, infermation, & beleaf.

UNOR HOOK A, her + mark.

Sworn to befoure me on the 19 day of Aprol, 1854.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said State & county.

No. 380.

Neah-shonah or Mars-Hoone, a Choctaw & the hed of a Choctaw fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement, or a potion of it, which wirs pointed out bey Tah-mi-Tubbee to C. B. Rannold, who takend the nombers as he is informed.

MARS HONER, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSIPPIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Mars Honer, who, beeing sworn, states that the fouregoing application for land under the 14th artcle of said treaty are trew to the best of his knoweledge, infermation & belief.

MARS HONER, his + mark.

Sworn to & subescribed befoure me 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said county & State.

No. 335.

Chuffah Homah (ded), decesed, represented by his wife Teor-Hooker, the next friend of the heairs, who stats that decesed was a Choctaw & the Choctaw head of a family at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for himself under the 14 articel of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement, or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Nachi-a-Stiah to C. B. Ranolds, who took the numbers as she is informed, he also clames adjoining half section for his child Tuch-Coniarh, over ten, and a half section for his two children Ar-hachi-oman-honer and Tar-pan-umbee, who was under ten years of age, unmarid, and living with him at the date of the treaty.

TEOR HOOKER, hir + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pearsonally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Teor Hooker, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of her knowledge, information, and belif.

TEOR HOOKER, hir + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said county & State.

No. 338.

O-nah-ho-yo, or On-a-howior (ded), represented by the son Tus-conche hubbey, the next friend of the heairs, who states that decest was a Choctaw & the Choctaw head of a familey at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and at his death clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, imbrasing his then emprovement or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Nockishtiah to C. B. Randals, who took the numbers, as he is informed; he also clames a half section adjoining for the following child, At-leth-ler, who was over ten years of age, unmaried, and living with him at the date of the treaty.

TUS-CONCHE HUBBEE, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Tus conche hubbey, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the following application for land under the 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and beliefe.

TUS CONCHE HUBBEE, his + mark.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on 18th day of April, 1843.
SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said county & State.

No. 364.

Tick a bo nah, represented by his daughter Champah, the next friend of the heaires, who states that decesed was a Choctaw & the Choctaw head of a familey at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Copp ah seah to C. B. Randals, who took the numbers, as he is informed; he also clames three quarters of a section adjoining for his two children, Tonch partubbey, over ten years of age, and Cham-pah, under ten, who were unmarried and living with him at the date of the treaty.

CHAM PAH, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared before me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Cham pah, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the foregoing application for land under the said 14th article of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

CHAMPAH, his + mark.

Sworn and subscribed to befor me on 18th day of April, 1843.
SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

No. 367.

Yock nah tah, or Yock i hater (ded), represented by his wife, Stone ha, the next friend of the hears, who states that decesed was a Choctaw & the Choctaw head of a family at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement or a portion of it which was pointed out by Tah mi Tubbee to C. B. Rannolds, who took the numbers, as he is informed; he also clames an adjoining half section for his child Elea tich a timer, who was over ten years of age, unmarried and living with him at date of the treaty.

STONE HA, hir + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appered before me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county and State, Stone ha, who being swcrn states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty, are true to best of his knowledge, information and belef.

STONE HA, her + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 17th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [L. S.]
Justice of the Peace of said County and State.

[There are no separate depositions for each of the following cases, but the evidence relating to them is found combined with several other cases in the same deposition.—J. I. C.]

No-wah.
Es-co-la-cha (dead).
Es-tah-ho-bah-che (dead).
To-we-cha (dead).
Oak-lah-ho-kah (dead).
Be-nah-tubbee.
Ma-tubbee (dead).
Cush-o-ve-lubbee.
Pish-ah-hau-lah (dead).
Ah-we-ah-tubbee (dead).
Ho-ke-tah, *alias* He-ke-ah.
Billy Mackey, *alias* Ah-sti-lubbee (dead).
Bou-cha (dead).
Me-shah-tah, alias Mah-thah-tah (dead).
Hi-a-to-nah.
Show-nah.
Wal-kah-ti-mah (dead).
Im-ag-hah, *alias* Im-mah-o-glah (dead).
Is-ti-hoke-ta.
Pah-lubbee.

No. 312.

An o Tiyer, ded, repersented by his wife, Atchey Honer, next frend of the hears, who states that desest wirs a Choctaw & a Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, & at his death clamed a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th artickel of said treaty, imbrasing his then improvement or a potion of it whitch wirs pointed out bey Multur to H. C. Flack, who took the numbers, as shee is informed; shee also clames a half sectshon adjoining for his children, to wit, Sho Ner & Ho Kah, both under ten years of adge & wirs living with him at date of the treaty.

ATCHEY HONER, her + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace in said county & State, Atchey Honer, who, beeing sworn,

states that the facts set fouth in the fouregoing application for land under the 14th article of said treaty are trew to the best of his knolledge, information, & beleaf.

ATCHEY HONER, hir + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed befoure me on 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

No. 375.

Pah shish wah ki ah (ded), represented by his daughter, Hooner, the next friend of the heairs, who states that decest was a Choctaw & the head of a Choctaw familey at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and at his death clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, imbrasing his then improvement or a portion of it which was pointed out by Copp a sha to C. B. Ranolds, who took the numbers as she is informed.

HOONER, hir + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeard befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Hooner, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are to the best of her knowledge, information, and belief.

HOONER, her + mark.

Sworn and subscribed to befor me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County and State.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed by the Honbls. William Tyler, George S. Gains, and Samuel Rush, a board of commissioners under the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Min-ta-ho-yo, a full-blooded Choctaw, five feet and ½ inches high, about thirty-five (35) years old, the representative of *Pah-shish-wah-me-ah*, who is a full-blooded Choctaw and claimant under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. She being first carefully examined as to her knowledge of the obligations of an oath, and then duly sworn to tell the truth. The interrogatories transmittid with the commission was then duly read to her and her answers required, whereupon she answers and deposeth as follows:

She states claimant was a full-blooded Choctaw, and at the date of the treaty was the head of a Chocktaw family; no children; his nearest neighbor was Pash-am-ba (alias) Cap-a-sa; he lived on Yal-la-ho-ma Creek in Neeticagees district, now called Jasper County, where he had a field and a house, where she lived for about two years after the treaty, when, from the threats of the emigrating agents to force those who were aposed to emigrating to move west, he became alarmed and left

his home to avoid being forced by said agents to move west. I saw claimant give Capt. Meashatta a stick to have his name registered under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. About the beginning of the summer next after the treaty Capt. Meashatta started to notify Col. Ward, the agent, that all of his people that had given him a stick intended to remain in the ceded country and hold land, and when he returned he brought with him a paper writing, which he told his people was a certificate from Col. Ward, the agent, showing that all of his people that he had carried sticks for could remain and hold land where they then lived. Claimant never moved west. He never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty. He never received any part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to remain and hold land; never to my knowledge sold his claim to land or scrip within five years from the ratification of the treaty. Knows no Choctaw who went west, returned, and claims land.

MIN-TA-HO-YO, her + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County, mi., this 17th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

Case No. 1.

Pashamba (alias) Capasa, a witness produced and sworn on the part of Pah-shish-wah-kiah, the caimant, testifies as follows: That he is about fifty-six years old, and is not related to claimant. At the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about 3 miles from him, and was well acquainted with claimant; that he was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of said treaty; claimant left no wife or children; died about 9 years ago in this county; his claim is represented by Minta-ho-yo; his sister, nearest kin to claimant, represents his claim; claimant lived at the date of said treaty in Neetticagee's district, now Jasper County, near a creek called Tallahoma, where he had a house & field, where he lived for about two years after said treaty; at which time the emigrating agents drove their waggons into the neighborhood of claimant, collecting Indians for the second removel; claimant hearing said emigrating agents were threatenig to take the families of the Choctaws that were aposed to emigrating and forceably remove them west of the Mississippi River, he became alarmed, and left his home to avoid being forced west by said emigrating agents; claimant came to this county when he left his home in the seeded territory; his nearest neighbor was myself.

Those of Capt. Meashatta's company who desired to stay & hold land by virtue of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, appointed him their agent to go and notify Col. Ward (the United States agent) of their intention to remain & hold the land embracing their improvements; each one of Capt. Meashatta's company that desired to remain gave him a stick expressive of his or her intention to remain in the ceeded territory, and hold the land they then lived on. He saw claimant, among others, give Capt. Meashatta a stick to have his name registered. That in the spring or beginning of the summer next after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek Capt. Meashatta started to notify Col. Ward (the agent) that the intention of such of his people as had

given him a stick was to remain & hold the land that embraced each of their improvements. When Capt. Meashatta returned he brought with him a paper writing, which he represented to his people was a certificate from Col. Ward, the agent, showing that all those he had carried sticks for could remain & hold their land and improvements where they then lived.

Claimant never moved west. He left the ceeded territory to avoid being forced to move west. He never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty. He never received any part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to remain and take land. He never to his knowledge made any contract for the sale of his land claim or scrip within five years from the ratification of said treaty. Knows no Choctaw who moved west, returned, & now claims land.

Cross-examination:

The cross-interrogatories being put he answers & states as follows:

The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made about fifteen years ago. The Doak Stand treaty was made about twenty-six years ago. Claimant had no umarried children at said treaty. He lived on good land at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. He left his home from fear that the emigrating agents would force him to remove west. It was from the bad conduct of the emigrating agents at the second removal that caused him to leave his home. He died about nine *nine* years ago in this county. He never to my knowledge made any sale of his land claim either in whole or in part to any person before the expiration of five years from the ratification of the treaty.

PAS-HAM-BA, alias COP-A-SA, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County (Mi.) this the 17th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

No. 322.

Hock e lau Tubbee or Tuckelan Tubbey, a Choctaw & the Choctaw head of a familey at the date of the treatey of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement or a portion of it which was pointed out by Tus ki Aker to C. B. Randols, who took the nombers, as he is informed; he also clames an adjoining half section for his son, Atchio Tubbey, who was over ten years of age, and a half section for his two children, Mockin Tubbey, his son, & Connermanter, his daughter, under ten years of age, unmarried, and living with him at the date of the treaty.

HOCK E LAU TUBBEE
or TUCKERLAN TUBBEY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county and State, Tuckerlan Tubbey, who being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the following application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

TUCKERLAN TUBBEY, his + mark.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [L. S.]
Justices of the Peace of said County & State.

Case No. 2.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed by the Honbls. William Tyler, George S. Gains, and Samuel Rush, a board of commissioners under the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us B nan Tubbee, a full-blood Choctaw, five feet 6 inches high, states he is about fifty years old, the representative of Hock e lau Tubbee (ailas) Tucker lau Tubbee, a claimant under the 14th article of said treaty.

He being first carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath and then duly sworn to tell the truth, the interrogatories transmitted with the commission was then read to him & his answers thereto required. Whereupon he answers and deposeth as follows: That claimant was a full-blood Choctaw and at the date of said treaty lived about two miles from him; he was well acquainted with him and his family, which consisted of a wife, Oack cheet e mah, and three unmarried childdren: 1st, At chi o Tubbee (alias) Anno wah tubbee, a male, then over ten years old, now a citizen of this county; 2d, Mock in tubbee, male, then under ten years of age, died in this county leaving no child; 3, Conner manter (alias) Yock o tee mah, a female, then under ten, now living in this county. Claimant lived on Hatch o chee Creek, his nearest neighbor was Tuskiaker, where he had a house and field, where he remained until his death which was about four years age; his wife & children moved to this county since their arrival here; she died & his children remain here. He lived in Neeticagees district, now Jasper County. He saw claimant give his Capt. Meashatta a stick to have his name registered under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. That in the spring or beginning of the summer next after said treaty, Capt. Meashatta started to notify Col. Ward, the agent for all of his people who determined to remain, and when he returned he brought with him a paper writing, which he represented to his people was a certificate from Ward, the agent, showing that all of his people he had carried a stick for could remain and hold their land where they then lived. Claimant died as before stated. He never to my knowledge received any grant of land under said treaty. He did not receive any part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to remain and hold land. He never to my knowledge sold his land claim or scrip within five years from the ratification of the treaty. Knows no Choctaw who moved west, returned and claims land.

B. NAN TUBBEE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County, Mi., this 16th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Comsrs.

Case No. 2.

Tus ki a ker, a witness produced and sworn on the part of the claimant, Hocke lan tubbee, alias Tucker lan tubbee, testifies that he is about fifty years old and is not related to claimant; he lived about ¼ mile from claimant; was well acquainted with him & his family at the date of

the traty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; his family consisted of a wife Oack cheet e mah and three umarried children: 1st, Atchi o tubbee, alias An no wah tubbee, then over ten years, old, a male & now lives in this county; 2d, Mock in tubbee, male, then under ten years old, died in this county, left no child or wife; 3d, Conner manter, alias Yock o te mah, female, then under ten years of age, now a citizen of this county. Claimant lived on Hatchochee Creek, in Necticagees district, now Jasper County, where he remained untill his death, which was about four years ago; where he had a house & field, his nearest neighbor was himself. His wife & children came to this county; his wife & one child died; the other two are living here. I saw claimant give Capt. Meashatta a stick to have his name registered under the 14th article of said treaty.

Capt. Meashatta was apointed by all of his company that wanted to remain & hold land to go & notify Col. Ward, the agent, for such of his people; each desireing gave him a stick expresive of his or her intention to remain in the seeded country; that in the spring or begining of the summer next after the treaty, Cap. Meashatta, in pursuance of said apointment, started to see Col. Ward, the agent, and when he returned he brought with him a paper writing, which he represented to his people was a certificate from Col. Ward, the agent, that all of his people that he had carried sticks for could remain and hold the land they then lived on. Claimant never moved west. Neither did he ever leave the ceeded territory. He never received any land under any other article of the treaty. He never, to my knowledge, sold his land claim or scrip within five years from the ratification of said treaty. Knows no Choctaw who moved west, returned, and claims land.

Cross-examination:

The cross interrogatories being put he answers and states as follows: That the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made about fiften years ago. The Doak Stand treaty was made about twenty-six years ago. Claimant had one child at the last-mentioned treaty, viz, Atchio tubbee, alias An-no wah tubbee. The land claimant lived on was tolerable good. He never left the place he lived on at treaty. He died about four years ago. Claimant never to my knowledge made any sale of his land claim in whole or in part, to any person within five years from the ratification of said treaty.

TUS-KI-A-KER, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, in Hancock County Mi., this 16th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

No. 347.

Heian tuner, a Choctaw & the Choctaw head of a family, at the date of the treat of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clame a section of land for herself under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing her then improvement, or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Tah mi tubbee to C. B. Rannolds, who took the numbers, as she is informed. She also clames an adjoining section for her two children, As-noley-honer and

Nubey, over ten years of age, and a qurter-section for her child Nonish mi poka, who was unmarried and living with her at the date of the treaty.

HEIAN TUNER, her + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock Conty:

Personally appeared before me, Shadrack Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Heian tuner, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the 14th article of said treaty are true to the best her knowledge, information, and belief.

HEIAN TUNER, her + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to before me on 28th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

Case No. 3.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed by the Honbl's William Tyler, George S. Gains, and Samuel Rush, a board of commissioners under the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Sho pon sha ha, a full-blood Choctaw, 5 feet 6 inches high; states he is about ninety-one years old, represents Hei on ta nah, alias Ah ha to nah. At the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek she lived on Tark hoola Creek; her nearest neighbor was B nan tubbee, in Necticagees district, now Jasper County, where she had a house and field, were she remaind for about two years after the treaty, at which time she became alarmed at the conduct of the emigrating agents who were in her neighborhood with their wagons, and, as she was informed by some of her neighbors, that they threatened to take the women and children of those who were oposed to emigrating and forceably take them west, and she left to avoid being forceably removed by said agents. I saw claimant give Capt. Meashtta a stick to have her name registered under the 14th article of the treaty; that in the spring or begining of the summer next after the treaty Capt. Meashatta started to notify Col. Ward, the agent, that those of his company who had given him a stick intended to remain & hold the land on which their improvements were; that when he returned he brought with him a paper writing, which he represented to his people, was a certificate from Ward, the agent, showing that each one of his people that he had carried sticks for, could remain & hold the land they then lived on. Claimant never moved west. She left the ceeded country to avoid being forceably removed west by the government agents. She never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty. She never received any part of the annuity the year she signified her intention to remain & hold land. She never, to my knowledge, made any contract for the sale of her land claim or scrip within five years from the ratification of the treaty; knows no Choctaw who moved west, returned, and claims land.

Claimant had two umarried children living with her at treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek: 1st, Ah no le ho ner, then over ten years of age; 2d, Nubbey, then over ten years of age; both of which are living in this

county, & owing to sickness they could not appear before the commissioners.

SHO-PON-SHA-HA, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, in Hancock County, Mi., this 16th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com'ss'rs.

Case No. 3.

B nan tubbee, a witness produced & sworn on the part of the claimant, testifies as follows: That he is about fifty years old & no relation to claimant. At the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about half a mile from her, and was well acquainted with her; that she was the head of a Choctaw family, consisting of herself and two unmarried children; 1st, Ah no le ho ner, female, then over ten years of age, now living in this county, sick & could not appear before the board; 2nd, Nubbey, then over ten years of age, now living in this county, sick & could not come before the board. The claimant, Hei on to nah, alias Ah ha to nah, could not appear before the board, having to take care of her sick children. Her claim is presented by Sho pon sha ha, who went after her. At the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek she lived on a creek called Tark hoola; nearest neighbor, B nan tubbee; she lived in Necticagees district, now Jasper County, where she remained for about two years, at which time the emigrating agents drove their waggons into her neighborhood & threatened to forceably remove those who were oposed to emigrating by takeing their women & children & carring them west of the Mississippi River. She became alarmed & left her home to avoid being forced west by said agents, & came to this county, where she has remained ever since. Those of Capt. Meashatta's company who desired to stay & hold land by virtue of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek apointed him to go & notify Colo. Ward, the agent, of their intention to remain. I saw claimant, among others, give Capt. Meashata a stick, expressive of her intention to remain & hold land in the ceeded territory. That Capt. Meashatta, in pursuance of said apointment, started in the spring, or begining of *of* the summer next after the treaty, to notify Col. Ward of the intention of all those who had given him a stick to have their names registered, and when he returned he brought with him a paper writing, which he told his people was a certificate from Col. Ward (the agent) that all those he had carried sticks for could remain & hold the land they then lived on. Claimant never moved west. She left the ceeded territory to avoid being forceably moved west by said agents, as our Capt. Meashatta & all of his company that moved to this county did; our capt. advised us to move away to prevent said agents from forcing us to go west. She never received any grant of land under any other article of said treaty. She never received any part of the annuity the year she signified her intention to stay and hold land. She never, to my knowledge, made any sale of her land claim to any person before the expiration of five years from the ratification of said treaty. Knows no Choctaw who moved west, returned, now claims land.

Cross-examination:

The cross interrogatories being put, he answers and states as follows: The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made about fiften years ago.

The Doak Stand treaty was made about twenty-six years ago. The before-described children were bornd before the last-mentioned treaty. She lived on good land at said treaty. She left her home in the ceeded territory to prevent the emigrating agents from forcing her to move west. It was the bad conduct of the agents at the second removal that caused claimant to leave her home. She & the before-described children are living in this county. She never, to my knowledge, made any contract or sale of her land claim, in whole or in part, to any person before the expiration of five years from the ratification of said treaty.

Claimant left the ceeded territory about two years after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek for the cause above stated. She had a house & field at the date of said treaty.

B-NAN-TUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, in Hancock County, Mi., this 16th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com'ss'rs.

No. 366.

Is ti ho tiahka, de'd, represented by her grandson Man tubbey, next frieend of the heaires, who states that decesed was a Choctaw & the Choctaw head of a family at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for herself under the 14th articel of said treaty embrasing her then impovement or a portion of it which was pointed out Caphasha to C. B. Rendols, who took the numbers as he is informed.

MAN TUBBEY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Man tubbey, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the 14th articel of said treaty, are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

MAN TUBBEY, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 20th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACK STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

Case 4.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed by the Honbls. William Tyler, George S. Gains, and Samuel Rush, a board of commissioners under the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, for the sattisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us *Mon tubbee*, a full-blood Choctaw, five feet 5½ inches high, about 34 years old, represents his grandmother's claim, Is ti ho bah ka, dec'd. Being first carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and then duly sworn to testify the truth. The interrogatories transmitted with

the commission was then read to him and his answers thereto required, whereupon he deposeth & answers as follows: That at the date of treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, Is ti ho bah ka was the head of Choctaw family, consisting of one adopted child, Ah to hon no chubbee, then over ten years of age, died in this county about six years ago without isue. Claimant died four years ago; her nearest neighbor at the treaty was B nan tubbee; she lived on Tallahomer Creek, in Necticagees district, now Jasper County, where she had a house and a field; where she remained for about two years after the treaty. When with many others of Capt. Meashatta's company she left her home to avoid being forced west by the emigrating agents. She give Capt. Meashatta a stick to have her named registered under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. That in the spring or begining of the sumer next after the treaty, Capt. Meashatter started to see Col. Ward, the agent, to have all the names registered for the five years' stay that had appointed him for that purpose & give him a stick. When he returned he brought with him a paper writing, which he stated to his people was a certificate from Ward, the agent, showing that all that he had carried sticks for could remain & hold the land the then lived on. She never moved west; she left her home in the ceeded country to avoid being forced to move west by the emigrating agents; she never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty; she received no part of the annuity the year she signified her intention to remain and hold land in the ceeded country; she never to my knowledge made any sale of her land claim or scrip to any person within five years from the ratification of the treaty. Knows no Choctaw who moved west, returned, and claims land.

MON-TUBBEE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, in Hancock County, Mi., this 16th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Comssrs.

Case No. 4.

Pashamba, alias Capasa, a witness produced and sworn on the part of Istiho-bah ka, the claimant, testifies as follows: That he is about fifty-six years of age, and brother to claimant. At the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about three miles from her, and was well acquainted with claimant; she was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of said treaty; was a widow at the date of the treaty, & had one umarried children, Ah ter honno chubbee; her claim is represented by Mon tubbey, her grandson. Claimant, at the date of said treaty, lived in Necticagees district, now Jasper County, near a creek called Tallahomer, where she had a house & field, where she lived for about two years after the treaty, at which time the emigrating agents drove their waggons in to the neighborhood of claimant, collecting Indians for the second removal; claimant on hearing said agents threatened to take the families of the Choctaws that were aposed to emigrating and forceably remove them west of the Mississippi River; she became alarmed and left her home to avoid being forced west by said emigrating agents. She came to this county when she left her home in the ceeded territory. Her nearest neighbor at the date of the treaty was B nan tubbee. Those of Capt. Meashatta's company who desired to stay and hold land by virtue of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek apointed him their

agent to go and notify Col. Ward of their intention to remain and hold the land embracing their improvments. Each one of Capt. Meashatta's company that desired to remain gave him a stick expressive of his or her intention to remain in the ceeded territory and hold the land they then lived on. He saw claimant, among others, give Capt. Meashatta a stick to have her name registered. That in the spring or begining of the summer next after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek Capt. Meashatta started to notify Col. Ward, the agent, that the intention of such of his people as had given him a stick was to remain and hold land that embraced each of their improvements. When Capt. Meashatta returned he brought with him a paper writing, which he represented to his people was a certificate from Col. Ward, the agent, showing that all those he had carried sticks for could remain and hold their land & improvements where they then lived. Claimant never moved west. She left the ceeded territory to avoid being forced by the emigrating agents to move west; she never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty; she never received any part of the annuity the year she signified her intention to remain and take land; she never, to his knowledge, made any contract for the sale of her land claim or scrip within five years from the ratification of said treaty; knows no Choctaw who moved west, returned, and claims land.

Cross-examination:

The cross-interrogatories being put, he answers and states as follows: The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made about fifteen years ago; the Doak Stand treaty was made about twenty-six years ago. Claimant had one adopted child at said treaty; she lived on good land at the date of the treaty; she left her home for fear the emigrating agents would force her to move west. It was from the bad conduct of the emigrating agents at the second removal that caused claimant to leave her home. She never, to my knowledge, made any sale of her land claim in whole or in part to any person before the expiration of five years from the ratification of the treaty. The child of claimant, Ah ter hon no chubbe, over ten, adopted, died about six years ago; she died about four or five years ago.

PA-SHAM-BA, alias COP-A-SA, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, in Hancock County, Mi., this 16th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

No. 324.

Mol la to ha kat, dead, repersented by his wife, Entle Toner, the next frend of the heairs, who states that decesed, Sto hon ker, a Choctaw & the Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treatey of Dancing Rabit Creek, and at his deth clames a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th article of said treaty embracing his then improvment or a potion of it whitch wirs pointed out by Lixey Farier to C. B. Randols, who took the numbers as she is informed.

ENTLE TONER, her + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befour me Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State Entle Toner, who, beeing sworn, state that the facts set fourth in the foregoing application for land under the said 14th article of said treaty are trew to the best of her knowledge, information, & beleaf.

ENTLE TONER, her + mark.

Sworn to befoure me on the 19 day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said Sate & County.

Case No. 5.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed by the Honbl's William Tyler, George S. Gains, and Samuel Rush, a board of Choctaw commissioners under the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, we have this day had before us B nantub bee, a full-blood Choctaw 5 feet 6 inches high; states he is about 50 years old, represents Malla ta ha ka, who is a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, being first carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and then duly sworn to testify the truth. The interrogatories transmited with the commission were then read to him & his answers required, whereupon he answers & deposeth as follow: That claimant was a full-blood Choctaw, at the date of the treaty Dancing Rabbit Creek; he was the head of a Choctaw family, died in this county about six years ago, and the nearest relation is a niece named Mah ha la hoonah, who lives in this county & was sent for but was not able to come before the commissioners. At the date of the treaty claimant lived on Tallahoomer Creek, in Necticages district, now Jasper County (his nearest neighbor was B nan tubbee), where he had a house and field, where he remained for about two years after the treaty, when from the conduct of the emigrating agents at the second emigration, he became alarmed & left his home to avoid being forceable moved west by said agents; I saw claimant give Capt. Meashatta a stick to have his name registered under the 14th article of said treaty, as most of Capt Meashatta's company did; as him and the most of his people were oposed to moving west. That in the spring or begining of the summer next after said treaty Capt. Meashatta started to notify Col. Ward that all of his people who had given him a stick intended to remain & hold their land embracing their improvements. That when Capt. Meashatta returned he brought with him a paper writing, which he represented to his people was a certificate from Ward, the agent, showing that each one of his people that he had carried a stick for could remain & and hold their land and improvements where they then lived. Claimant never moved west; he left the ceeded territory to avoid being forceably moved west by the emigrating agents. He never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty. He never received any part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to remain & hold land. He never to my knowledge made any contract for the sale of his land, claim, or

scrip within five years from the ratification of the treaty. Knows no Choctaw who moved west, returned, and claims land.

B-NAN-TUBBEE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, in Hancock County, Mi., this 16th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com'ss'rs.

Case No. 5.

Pasham ba, alias Capasa, a witness produced and sworn on the part of the claimant, testifies as follows: That he is about fifty-six years old and is not related to claimant. At the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about three miles from him and was well acquainted with claimant; that he was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of said treaty; had a wife named Hent lar to nah; he had no child. Claimant died about 6 years ago in this county; his claim represented by B nan-tubbee. Claimant Molla to ha kah lived at the date of the treaty in Necticagee's district, now Jasper County, near a creek called Tallahomer, where he had a house and field, where he lived for about two years after the treaty; at which time the emigrating agents drove their waggons into the neighborhood of claimant, collecting Indians for the second removal. Claimant hearing said emigrating agents were threatening to take the families of the Choctaws that were oposed to emigrating, and forceably remove them west of the Mississippi River, he became alarmed and left his home to avoid being forced west by said emigrating agents. Claimant came to this county when he left his home in the ceeded country; his nearest neighbor at the date of the treaty was B nan tubbee. Those of Capt. Meashatta's company who desired to stay & hold land by virtue of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, apointed him their agent to go and notify Col. Ward, the agent, of their intention to remain and hold the land embracng their improvements. Each one of Capt. Meashatta's company that desired to remain gave him a stick expressive of his or her intention to remain in the ceeded territory & hold the land they then lived on. He saw claimant among others give Capt. Meashatta a stick to have his name registered. That in the spring or begining of the summer next after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, Capt. Meashatta started to notify Col. Ward, the agent, that the intention of such of his people as had given him a stick was to remain & hold land that embraced each of their improvements. When Capt. Meashatta returned he brought with him a paper writing which he represented to his people was a certificate from Col. Ward, the agent, showing that all those he had carried sticks for could remain and hold their land and improvements where they then lived. Claimant never moved west. He left the ceeded territory to avoid being forced to move west by the emigrating agents, as Capt. Meashatta & all the rest of his company that moved to this county did. He never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty. He never received any part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to reman & take land. He never to his knowledge made any contract for the sale of his land claim or scrip, within five yea s from the ratification of said treaty. Knows no Choctaw who mov d west and has returned and claims land.

Cross-examination:

The cross-interrogatories being put he answers and stated as follows: The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made about fifteen years ago. The Doak Stand treaty was made about twenty-six years ago. Claimant had no children at said treaty; he lived on good land at the treaty. He left his home from fear that the emigrating agents would force him to move west. It was from the bad conduct of the emigrating agents at the second removal that caused claimant to leave his home. He died about six years ago in this county; he left no child. He never to my knowledge made any sale of his claim, either in whole or in part, to any person before the expiration of five years from the ratification of the treaty.

PA-SHAM-BA, alias CAP-A-SA, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, in Hancock County, Mi., this 16th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Comssrs.

No. 323.

Me ah tubbey, ded, represented by his brother, Cartchey, the friend of the heairs, who states that decesed was a Choctaw & the Choctaw head of a familey at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty embrasing his then improvement, or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Timer tubbee to C. B. Randols, who took the numbers, as he is informed; he also clames a an adjoining half section for his son, who was over ten years of age, unmarried, and living with him at the date of the treaty.

CARTCHEY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pearsonlly appeared befor me, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Cartchey, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

CARTCBEY, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

Case No. 7.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed by the Honbls. William Tyler, George S. Gains, & Samuel Rush, a board of commissioners under the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Nockonahago, a full-blood Choctaw, five feet 5 & ½ inches high, who states he is about

fifty years old, the representative of Me ah tubbee, a claimant under the 14th article of said treaty. He being first carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and then duly sworn to tell the truth, the interrogatories transmitted with the commission was then read to him and his answers thereto required, whereupon he answers and deposeth as follows: That claimant was a full-blood Choctaw, and at the date of the treaty he lived in the same yard with him; he was well acquainted with him and his family, which consisted of a wife & no child. Claimant lived on Tallahomer Creek, Necticagees, now Jasper County, where he had a house and field, where he remained for about two years after the treaty, when he became alarmed from the threats he heard the emigrating agents had made, and to avoid being forced west by said emigrating agents, he left his home & came to this county and died here about seven years ago, leaving no child; his widow now lives in this county, named Me as hoonah. He saw claimant give Capt. Meashatta a stick to have his name registered under the 14th article of said treaty. That in the spring or begining of the summer next after the treaty Capt. Meashatta started to notify Col. Ward, the agent for all of his people who had given him a stick; and when he returned he brought with him a paper writing, which he represented to his people was a certificate from Ward, the agent, showing that all of his people who had given him a stick could remain and hold the land they then lived on. Claimant died as before stated. He never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty. He received no part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to remain and hold land. He never to my knowledge sold his land claim or scrip to any person before the expiration of five years from the ratification of the treaty. Knows no Choctaw who went west, returned and claims land.

NOCK-O-MA-HA-GO, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, in Hancock County, Mi., this 17th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Comsrs.

Case No. 7.

Nock is tia, a witness produced & sworn on the part of the claimant, testifies as follows: That he is about forty-five years of age, and is no relation of caimants; at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about two miles from him, and was well acquainted with claimant; he was the head of a Choctaw family; had a wife named Me as hoonah. Claimant died about seven years ago in this county. Claimant lived at the date of the treaty in Neeticagees district, now Jasper County, near a creek called Tallahomer, where he had a house & field, where he lived for about two years after the treaty. At which time the government agents came into the neighborhood of claimant with their waggons, collecting Indians for the second emigration; claimant on hearing said agents threatened to take the families of the Choctaws that were opposed to emigrating, and forceably remove them west of the Mississippi River, became alarmed, and with a large number of Capt. Meashatta's company, immediately left their homes to avoid being forced west by said government agents, and came to this county where they have remained ever since. His nearest neighbor at the date of said treaty was Nockomahago. Claimant had no children at treaty.

Capt. Meashatta was appointed by those of his company who wished to remain in the ceeded country & hold land, to go to Col. Ward, the United States agent, and make known their intention to remain & hold land to embrace their improvements; each desireing to remain gave their capt., Meashatta, a stick expressive of their intention to remain & hold land & their improvements. He saw claimant among others give Capt. Meashatta a stick to have his name registered. That in the spring or begining of the summer next after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek Capt. Meashatta started to go to the United States agent, Col. Ward, to make known his own intention & that of the claimant, and all the rest of his company that appointed him as above stated. And when Capt. Meashatta returned he brought with him a paper writing which he represented to his people was a certificate from Ward, the agent, showing that himself and all those he had carried sticks for could remain & hold their land & improvements where they then lived. He never moved west; he left the ceeded territory to avoid being forced to go west by the government agents, as Capt. Meashatta and all the rest of his company that came to this county did. He never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty, never received any part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to remain & take land, and never within five years from the ratification of said treaty made any contract for the sale of his land claim or scrip to his knowledge. Knows no Choctaw who moved west, returned, & now claims land. Claimant's wife lives in this county; she could not attend before the commissioners, & her father Nockomahago presents her claim by her husband.

Cross-examination:

The cross-interrogatories being put he answers and states as follows: The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was about fifteen years ago. The Doak stand treaty was about twenty-six years ago. Claimant had no child at the Dancing Rabbit Creek treaty. Claimant lived on good land at the treaty; he was dispossessed by fear that the government agents would force him to go west; it was from the bad conduct of the agents at the second emigration that caused claimant to leave his home. Claimant died about years ago in this county. He never to my knowledge made any sale of his claim in whole or in part to any person within five years from the ratification of said treaty.

NOCK-IS-TIA, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County, Mi., this 17th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Comssrs.

No. 326.

Tush ca hon che mahs tubbee (ded), represented by his son, Moc a howier, the next friend of the heaires, who states that decesed was a Choctaw & the Choctaw of a familey at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for himsilf, under the 14th articel of said, embrasing his then improvement or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Cop a sha to C. B. Ranolds, who took the numbers, as he is informed. He also clames an adjoining section for his two children, Mock a howier, Ar ha ka tubbey, who was over ten years of age, unmarried, and living with him at the date of the treaty.

NOCK A HOWIER, his x mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewat, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Meck a howier, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true, to the best of his knowledge, informatio, and belief.

MOCK A HOWIER, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 17th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

Case No. 6.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed by the Honbls. William Tyler, George S. Gains, and Samuel Rush, a board of commissioners under the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th & 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Mock a hower (the son and representative of Tusk ca how che mahs tubbee, alias Tus ca mah stubbee), a Choctaw citizen of Hancock County, and a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty (by virtue of his father), who, being 5 feet 6¾ inches high, and about twenty-eight years old, being first carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath and then duly sworn to testify the truth.

The interogatories were then read to him, & his answers thereto required, where upon he answers and deposeth as follows: He declares that his father was a full-blood Choctaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was the head of a Choctaw family; that he then had living with him two unmarried children. The names, ages, & sexes of his children were as follows:

1. Ar ha ma tubbee (dead), male, then over ten years of age; left one child, Ah car neubbee.
2. Mock a hower, male, then over ten years of age, present, the representative of his father's claim, who died about six years ago.

He then resided in Neetticage's district, now Jasper County, on a branch of Talla homer called Che nok a buthea, where he had a house & field, on which he continued to live about two years after the treaty, when he became allarmed for fear of being forced to remove west of the Mississippi; he moved to this county with his captin, Meashatta, & a good many of said capt's company. He never moved west of the Mississippi, but always claimed his old place that he left on Che nock a buth la branch, which he believed the government would restore to him. He never moved west, remained in this county untill his death. He never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty to my knowledge, and never within five years after the ratification of the treaty, made any contract for the sale of his land, claim, or scrip. Knows no Choctaw who moved west, returned, and now claims land.

MOCK-A-HOW-ER, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County (Mi.), this the 17th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

Case No. 6.

Nock o ma ha go, a witness produced and sworn on the part of Tus ca how che mah stubbee (alias) Tus ca mah stubbee, the claimant, testifies as follows: that he is about fifty years old and is a cousin to claimant. At the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about four miles from him, and was well acquainted with claimant, who had two children unmarried living with him; his wife died before said treaty; her name was An chic a mah.

1st. Ar ha ka tubbee (dead), male, then over ten years of age, died about six years ago, leaving one child, Ah car neubbee.

2nd. Mock a hower, male, then over ten years of age, present & representative of his father's claim.

At the date of said treaty claimant lived in Neeticagee's district, now Jasper County, near a branch of Tallahoomer called Che moch a buth la, where he had a house & field, where he lived about two years after the treaty, at which time the emigrating agents drove their waggons into the neighborhood of claimant, collecting Indians for the second removal. Claimant hearing said emigrating agents were threatening to take the families of the Choctaws that were oposed to emigrating, and forceably remove them west of the Mississippi River, became alarmed and left his home to avoid being forced west by said emigrating agents. Claimant came to this county when he left his home in the ceeded country, where he remained until his death. His nearest neighbor was Pashamba (alias) Copasa.

Those of Capt. Meashatta's company who desired to stay & hold land by virtue of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, appointed him their agent to go and notify Col. Ward (the United States agent) of their intention to remain & hold the land embracing their improvements. Each one of Capt. Meashatta's company that desired to remain gave him a stick expressive of his or her intention to remain in the ceeded territory & hold the land they then lived on. He saw claimant, among others, give Capt. Meashatta a stick to have his name registered. That in the spring or beginning of the summer, next after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, Capt. Meashatta started to notify Col. Ward that the intention of such of his people as had given him a stick was to remain & hold the land that embraced each of their improvements. When Meashatta returned he brough with him a paper writing, which he represented to his people was a certificate from Col. Ward (the United States agent) showing that all those he had carried sticks for could remain & hold their land and improvements where they then lived. Claimant never moved west. He left the ceeded territory to avoid being forced by the emigrating agents to move west, as Capt. Meashatta and all of his company that moved to this county did. Claimant never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty. He never received any part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to remain & take land. He never to his knowledge made any contract for his claim of land or scrip, within five years from the ratification of said treaty. Knows no Choctaw who moved west, returned and claims land.

Cross-examination:

The cross-interrogatories being put he answers and states as follows: The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made fifteen years ago. The Doak stand treaty was made about twenty-six years ago. The eldest child of claimant's, Ar ha ka tubbee, was then about four years old, the

other, Mock a hower, was about two years of age. The land claimant lived on at the Dancing Rabbit Creek treaty was good. He left his home for fear the emigrating agents would force him to move west. It was from the bad conduct of the emigrating agents at the second removal that caused claimant to leave his home. He died about eight years ago in this county, leaving one child the representative, who now lives in this county. Claimant never, to my knowledge, made any contract or sale of his claim, either in whole or in part, to any person, before the expiration of five years from the ratification of the treaty.

NOCK-O-MO-HO-GO, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County (Mi.), this the 17th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

Case No. 12.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed by the Hon'bl's William Tyler, George S. Gaines, & Samuel Rush, constituting a board of commissioners under the act of Congress of the 23rd of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claimes arising under the 14th & 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Tush-co-hou-che-mah-tubbee, a Choctaw citizen of the county and State aforesaid, and a claiment under the 14th article of the treaty, who, being five feet four inches high and about sixty years of age, being first carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and then duly sworn to testify the truth.

The interrogatories transmitted with the commission were then read to him, and his answers thereto required; whereupon he answers and deposeth as follows:

He declares that he is a full-blood Choctaw, & at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was the head of a Choctaw family; and his family consisted of a wife and four unmarried children living with him, whose names are as follows, to wit:

1. Tik-e-bon-tubbe, male, then over 10 years of age.
2. Eth-la-po-ah, male, over 10 " "
3. Mok-ah-la, male, over 10 " "
4. Betsey, a female, under 10 " "

& Ah-pa-lah was his nearest neighbour.

He states that he lived in Ne-tak-a-gees district, now Jasper County, on Tal-a-ho-mah Creek, where he had a house and field, in which he continued to live about two years after the treaty; then, from facts being made known to him that the emigrating agents were then in the immediate neighbourhood for the purpose of emigrating the Choctaws west, that with many other Choctaws left in the night, leaving their corn and cooking utentials, through fear of being forced to emigrate west. He proceeded to the sea-coast in Hancock County, Mi., where continues to live. Within six months after the ratification of the treaty, at a counsel on Sou-in-low-ie Creek, he, with many other Choctaws, made sticks and gave them to Me-ah-shat-tah, their captain, to assist him in getting his name registered to stay & take land and become a citizen, and when the captain returned he told them that he found the agent, Ward, drunk, and would not register their names. He never,

within five years after the ratification of the treaty, make any agreement to sell his land or claim; he never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty, and he received no part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to remain & take land. Knows of no Choctaw who moved west has since returned, and now claims land; knows nothing further.

TUSH-CA-HOU-CHE-MAH-TUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, in the county and State aforesaid, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commiss'rs.

Case No. 12.

Ah-pa-lah, a witness produced and sworn on the part of the claimant, Tush-ca-hou-che-mah-tubbee, who testifies as follows: That she is about fifty-eight years of age, and is no relation to the claiment. At the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek she lived one mile from claiment and was well acquainted with him. She states that he, the claiment, was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of the treaty, and his family consisted of a wife, whose name was E-lap-tah-hok-ta, & four unmarried children living with him at the date of the treaty, whose names are as follows:

1. Tik-e-bon-tubbee, male, then over 10 years of age.
2. Eth-la-po-ah, male, " over 10 " "
3. Mok-ah-la, male, " over 10 " "
4. Betsey, a female, then under 10 " "

All living, and in Hancock County, Mi.

Witness was his nearest neighbour; states that he lived in Ne-tak-a-gee's district, now Jasper County, on Tal-a-ho-mah Creek, where he had a house and field on which he lived about two years after the treaty, when he was scared off by the emigrating agents then in the neighbourhood for the purpose of emigrating the Choctaws west. She states she left the ceded territory in the night, in company with claimant and many others who left their homes, & they started with her sick mother on a litter, who died the second or third day with fatigue and starvation. So soon as they buried her they then came on to Hancock County, Mi., where she has lived a neighbour to him ever since. At a counsel held on Sou-in-low-ie Creek, in Ne-tak-a-gee's district, Jasper County, Mi., witness states that claiment employed Me-ah-sha-tah, his captain, to assist him in registering his name to say the five years and take land; who, on his return, told him that he found the agent, Ward, drunk, and would not register his name. Claiment did not, within five years from the ratification of the treaty, make any paper writing, or contract in regard to his land to her knowledge; claiment did not receive any part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to remain and take land; he received no grant of land under any other article of the treaty. She states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made 14 or 15 years ago, to her knowledge. Knows of no Choctaw who removed west & has since returned, and now claims land.

AH-PA-LAH, her + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, in the county & State aforesaid, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

No. 327.

Ho pah ken Tubby, dead, represented by his daughtor Elea Teha Tiner the next frend of the hears, who states that desest wars a Choctaw & the Choctaw hed of a famaley at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, and at his deth clamed a sectshon of land under the 14th artickel of said treaty embrasing his then improvement of a potion of it for himselff, whitch wirs pointed out by Tah Mi Tubbee to C. B. Rannalds, who took the nombers, as she is informed; he also clamed an adjoining half sectshon of land for his two children then living with him and under ten years of adge, to wit: Elea Teha Tinor & Ho Tomba, both unmared at date of the treaty.

ELEA TEHA TINER, hir + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pirsonley apperd befoure me, Shadrch Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Elea Teha Tiner, who being sworn, sayth that the facts set fouth in the fouregoing applicaton for land under the 14th arcticl of said treaty are trew to the best of hir knowledge, infermation & beleaf.

ELEA TEHA TINER, hir + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befoure me the 19 day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said State & County.

Case No. 8.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed by the Honbls. William Tyler, George S. Gains, and Samuel Rush, a board of commissioners under the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Nockamohago, a full-blood Choctaw, five feet 5 & ½ inches high, states he is about fifty years old, the representative of Ho pah ken tubbee (dead) about five or six years ago, a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, being carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and then duly sworn to testify the truth. The interrogatories transmitted with the commission was then read to him & his answers thereto required, whereupon he answers & deposeth as follow:

He declares that claimant was a full-blood Choctaw at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. He was the head of a Choctaw family consisting of a wife, Onah ho ca, died about 6 years ago; two children: 1st, Elea teha timer (alias) Elah te che ma, then under ten years of age (present); 2nd, Hotamba, then under ten years of age (gone to market); claimant at treaty lived on Tallahomer Creek; his nearest neeghbor was Nockistia; claimant then lived in Neeticagees district, now Jasper County, where he had a house and a field where he remained untill about two years after the treaty, when, from the bad conduct of the emigrating agents, he became alarmed & left for fear they would forceably move him west of the Mississippi River.

I saw claimant give Capt. Meashatta a stick to have his name registered under the 14th article of the treaty, that in the spring or begining of the summer next after the treaty, Capt. Meashatta started to

notify Col. Ward, the agent, that all of his people who had given him a stick intended to remain & hold land. That when Capt. Meashatta returned he brought a paper writing, which he represented to those of his people that he had carried sticks for, was a certificate from Ward, the agent, that they could remain & hold the land they then lived on. Claimant never moved west. He left the ceeded territory to avoid being forced to move west by the emigrating agents. He never receeved any grant of land under any other article of the treaty. He never receeved any part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to remain and hold land. He never to my knowledge, made any sale of his land claim or scrip to any person within five years from the ratification of the treaty. Knows no Choctaw who moved west—returned, and claims land.

NOCK-O-MA-HO-GO, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County (Mi.), this the 17th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

Case No. 8.

Nock is tia, a witness produced & sworn on the part of the claimant, testifies as follows: That he is about forty-five years old and is not related to claimant. At the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about three miles from him, & was well acquainted with claimant. He was the head of a Choctaw family, consisting of a wife and two children; his wife was named Onah ho ca alias Elah te che mah.

1. Elea te ha temer, female, under ten years at the date of the treaty; present the representative of her father's claim. She being two young at the traty to know any about said claim is represented by Nockomago.

2. Ho tom bee, male, under ten years of age at the treaty, now gone to market.

Ho pah ken tubbey died about five or six years ago in this county; he lived at the date of said treaty in Neet ti ca gee's district, now Jasper County, near a creek called Tallahomer, where he had a house and a field, where he lived for about two years after the treaty, at which time the government agents drove their waggons into the neighborhood of claimant, collecting Indians for the second emigration; claimant hearing said emigrating agents threaten to take the families of the Choctaws that were aposed to emigrating and forceebly remove them west of the Mississippi River, he became alarmed and left his home to avoid being forced west by said emigrating agents; which he said he believed they would do if he remained. Claimant came to this county, where he remained and died. His nearest neighbor at the date of the treaty was Nockistia. Those of Capt. Meashatta's company who desired to stay & hold land by virtue of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, appointed Capt. Meashatta their agent, to go to Col. Ward, the United States agent, and make known to him their intention to remain & hold land and their improvements; each one desireing to remain gave their captin, Meashatta, a stick, expressive of his or her intention to remain and hold the land embracing the improvement of each. He saw claimant among others give Capt. Meashatta a stick to have his named registered. That in the spring or beginning of the summer next after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, Capt. Meashatter started to the United States agent, Col. Ward, to make known the intention of such of

his people as had given him a stick, that they were a going to remain & hold the land that embraced their improvements. When Capt. Meashatta returned he brought with him a paper writing which he represented to his people was a certificate from Col. Ward, the agent, showing that all those he had carried sticks for could remain and hold their land and improvements where they then lived. He never moved west. He left the ceeded territory to avoid being forced to move west by the government agents, as their capt., Meashatta, & all the rest of his company that moved to this county did. He never receeved land under any other article of the treaty. He never received part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to remain & take land, and never within five years of the ratifecation of said treaty made any contract for the sale of his land claim, or scrip, to his knowledge. Knows no Choctaw who moved west, returned, and now claims land.

Cross-examination:

The cross-interrogatories being put he answers and states as follows: The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was about fifteen years; the Doak Stand treaty was about twenty-six years ago. Claimant had no children at the date of the last-mentioned treaty. Claimant lived on good land at the treaty. He was dispossessed from fear that the government agents would force him to go west. It was from the bad conduct of the emigrating agents at the second removal that caused claimant to leave his home. Claimant died about 5 or 6 years ago in this county. He never, to my knowledge, made any sale of his claim, in whole or in part, to any person within five years from the ratification of said treaty.

NOCK-E-STI-AH, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County (Mi), this the 17th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

No. 306.

Highorger Stoner, a Choctaw & a Choctaw hed of a fameley at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a sectshon of land under the 14th artickel of said treatey, embrasing his then improvement or a potion of it whitch wors pointed out bey Colbert to H. C. Fluck, who took the nombers as he is informed; he also clames a quartor sectshon adjoing, for his child, to wit, Tush Per-honer, who wirs under ten years of adge, unmared, & living with him.

HIGHORGER STONER, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pirsonley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace in said county & State, Highorga Stoner, who beeing sworn states that the facts set fouth in the foureging application for land under the 14th article of said treaty, are trew to the best of his knowledge, information & beleaf.

HIGHORGER STONER, his + mark.

Sworn to befoure me on the 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said Count & State.

Case No. 9.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed by the Honbls. William Tyler, George S. Gains, and Samuel Rush, constituting a board of commissioners under the *the* act of Congress of the 23rd August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th & 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us High-or-ger-sto-ner, a full-blood Choctaw citizen of Hancock County, Mi., and a claiment under the 14th article of Dancing Rabbit Creek, who being five feet 1 & ½ inches high, and about thirty-five years of age, being first carefully examined as to her knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and then duly sworn to testify the truth, the interrogatories transmitted with the commission was then read to her, and her answers thereto required, whereupon she answers and deposeth as follows: She declares that she was a full-blood Choctaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, was the head of a Choctaw family; she was then a widow and had a child shortly after the treaty; she then resided in Ne-tak-a-gees' district, now Lauderdale County, Mi., near Luk-ah-tal-ba Creek, where she then had a house and field, and remained on about two years after the treaty, and through fear of being forced to emigrate west, contrary to her will, the emigrating agents then being in the neighbourhood and threatening to take them by force, when she in company with many other Choctaws came to this county (Hancock, Mi.), where she has continued to reside ever since. About the rising of grass next after said treaty she sent her stick, in company with many others, by her captain, Ah-sit-a-ho-mah, who went in the spring next after the treaty to Col. Ward's, the agent, who refused to register any more names. She further states that she did not within five years after ratification neither sell or offer to sell her land or claim to any person. She states that she never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty—she did not receive any part of the annuity the year she signified her intention to stay and take land and become a citizen; she states that she left the ceded territory as before mentioned & from the causes therein contained. She knows of no Choctaw who moved west, & has since returned and now claims land. Knows nothing more.

HIGH-OR-GER-STO-NER, her + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County, Mi., this 16th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

Case No. 9.

Par-lub-bey, a witness produced and sworn on the part of High-or-g er sto-ner, a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, who testifies as follows: that he is about fifty-five years of age, and is her *father* to the claimant, and at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek she lived in his yard; he states that claimant was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of the said treaty, and her family consisted as follows, a widow & no child living. She then lived in Ne-tak-a-gus district, now Lauderdale County (Mi.) on creek, where she had a house and field, and remained on her place about two years after the

treaty; she then came to this county Hancock, (Mi.), through fear of being forced to emigrate west contrary to her will, as the government agents were then in the neighbourhood and threatening to take them away by force, when she in company with himself and many other Choctaws ran off to this county (Hancock, Mi.), where she still continues to reside. About the rising of grass next after the treaty, she with many others made her stick, and gave it to Ah-sal-a-ho-mah, their captain, who went on in the spring next after the treaty to Col. Ward, the agent, and on his return informed them that he would not register any more names; claimant never to his knowledge, within five years after the ratification of the treaty, make any paper or paper writing or contract in regard to her land. Claiment did not, to his knowledge, receive any part of the annuity, the year she signified her intention to stay and take land and become a citizen; she never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty. Claiment lived on first-rate oak and hickory land. The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made 14 & 15 years; he further states that the treaty of Doaks Stand or Puk-sha-nubbee's treaty was made 25 or 30 years ago. Knows no Choctaw who moved west has since returned and now claims land. Knows nothing more.

PAR-LUB-BEY, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County (Mi.), this 16th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

No. 354.

Pah sho mubbee, or Pars Han Mubbey, a Choctaw & the Choctaw hed of a fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creak, clames a sectshon of land for himself, embrasing his then improvement or a potion of it, whitch wirs pointed out by Capher seay to C. B. Randals, who took the nombers, as he is informed; he also clames an adjoining sectshon and three-quartors for his children Hokanta Lubbey, Pars Han Mubbey, Hige Tim over ten years of adge, unmarred, & living with me at date of the said treaty, and also Oak Chubby Higertimer under ten years of adge.

PARS HAN MUBBY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hanc'k County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said State & county, Pas Han Mubby, who, being sworn, states that the fouregoing application for land under the 14th article of said treaty are trew to the best of his knowledge, information, & beleaf.

PARS HAN MUBBY, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befoure me 19th day of Aprol, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [L. S.]
Justice of the Peace for said county & State.

Case No. 10.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us drected by the Honbls. William Tyler, George S. Gains, and Samuel Rush, a board of Choctaw commissioners under the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, for the satisfactions of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Nock o mo hago, a full blood Choctaw, 5 feet 5½ inches high, about fifty years old, the representative of *Par sho nubbee* (alias) Pars han nubbee, who is a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. Being first carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and then duly sworn to testify the truth.

The interrogatories transmitted with the commission was then read to him & his answers thereto required, whereapon he answers & deposeth as follows: He declares that claimant is a full-blood Choctaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, he was the head of a Choctaw family, consisting of a wife named On te mah ka and the unmarried children, 1 Ha kain la tubbey, then over ten years old, now living in this county, & is out hunting; 2nd, Pars han mubbee, Oak chubbee (alias) Oak cha tubbee, under ten at treaty, dec'd, then over ten years of age, died in this county without isue. Claimant then lived in Neeticagees district, now Jasper County, near a Tus a nock buttah creek; Capas was his nearest neighbor, where he had a house & field, where he remained for about two years after the treaty, when from the conduct of the emigrating agents at the second removal he became alarmed and left his home to avoid being forceably removed west. I saw claimant give Capt. Meashatta a stick to have his name registered under the 14th article of said treaty, as most of Capt. Meashatta's company did, as him & most of his people were oposed to moving west. In the spring or begining of the summer next after the treaty Capt. Meashatta started to notify Col. Ward, the agent, that all of his people who had given him a stick intended to remain & hold the land embracing their improvements. That when Capt. Meashatta returned be brought a paper-writing, which he represented to his people was a certificate from Ward, the agent, showing that each one of his people that he had carried a stick for could remain & hold their land & improvements where they then lived. Claimant never moved west. He left the ceeded territory to avoid being forced west by emigrating agents; he never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty; he never received any part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to remain and hold land; he never to my knowledge made any contract for the sale of his land claim, or scrip, within five years from the ratification of the treaty. Knows no Choctaw who moved west, returned, and claims land.

NOCK-O-MA-HAGO, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County, Mi., this 17th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

Case No. 10.

Pashamba, alias Copasa, a witness produced and sworn on the part of Par sho nubbee, alias Pars han nubby, the claimant, testifies as follows: That he is about fifty-six years of age and is not related to claimant. At the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, he lived about one mile from him and was well acquainted with claimant, that he was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of said treaty, consisting of a wife, On te mah ka, and three children, 1, Ha kan lin tubbee, over ten at treaty, living in this county, out a hunting; 2, Pars han mubbee, over ten at treaty, died without isue; and Oak chubbee, alias Oak cha tubbee, under 10, dead. Claimant lived at the date of the treaty in Neet ti cagees dist., now Jasper County, near a creek called Tusa nock buttah, where he had a house and field, where resided for about two years after the treaty, at which time the emigrating agents drove their waggons in to his neighborhood, collecting Indians for the second removal; claimant hearing said agents threatened to take the families of the Choctaws that were aposed to emigrating, and forceably removing them west of the Mississippi River, became alarmed and left his home to avoid being forced by said agents to emigrate. Claimant came to this county when he left his home in the ceeded territory, where he has remained ever since; his nearest neighbor was himself.

Those of Capt. Meashatta's company who desired to remain and hold land by virtue of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, apointed him their agent to go and notify Col. Ward, the United States agent, of their intention to remain and hold the land embracing their improvements. Each one of Capt. Meashatta's company that desired to remain gave him a stick expressive of his or her intention to remain in the ceeded territory and hold the land they then lived on. He saw claimant among others give Capt. Meashatta a stick to have his name registered. That in the spring or beginning of the sumer next after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, he started to notify Col. Ward, the agent, that the intention of such of his people as had given him a stick was to remain and hold land that embraced each of their improvements. When Capt. Meashatta returned he brought with him a paper writing which he represented to his people was a certificate from Col. Ward, the agent, showing that all those he had carried sticks for could remain and hold their land and improvements where they then lived.

Claimant never moved west. He left the ceeded territory to avoid being forced to move west by the emigrating agents. He never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty. He never received any part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to remain and hold land. He never, to his knowledge, made any contract for the sale of his land claim, or scrip, within five years from the ratification of said treaty. Knows no Choctaw who moved, returned, and claims land.

Cross-examination:

The cross-interrogatores being put, he answered and stated as follows: The of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made about fifteen years ago. The Doakstand treaty was about twenty-six years ago. Both of the eldest above-named children were borned before the Doakstand treaty. He lived on good land at the treaty. He left his home from fear that the emigrating agents would force him to move west. It was from the bad conduct of the emigrating agents at the second removal that caused claimant to leave his home. He now lives in this county. He never,

to my knowledge, made any sale of his claim, either in whole or in part, to any person before the expiration of five years from the ratification of the treaty.

PA-SHAM-BA, (alias) COP-E-SAW, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County, Mi., this 17th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com'ss'rs.

No. 308.

Canchatir, ded, represented by his brother-in-law Licksey Farver, the next frind of the heaires, who states that decesed was a Choctaw & the Choctaw of a familly at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement, or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Multur to H. C. Flack, who took the numbers, as he is informed.

LICKEY FARVER, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Lickesey Farver, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

LICKSEY FARVER, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 20th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, J. P., [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said County & State.

Case No. 11.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hacok County:

By virtue of commsion to us directed by the honerables William Tyler, George S. Gaines, and S. Rush, constituting a board of commisioners under the act of Congress of the 23rd of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of clams arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Lixy Farver, a Choctaw citizen of Hancock County, the representative of Conchater (alias) Conchitiah, deceased, a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, who, being five feet 9 inches high and about seventy-three years of age, being first carefuly examind as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath and then duly sworn to testify the truth. The interogetories transmitted with the commision was then read to him and his anwers thereto required, whereupon he answers and deposeth as follows: He declars that claimant was a full-blood Choctaw, and at the date of the treaty was the head of a Choctaw famly; he then had a wife, whose name was Okehokhokta, and no children; he states that claimant then resided in Netokagee district, now Lauderdale County, Miss., Okchowwahak Creek, where he had a house and field to which he continued live seven or eight years, and come down in this country about seven years ago a deer hunting and died within six months after the ratification of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; he states that claim-

ant did employ Yearby and Muttere to take his sticks and go to the agent, Ward, and have his name registered for the five-year stay and become citizens, and they went within one mile of the agency and there met a company of Indians who had been to Ward for the purpose of registering their own names and the agent had refused to register any more; and after meeting the Indians they turned back and thought it unnecessarry to try to get there names registered any more, as they understood that Ward, the agent, was allways drunk and would not let the Indians register their names; claimant never moved west, nor within five years after the ratification of the treaty made any contract for the sale of his land claim or scrip; he receid no part of annuity the year he made his signification to remain and take land; knows of no Choctaw who removed west, has returned, and now claims land.

LIXY FARVER, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Miss., Oct 14th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

Case No. 11.

Yearbey, a witness produced and sworn on the part of Con-cha-ter, alias Con-che-te-ah, deceased, the claimant, testifies as follows: That he is about fifty-eight years of age, and is no relation to the claiment, and at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about four or five miles from him, and was well acquainted with him; he states that claiment was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of the treaty, and that his family consisted of a wife, whose name was Oak-ah-hok-ta, and had no children at the date of the treaty. He then lived in Ne-tak-a-gees district, now Lauderdale County, on Oak-chou-wa-hah Creek, where he had a house and field on which he lived seven or eight years after the treaty, and Multiere was his nearest neighbor. Witness states that the claimant came down into this county, Hancock, Mi., about seven or eight years ago, on a hunting tour, and died. He further states that claimant did, within six months after the ratification of the treaty, employ him, the witness, in company with Mul-tiere, to assist him in registering his name with Ward, the agent, and they started and got within one mile of the agency when they met a company of Choctaws, who told them it was useless for them to go any further, as they had been there, and that the agent, Ward, told them that he would not register any more names. Claiment never, to his knowledge, within five years from the ratification of the treaty, make any paper or paper writing or contract in regard to his land; claiment did not, to his knowlege, receive any part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to stay and take land; he never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty, to his knowledge. He states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made fourteen or fifteen years ago. He further states that the treaty of Doaks Stand, or Puck-sha-nub-bee's treaty, was made twenty-five or thirty years ago. The claimant lived on first-rate land at the date of treaty. Knows no Choctaw who moved west that has sinc returned and now claims land. Knows nothing more on the subject.

YEAR-BEY, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County (Mi.), this the 14th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

Case No. 13.

STATE OF MISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtu of a commision to us directed by the Honerable William Tyler, Geo. S. Gaines, and Samuel Rush, constitutituting a board of commsioners under the act of Congress of 23rd of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Ap-palah, a Choctaw citizen of Hancock County, the representative of Fik a bo nah, *alias* Tek a bottah, who, being, four feet and 10 inches high and about sixty years of age, being first carefully examd as to her knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and then duly sworn to testify the truth, the introgitories transmited with the comisn were then read to her and her ansurs thereto required, whereupon she answers and deposeth as follows: She declares that claimant was a full-blood Choctaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was the head of a Choctaw family; he then had a wife, whose name was E yok a toonah, and four unmarried children, living with him at the date of Dancing Rabbit Creek. The names, ages, and sex were as follows:

1st. Hah temah, now in Louisania at work; over ten at treaty.
Tush pah hakah, Do. do. do. do. do. do.
Hi o temah, Do. do. do. do. do. do.
Betty, under ten, since dead; left no issue.
All females.

He then lived in Nelokgees district, now Jasper County, on Teakchia Creek, where he had a house and field, on which he continued to live for about two years after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and then, from fear of being forced to emigrate west against his will, he left the ceded territory. She states that claiment told her that the emigrating agents was then in the neighborhood and said they would move all the Indians whether they was willing or not; claiment then left the ceded territory and come to the sea-coast, where he continued to live, and about four year ago, and died at a councel held on Soon Louci Creek, now Jasper County, where the Choctaws met to make arrangments to get there names registered for the five years' stay. She states that she saw Tik-a-bonah (alias Tik a bot ah), the claiment, make his sticks and give to his capt., Me ah shat tah, with others of the Choctaws, to go to Ward, the agent, and have his name registered for the five years' stay; his capt. went and returned and told claimant that Ward would not register his names (which was within six month after the ratification of the treaty). Claimant nvr, to her knowledge, within five years after the *the* ratification of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, make any paper or paper writing or contract for the sale of his land. He did not receive any part of the anuity the *the* year he offered to signify his intention to remain and take land, and never recd any grant of land under any other article of the treaty to deponent's knowledge. Knows of no Choctaw who went west, since returned, and now claims land.

AP PALAH, her + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Mi., Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

Case No. 13.

Tush co honche mah tubbe, a witness produced and sworn on the parte of the claiment, testifies as follows: that he is about sixty-eight years of age, and is no kin to the claiment, & at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about two miles from him, & was well acquainted with him; he states that claiment was the head of a Choctaw familey at the date of the treaty, and his familey consisted of a wife, woes name was Tok oh too nah, and four children, as follows: Hoh temah, a female, then over ten years; Tush pah ho kah, female, then over 10, now in Lousiana at work; Hi a temah, female over 10, in Louisana at work; Betsy, dead, left no issue. He then lived in Ne tak a gees district, now Jasper County, Mi., on Tockchah Creek, where he had a house and field, where he lived two years after the treaty; and Apalah was his nearest neighbor; witness stats that claiment left the ceded territory about two years after the treaty through feare of being forced to emigrate west against his will as the emigrating agents of the Gnl Government was there in the neighbourhood with waggons to remove the Choctaws west, and claiment with many other Choctaws left the ceded territory from threats of the emigrating agents catching and compelling us to go west contrary to our will. He proceded together in company with many other Choctaws to the sea-coast in Hancock County, Mi., where he still continued to live until he about seven years; he further states that claiment did offer to signifiee to the agent, Ward, through his capt., Me ah shatah, his intention to stay & take land and become a citizen who on his return said he pard Ward, the agent, and he was drunk and would not regerster there names; claiment never to his knowlege within five years after the ratification of the treaty make any paper or paper writing or contract in regard to his land; claiment did not his knowlege receive any parte of the anuity the yeare he signified his intention to stay & take land; he never received any grant of land under any articel of the treaty to his knowlege; witness states that the treaty of Dancing Creek was made 14 or 15 years ago; he further states that the of Doaks Stand or Puk shu nubbee treaty was made 25 or 30 years ago, and he thinks claiment lived on first-rate land at the date of the treaty; knows of no person who moved west & since returned and now claim land; knows nothing mor.

TUSH CO HON CHE MAH TUBBE, his × mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County, Oct 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

No. 309.

Pisti Ockaney (ded), represented by her son Licksey Forver, the next friend of the heaires, who states that decesed was a Choctaw, & the Choctaw head of a familey at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for herself under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing her then improvement, or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Multier to H. C. Flack, who took the numbers, as he is informed.

LICKESY FORVER, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrch Stewert, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Licksey Forver, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the 14th article of said treaty are true, to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

LICKSEY FORVER, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 17th day of April, 1843.
SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

Case No. 11.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commision to us diricted by the honerables William Tyler, George S. Gains, and S. Rush, constituting a board of commisioners, under the act of Congress of the 23rd of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th & 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, we have this day had before us Lixy Farver, a represenative and son of Pis ti ak o noy, a Chocktaw citizen of Hancock County (Mi.), *deceased*, and a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, who, being five feet 9 inches high, and about seventy-three years of age, being first carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and then duely sworn to testify the truth. The interogetaries transmitted with the comasion was then read to him, and his answers thereto required. Whereupon he ans. and deposeth as follows: He declares that Pis ti ok onoy was a full-blood Chocktaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dacng Rabit was the head of a Chocktaw family. She then had a family which consisted of four unmarred children: first, Loue, male, then over ten, since dead, and lef four children named as follows: Mary, a female; Louis, a male; Edward, male; Silles, female; Katharine, female, over 10, since dead, no issue; Charles, male, over 10, absent, cause unknown; Battiese, male, under ten years of age. She then resided in Netokagees district, on Boagfookah Creek, now Lauderdale County—Ok la ho nah was her nearest neighbor—where she had a house and field, and remained on her place for 3 or 4 year after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and come to this county on a visit and died here within six month after the ratification of the treaty. She employd Year bey and Mul-ti-ere to assist her in registering her name to the agent, Ward, and they started and got within one mile of Ward when they met a company of Indians that had been and applied to Col. Ward for registration, when he refused to register any more of the cases, and they then turnd back an could not register the names of claimant with many others. He further states that Piste o ko noy never did to his knowledge within five years after the ratification of the treaty either sell or offer sell her land or claim, nor neither did she offer to sell to any person. He states that she never rec'd any grant of land under any other article of the treaty; re'd no part of the anuity the year she signified her intention to remin, take land, and becom a citzen, to his knowledge; he states she left the ceded teritory, as bfore mentiond, and

died. Knows of no Chocktaw who removed west, has returnd, and now claims land. Knows nothing further.

LEXEY FARVER, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hacock County, Mi., Oct. 14th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

Case No. 14.

Year-bey, a witness produced and sworn on the part of claiment, whose name is Pis-ti-ok-o-nay, testifies as follows: That he is about forty-five years of age, and is not related to the claiment; and at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about two miles from her and was well acquainted with her; he states that the claiment was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of the treaty, and her family consisted of four unmarried children, whose names were as follows:

1. Lou-ie, a male, then over 10 years of age; since dead, left four children, whose names were as follows: Mary, a female; Louis, a male; Edward, a male; Sil-les, a female.
2. Katharine, a female, then over 10 years of age; since dead, left no issue.
3. Charles, a male, then over 10 years of age, absent.
4. Battiese, a male, then under 10 years of age, present.

She then lived in Ne-tak-a-gees district, now Lauderdale County, Mi., on Bogue Foo-kah Creek, where she had a house and field, and remained on her place three or four years; after the treaty, she then came to this county on a visit and died; Ok-la-ho-nah was her nearest neighbour; witness states that within six months after the ratification of the treaty she, the claiment, employed him, in company with Mul-tiere, to assist her in registering her name with Ward, the agent, and they started and got within one mile of the agency and met a company of Indians who told them that it was useless to go any further, as they had been there and the agent, Ward, told them that he would not register any more names. Claiment never to his knowledge within five years after the ratification of the treaty make any paper or paper writing, or contract in regard to her land; claiment did not, to his knowledge, receive any part of the annuity the year she signified her intention to stay and take land; she never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty to his knowledge; he states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made 14 or 15 years ago; he further states that the treaty of Doaks Stand, or Puk-shau-nubbee's treaty, was made twenty-five or thirty years ago. He thinks claiment had three children at that time; the claiment lived on first-rate land at the date of the treaty. Knows no person who moved west and since returned and now claims land. Knows nothing more.

YEAR-BEY, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, in Hancock County, this, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Comm's'rs.

No. 365.

Carsh on tubbey, a Choctaw, & the Choctaw head of a familey at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Cop a sah to C. B. Rannnolds, who took the numbers, as he is informed; he also clames an adjoining half section for his two children, Mala-tomba & Tick a hah an timer, who was under ten years of age, unmared, and living with him at the date of the treaty.

CARS-ON TUBBEY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Carsh on tubbey, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

CARSH ON TUBBEY, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befe me on 17th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [L. S.]

Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

Case No. 15.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a com'is'ion to us directed from the hon'rabl's, William Tyler, George S. Gains, and S. Rush, constituting a board of com'rs und' the act of Congress of 23rd of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Tomat tubbe, a Chocktaw citizen of Hancock County, and representative of Carsh on tubbe, who, being five feet 8 inches high, about 38 years of age, being first carefully examined as to his knowledge of an oath, and duly sworn to testify the truth, the inter'ogitories transmitted with the com. were then read to him and his ans. thereto required. Whereupon deposeth as follows: He declares that the claimant is a full-blood Chocktaw and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was the head of a Chocktaw family; he declares *Carshon tubbee*, the claimant, then had a wife and two unmarried children at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit living with him at that time, whose names are as follows: 1st, Mullati ah, male, under ten at treaty, at home; Tik e bone tomah, female, under ten at the date of treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. He then lived in Netakagis District, now Jasper County, on Namhubbee Creek, where he continued to live about two years after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, where he had a house and field, and then, from fear of being forced to emigrate west against his will by the emigrating agents, who was then in the neighbourhood with waggons for that purpose, and said they would move the Chocktaws west whether they was willing or not, and, in consequence of their threats, he left the ceded territory and come to Hancock County, on the sea-coast, where he continued to live ever since. At a council held on Soon Louie Creek, where the Chocktaws met for the purpose of having their names registe'd, he says he saw claimant make sticks and give them to his capt., Meah shattah to take to Ward's, the agent, to have

his name registe'd to remain and become a citizen. The capt. went to Ward's with the sticks, and when he returned he told claimant that Ward would not register his name. Deponent states that did not, to his knowledge, within five years after the ratification of treaty, sell or offer to sell his land or claim. He never rec'd any grant of land under any other article of the treaty to his knowledge, nor any part of annuity the year he offered to signify his intention to remain and become a citizen. Knows no Chocktaw who removed west since returned and now claims lands.

TO MAT TUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County, Oct. 17th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

Case No. 15.

She nan Tah, a witness produced and sworn on the part of the claiment, testifies as follows: That he is about 40 years of age and is no kin to the claiment, and at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about two miles from him and was well acquainted with him; he s'ates that claimant was the head of a Chocktaw family at the date of the treaty and his family consisted of a wife, whose name was Fa lam ah hon ah, and two unmarried children, to wit, Mulla Tiger, Tik a ban tim ah, boath under ten years of age at the date of the treaty, and at home. He then. lived in Ne tak a gees District, now Jasper Co'nty, on Nancy Hubbe, where he had a house & field, where he lived about two years after the treaty, and witness was his nearest neighbour. Witness states that claimant left the ceded territory about two years after the treaty through feare of being forced to emigrate west against his will, as the emigrating agents of the gen'l government was then in the neighbourhood, with waggons to remove the Chocktaws west, and claiment, with many other Chocktaws left the ceded territory from threats of the emigrating agents catching and compelling us to go west contrary to his will; he proceeded, together in company with many other Chocktaws, to the seacoast in Hancock County, Mi., where he still continues to live. He further states that claiment did offer to signfie to the agent, Ward, through his cap'ain, Me ah shat tah, his intention to stay and take land and become a citizen, who on his return said he found the agent, Warde, drunk, and he would not register there names. Claiment never to his knowledge, within five years after the ratification of the treaty, make any paper or paper writing or contract in regard to his land. Claiment did not, to his knowledge, receive any part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to stay & take land. He never received any grant of land under any article of the *of the* treaty to his knowledge. Witness states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made 14 or 15 years ago, and he think claimant had no children; at that time the claimant lived on good land at the date of the treaty. Knows of no person who moved west & since returned and now claims land. Knows nothing more.

SHE NAN TAH, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 17th, 1845

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

No. 337.

Ho-ki-a, a Choctaw, & the Choctaw head of a familey at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, calames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing her then improvement or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Temia Tubbee to C. B. Ranolds, who took the numbers, as she is informed.

HO KI A, her + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared before me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the foregoing application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of her knowledge, information, and belief.

HO-KI-A, her + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to before me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

Case No. 16.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed by the honerables William Tyler, George S. Gaines, and S. Rush, constituting a board of commissioners under the act of Congress of the 23rd of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have, this day, had before us Tus co han che mattubbee, a Choctaw citizen of Hancock County, the representative of Ho ki a, a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, who being five feet and four inches high, and about fifty-seven years of age, being firs' carefully examined as to his knowl'd'g of the obligation of an oath, and duly sworn to testify to the truth, the inter'ogetories transmitted with the com'rs were then read to him, and his ans. thereto required, whereupon he answers and deposeth as follows: He declares that claimant is a full-blood Chocktaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was the head of a Chocktaw faml'y, consisted of an unmarr'ed child living with her at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, whose name was Tam be (male), under ten years of age at treaty, who is present. He then lived in Nalokages district, now Jasper County, on Tanah hooshe Creek, where he had a house and field, on which she continued to live about two years, and then from fear of being forced to emigrate west by the emigrating agents of general government against her *his* will, she left the ceded teritory. Deponent states that the agents was in the neighbourhood when claimant left it, and said they would move the Chocktaws west whether they was willing or not, and she came to the sea-coast, in Hancock County, where *where* she continues to live, and is absent on business.

At a council held on Soon Loise Creek, *where* the Chocktaws met to make arrangements to have their names registered, deponent states he saw claimant make her sticks and give them to her capt., Me ah shat tah, to take to Ward, the agent, to have her names registered for the five year stay, and take land and become a citizen. The captain procedid to the agent, Ward's, with many cases, and with claimants, to register,

and when he retur'd deponent heard him tell claimant that Ward would not register her name and others; he said if she wanted land she must go west and get it. Claimant did not, to his knowledge, within five years after treaty, make any paper writing for the sale of her land or claim. She rece'd no grant of land under any other article of the treaty to deponant's knowledge. She rece'd no part of the annuity the year she offered to register her name for the five year stay. Knows no Chocktaw who moved west has since returned and now claims land.

TUS CA HAN CHE MALLUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 17th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

Case No. 16.

She nan tah, a witness produced and sworn on the part of the claimant, testifies as follows: That he is about 40 years of age, and is no kin to claimant, Hokia, & at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about two miles from her, & was well acquainted with her; he states that claimant was the head of a Chocktaw family at the date of the treaty, and her familey consisted of one child under ten at the date of the treaty, whose name Tam be, mail, at home. She then lived in Ne tak a-gus district, now Jasper Count', on Tanah hooshe Creek, where she had a house and field, where she lived two years after the treaty, and witness was her nearest neighbour. Witness states that claimant left the ceded territory about two years after the treaty, and was his nearest neighbour. Witness states that claimant left the ceded territory about two years after the treaty through fear of being forced to emigrate west against her will, as the emigrating agents of the gen'l government was then in the neighbourhood with waggons to remove the Chocktaws west, and claimant, with many other Chocktaws, left the ceded territory from threats of the emigrating agents catching and compelling us to go west contrary to her will, he proceded, together in company *in company* with many other Chocktaws, to the sea-coast, in Hancock County, Mi., where she still continues to live and is absent on business. He further states that claimant did offer to signifie to the agent, Ward, through her captain, Me ah shat tah, her intention to stay & take land and become a citizen, who, on his return, said he found the agent was a drunk, and would not register their names. Claimant never, to his knowledge, within five years after the ratification of the treaty, make any paper or paper writing or contract in regard to his land. Claimant did not, to his knowledge, receive any part of the annuity the year she signified her intention to stay and take land; she never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty to his knowledge.

Witness states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made 14 or 15 years ago; he further states that the treaty of Doaks Stand, or Puk shan nubbees treaty, was made 25 or 30 years ago, and he thinks claimant had no children at that time; the claimant lived on good *good* land at the date of the treaty. Knows of no person who moved west since returned and clames land. Knows nothing more.

SHE NAN TAH, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Mi., Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com'rs.

No. 341.

Yow ah, or Yaw er, dead, ripersented by his sun, Emalth pis subby, the next frend of the heairs, who states that desest wirs a Choctaw, & a hed of a Choctaw fameley at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, & at hir deth clamed a sectshon of land under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement, or a potion of it, whitch wors pointed out by Marn Tubby to C. R. Rannadls, who took the nombers, as he is informed. She also clamed a half sectshon adjoining for hir sun Emalth pis subby, who was then living with hir, and over ten years of adge & unmarred.

EMALTH PIS LUBBY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Emalth pis subby, who, beeing sworn, states that the fouregoing facts set fourth in the application for land under the 14th article of said treaty are treu to the best of his knowledge, infermation, & beleaf.

EMALTH PIS SUBBY, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befoure me the 19 day of Apral, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said County & State.

Case No. 17.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a com'is'ion to us directed by the honerables William Tyler, George S. Gaines, and S. Rush, constituting a board of commissioners, the act of Congress of the 23rd of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Emal spa subbee, a Chocktaw citizen of Hancock County, and the representative of Yow ah, who being five feet 5 in. high and about years of age, being first carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath and duly sworn to testify the truth, the inter'ogetories transmitted with the com. was then read to him and his ans. thereto required, whereupon he deposeth as follows: He declares that the claimant is a full-blood Chocktaw, and at the date of the treaty was the head of Chocktaw family; her family then consisted of children, unmarried at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, whose names are as follows: 1st. Is to pan ah (male), over ten, seen at treaty. D'ed left no issue. Emal spa subbe, male, then over 10, present and representative. Within six months after the ratification of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek deponent states claimant went to Soon Louie Creek, where many of the Chocktaws met to make arrangements to have their names registered as citizens and stay five years and take land, and deponant says that he saw claimant make sticks and gave them to her capt., Me ah shat tah, to take to Ward's, the agent, and have her name registered for the five year stay and take *take* land and become a citizen. When her capt. went to Ward with her sticks and returned and told claimant in presence of

deponent that Ward would register her name nor any other Chocktaw's. She then lived in Ne lok agees district, now Jasper County, on Te ak cheah Creek, wher' she had a house and field, on which she continued to live about two years after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. Then, from fear of being forc'd to emigrate west by the emigrating agents of government, who was then in the neighborhood with waggons for that purpose, she left the cedid teretory and procedid to the sea-shore, in Hancock County, where she continued to live until about eleven years ago, and died. He states that claimant did not, within five years after the ratification of the treaty, sell, or offer to sell, her land or claim, to his knowledge. Never rece'v'd any grant of land under any other article of the treaty to his knowledge. Rece'ed a part of the annuity the year she offer'd to have her name registered to remain and take land and become a citizen. Knows of no Chocktaw who mov'd west, since returned, and now claims land.

EMAL SPA LUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

Case No. 17.

Tush co han che mah tubbee, a witness produced and sworn on the part of the claimant, tistifies as follows: That she is about 58 years of age and is no kin to the claiment, & at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about two miles from her, & was well acquainted with her; he states that claiment was the head of a Chocktaw familey at the date of the treaty, and her familey consisted of two children, to wit: Is to pan ah, over ten years of age at the date of the treaty; E mal spa subbee, over ten at the treaty. She then lived in Ne tak a gees district, now Jasper County, Mi., on Ta ok chi ah Creek, where she had a house and field, where she lived two years after the treaty, and Er pah tubbee was her nearest neighbour; witness states that claiment left the ceded territory about two years after the treaty through fear of being forsed to emigrate west against her will, as the emigrating agents of the genl government was then in the neighbourhood with waggons to remove the Chocktaws west, and claiment, with many other Chocktaws, left the ceded territory from threats of the emigrating agents catching and compelling us to go west, contrary to her will. She proceded, together in companey with many other Chocktaws, to the seacoast in Hancock County, Mi., wher she died about eleven years ago; he further states that claiment did offer to signifie to the agent, Ward, through her captain, Me ah shat tah, her intention to stay and take land and become a citizen, who, on his return, said he found the agent, Ward, drunk, and he would not register there names. Claiment never, to his knowlege, within five years after the treaty, make any paper or paper wrightin or contract in regard to her land. Claiment did not, to his knowlege, receve any parte of the anuiety the year she signifid her intention to stay & take land. She never received any grant of land under any article of the treaty to his knowlege.

Witness states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made 14 or 15 years ago; he further states that the trerty of Doakes Stand, or Puk shan nubbee's treraty, was made 25 or 30 years, and he thinks claiment had no children at that time. Claiment lived on first-rate land

at the date of the treaty. Knows of no person who moved west, since returd, and now clames land. Knows nothing more.

TUS CO HAN-CHE MALLUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

Case No. 18.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed by the honorable William Tyler, George S. Gaines, and S. Rush, constituting a board of commissioners under the act of Congress of the 14th and 19th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Beteas Forver, a Chocktaw citizen of Hancock County, and representative of Hic an to nah, he being five feet eight inches high, and about forty years old, being first carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath and duly sworn to testify the truth, the interogitaries transmitted with the commision was then read to him and his ans. thereto required, whereupon he deposeth as follows: He declares that claimt is a full-blood Chocktaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit was the head of a Chocktaw family; her family consisted of six unmarried children, whose names are as follows: First, John, male, then over 10 years of age, at home sick; Clarissa, female, then over ten, at home sick; Mary, female, over ten; dead, left one child, name Ellis, at home; Ellen, female, over ten years of age, at home sick; Lanige, under 10, at home; Finn, male, at home sick, under 10.

Deponant states that claiman lived in Netokagees district, now Lauderdale County, Mi., where she had a house and field on which she continued to live about two years after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and then, through fear of being forcd to emigrate west against her wish, she left the ceded country and come to the seacoast with others of her people, where she has continued to live ever since, her and her children. Deponant states that the emigrating agents was then in the neighbourhood, and said they woud move all the Indians west.

Deponant says he saw the claimant make stix and gavé them to Yerby and Mutter to take to Wards, the agents, to have her name registered to remain the five years and take land and become a citizen. He further states that Yerby and Muttire proceeded to Ward, and went within one mile of his house, when they met a company of Chocktaws who had been to Ward, and they told them that Ward would not regis any more names, and they might turn back, and they come back and to claimt what had happend, and she thought it unnessary to make any further aplication to have her name registerd. He states that claimant never did, to his knowledge, within five years after the ratification of the treaty, sell or offer to sell her land or claim. He further states she never red any grant of land under any other article of the treaty to his knowledge; red no part of annuity the year she offered to signify hir intention to remain and take land to his knowledge. Knows no Chocktaw who went west, since returned, and now claims land.

BATEAS FORVER, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

Case No. 18.

Year bey, a witness produced and sworn on the parte of claimant, Hi con tunah, testifies as follows: That he is about 58 years of age, and is no kin to the claimant, and at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about one mile from her, and was well acquainted with her. He states that claimant was the head of a Chocktaw family at the date of the treaty, and her family consisted of six unmarried children, as follows: John, over 10 at the date of the treaty; Clarisey, over 10; Mary, over 10; Ellin, over 10; Louise, under 10; Finn, under 10. She then lived in Ne tah a gees district, now Lauderdale County, Mi., on Alimuchy Creek, where she had a house and field, where she lived two years after the treaty, and witness was her nearist neighbour. Witness stats that claimant left the ceded territory about two years after the treaty, through feare of being forced to emigrate west against her will, as the emigrating agents of the genl government was then in the neighbourhood with waggons to take the Chocktaws west, and claimant, with many other Chocktaws, left the ceded territory from threats of the emigrating agents catching and compelling us to go west contrary to our will. She proceded, together in company with many other Chocktaws, to the seacoast, in Hancock County, Mi., wher she still lives. He further stats that claimant did offer to signifie to the agent, Ward, through Mul tiyer and Year bey, her intention to stay and take land and become a cittizen, whoe proceded and got within one mile of the agencey, where they met a company of Chocktaws, whoe told them that it was useless to go; that Ward was drunk and said he would not regerster any more names. Claimant never, to his knowledge, within five years from the treaty, make any paper or paper writing or contract in regard to her land. Claimant did not, to his knowledge, receive any part of the anuiety the year she signified her intention to stay & take land. She never received any grant of land under any article of the treaty to his knowledge.

Witness states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made 14 or 15 years ago; he further states that the treaty of Doaks Stand, orr Puk shan nubbees, was made 25 or 30 years ago, and he thinks claimant had three children at that time; the claimant lived on good land at the date of the treaty. Knows of no person who moved west and returned and now claims land; knows nothing more.

YEAR BEY, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

No. 378.

Allo Mutchey, ded, represented by his daughter, Tusho Hoker, the next friend to the hears, who states that decest wirs a Choctaw & the hed of a Choctaw famley, & at his deth clamed a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th artilce of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement, or a potion of it, whitch wirs pointed out by Cop-a-sha to C. B. Reonalds, who took the nombers, as she is informed. He also clame an adjoing sectshon and a half for his children, Tober ho ner, Mus he leeker, Tusk hoher, all living with him, over ten years of adge, & unmarred.

TUSK HOKER, hir + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Tusho Hoker, who, being sworn, states that the fourgoing application for land under the 14th article of said treaty are treu to the best of his knowledge, infermation, and beleaf.

TUSH HOKER, his + mark.

Sworn and subscribed to before me the 19th day of Apral, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said County & State.

Case No. 19.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtu of a comission to us directed by the honerables William Tyler, George S. Gaines, and S. Rush, constituting a board of commisioners under the act ot Congress of 23rd of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14 and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Lexey Farver, a full-blood Chocktaw and a citizen of Hancock County, a representative in fact of Allo Mutchey, decasd, a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, who being five feet 8 inches high and about seventy-three years of age, after being carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and then duly sworn to testify the truth, the interrogatories transmitted with the com. was then read to him and ans. required, whereupon he ans. and deposeth as follows: He says the claimant was a full-blood Chocktaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was the head of a Chocktaw family; he had living with him at the date of the treaty four unmarried children, whose names are as follows: 1st, Tonk o cubbee, then over ten years of age (male), was off on busines on Pearl River in Louisiana; Ah to ber he mah, under 10 (female), dead, left 2 children, both dead; To shu nah (female), over ten, absent; Mo shu la rah (male), over ten years at treaty, died, no issue. Claimant then resided in Natokagees district, now Jasper County, Mi., on Hupitoosh Creek, where he had a house and field on which he continued to live about two years after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and from fear of being emigrated west by the agents of gove'm'nt, who was then in the neighborhood with waggons for that purpose, when he left in the night and come to the seacoast in Hancock County, where he continued to live until about six years ago and died. Within six months after the ratification of the treaty claimant met in council on Soonlowie Creek, and there he employed Me ah shal tah, his capt., to take his stix to Ward, the agent, and have his name registed to take the five year stay, and the capt. went and returned and told claimant that Ward would not register his nor any other names. He states that claimant did not, to his knowledge, within five years after the treaty, sell, or make any agreement in writing or otherwise to sell his land or claim. He recd. no grant of land under any other article of the treaty, to his knowledge, nor any part of the an'uty the year he offered to register his name and become a citizen.

Knows no Chocktaw who went west, since returned, and now claims land.

LEXEY FARVER, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, October 16th.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

Case No. 19.

Tush ca han che mah tubbee, a witness produced and sworn on the parte of the claiment, testifies as follows: That he is about sixty-three years of age and is no kin to the claiment, & at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about five miles from him and was well acquainted with him; he states that claiment was the head of a Chocktaw family at the date of the treaty and his family consisted of four children, unmarried: Tok o lubbee (male), over ten years old at treaty, now in Louisiana on business; To she nah (female), over 10, absent; Mo she la kah (male), over ten, absent. Dec'd left no issue. He then lived in Ne tok a gees district, now Jasper County, Mi., on Hupitoosh Creek, where he had a house and field, where he lived two years after the treaty, and Hat tokil ik was her nearest neighbour. Witness states that claiment left the ceded territory about two years after the treaty through feare of being forced to emigrate west against his will, as the emigrating agents of the gnl. government was then in the neighborhood with waggons to remove the Chocktaws west, and claiment, with many other Chocktaws, left the ceded territory from threats of the emigrating agents catching and compelling him to go west against his will. He proceeded, together in company with many other Chocktaws, to the sea-coast in Hancoc County, Mi., where he still continues to live until about six years ago and died. He further states that claimant did offer to signifie to the agent, Ward, by his capt., his intention to stay and take land and become a citizen, who went to Ward's, and his return said he found the agent, Ward, drunk, and he would not register their names. Claimant never, to his knowledge, within five years after the ratification of the treaty make any paper or paper-writing or contract in regard to his land. Claiment did not, to his knowledge, receive any part of the anuiety the year he offered to register his name to stay and take land; he never received any grant of land under any article of the treaty to his knowledge. Witness states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made 14 or 15 years ago; he further states that the treaty of Doak's Stand, or Puk shan nubbee treaty, was made 25 or 30 years ago, and he thinks claimant had two children at that time. The claiment lived on good land at the date of the treaty. Knows of no person who moved west & ever returned and now claims land. Knows nothing more.

TUS CA HAN CHE MAH TUBBEE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, October 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

No. 379.

Ah tone-chubbey (de'd), represented by his son, Man-tubbey, the next friend of the heaires, who states that decesed was a Choctaw & the Choctaw head of a familey at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; clames a section of land for himself under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing his then impovement or a portion of it which was pointed out by Cop a sha to C. B. Ranolds, who took the numbers as he is informend; he also clames a half section of land for his son Tay-Cubbey.

MAN TUBBEY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, Man tubbey, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the foregoing application for land under the said 14th article of said treaty, are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

MAN TUBBEY, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

General deposition of C. B. Randels, taken before B. F. Reynolds, justice of the peace for said county, to be used in all cases to which it may be applicable.

C. B. RANDELS being sworn, deposes and says: That between the 11th and 21st days of May, 1843, he was accompanied by the following Choctaws, Tomat tubbee, Nockish tiah, Cap a sah, Tuski a kah, Mahu tubbee, Lixey Favour and Pah lubbee, who pointed out to him the places on which the following Choctaws lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek the 27th of September, 1830.

That the particular spots where the dwellings of said Choctaws stood at that time being shown him, he, deponent went to the corners, traced the lines of survey and obtained the numbers of the land embracing the places of residence at the date of treaty of said Choctaw heads of families as pointed out by the individuals above mentioned. That in the following lists are contained the names of said Choctaw claimants and opposite to each the section and part of the section upon which they lived at the date of said treaty—all of which deponent believes to be correct.

That the following places were pointed out by To mat tubbee:

Yeo cutch a	SW. ¼	Sec. 17	T. 2	R. 10 E.
Tus con che hubbee	NW. ¼	1	1	10
Jimey	SW. ¼	34	2	10
Yock ha tah	SE. ¼	33	2	10
Hi a to nah	NW. ¼	34	2	10
Tus cah no ah	SE. ¼	3	2	10
Me ah sho nah	SW. ¼	3	2	10
Ho ta nah	NW. ¼	24	2	10
Ma ho nah	NW. ¼	15	3	11

Cus so nan che kubbee	SE. ¼	Sec. 33	T. 2	R. 10 E.
Mah hah lee	SE. ¼	17	2	10
A far mo-yar	SW. ¼	16	2	10
Show nah	NE. ¼	24	2	9
Ho pah ken tubbee	SE. ¼	24	2	10

The following places were shown by N ock ish ti ah to deponent:

Me shah tah	SE. ¼	Sec. 17	T. 2	R. 10 E.
M i o	SE. ¼	17	2	10
E ah tubbee	NW. ¼	24	2	9
O nah ho yo	SE. ¼	17	2	10
Stut ah	NW. ¼	24	2	9
Te ock ho mah	SE. ¼	21	2	9
Me ah shut ah	SE. ¼	17	2	10

Shown by To mat tubbee:

Me ah tubbee	NW. ¼	23	2	9
Nock o mah hah cho	SW. ¼	24	3	10
Chuf fah ho mah	SW. ¼	22	2	9
E ah pah tubbee	NW. ¼	24	2	9

The following places were pointed out by Cap a sah:

Tus kah ha kah	NW. ¼	Sec. 19	T. 2	R. 10 E.
Nah ho nah	NW. ¼	25	2	10
Tus ki o kah	NW. ¼	25	2	10
Cash on tubbee	NW. ¼	15	3	11
Tus che ah chubbee	NW. ¼	25	2	10
Ma ah ho nah	SE. ¼	15	3	11
We shoc che ho mah	SE. ¼	24	2	10
Oak ley hubbee	SE. ¼	24	2	10
Sho pon sha hah	SW. ¼	24	2	10
Pah shish wah ki ah	NE. ¼	11	2	10
E lah to nah	SW. ¼	32	4	12
Oak li e ah	SE. ¼	32	4	12
Ah lo mutch ey	SW. ¼	32	4	12
Onah tubbee	SE. ¼	32	2	10
Hock a lo tubbee	NW. ¼	15	3	10
Ah tone chubbee	SW. ¼	24	2	10
Nockey sti ah	NW. ¼	24	2	10
Hi o tubbee	SE. ¼	24	2	10
Tush ca hou che mahs tubbee	SW. ¼	1	2	10
Shah co po	SW. ¼	24	2	10
Tick a bah	NW. ¼	25	2	10
E lat to nah	SW. ¼	32	4	12
Nockey stut tah	SW. ¼	24	3	10
Nigh o	NW. ¼	1	2	10
Nah ho yo	NW. ¼	25	2	10
Is ti ho tah ka	NW. ¼	15	2	10
Pah sho mubbee	NE. ¼	9	3	11
Tick a bo nah	NW. ¼	2	2	10
Cush o nau chy hubbee	NW. ¼	25	2	10
Ho ke tah	SW. ¼	24	3	11
Oak ley hubbee	NW. ¼	34	2	10

The following places were shown by Tus ki a kah:

Te ah tubbee	NW. ¼	Sec. 34	T. 2	R. 10 E.
No ubbee	NE. ¼	19	2	10
Ma la ley chubbee	NE. ¼	21	2	9

Ho ki a	NE. ¼	Sec. 19	T. 2	R. 10 E.
Hock elau tubbee	SW. ¼	24	3	11
Cop a sah	NE. ¼	15	3	11
Tus co nah mus tubbee	NE. ¼	15	3	11
We hat to	NE. ¼	11	2	9

The following places were pointed out by Mah u tubbee to deponent:

You ah	NW. ¼	Sec. 24	T. 2	R. 9 E.
To mat tubbee	NW. ¼	24	2	10

The following places were pointed out by Lixey Favour:

Cus to na chey	SE. ¼	Sec. 22	T. 4	R. 11 E.
Mol la to ha kah	NE. ¼	13	4	11

And the following place was pointed out by Pah lubbee to deponent: Josa Christey.

Deponent further states that he has no claim or interest in any of the foregoing claim, and never had any—and further saith not.

C. B. RANDALS.

Sworn to and subscribed this 23d May, 1843, before me,

B. F. REYNOLDS, *J. P.*

To mat tubbee, Nock ish to ah, Cap a sah, Tus ki a kah, Mahu tubbee, Lixey Favour, and Pah lubbee, being sworn, state that they, as set forth in the foregoing deposition, accompanied C. B. Randels at the time stated to point out the places of residence of said Choctaw heads of families at the date of said Treaty; that Deponents were well acquainted with said heads of families at said Treaty whose names appear in the foregoing lists, and over which lists Deponents names, respectively, are put as showing the places; that they, Deponents, being familiar with the particular spots where their dwellings stood, showed them to said Randels, who took the numbers embracing the improvements or residences of said Choctaw claimants at the date of said Treaty. Further Deponents saith not.

TO MAT TUBBEE, his + mark.
MAHN TUBBEE, his + mark.
LIXEY FAVOUR, his + mark.
PAH LUBBEE, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed this 23rd May, 1843, Before me.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand hand hand and seal this May 23d, A. D. 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS, J. P. [SEAL.]

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

Personally appeard before me, the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for said county, A. G. Morriss, who, after being duly sworn as the law directs, deposeth and saith on oath, as intepreter for the within case, that he gives the correct intepretation to the best of his knowledge.

A. G. MORRISS.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this 23d May, A. D. 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS, J. P.

May th 24th, A. D. 1843, Nochsteah and Cappeah came forward and as qualified the names below ther names, and signed before this May 24th, 1843.

NOCHSTEAH, his + mark.
COPPESAH, his + mark.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this the 24th May, A. D. 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS, J. P.

Case No. 20.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commision, to us directed by the honerables William Tyler, George S. Gains, and S. Rush, constituting a board of commisionioners under the act of Congress of 23d of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Tus ca hon che mah tubbe, a Chocktaw citizen of Hancock County, and the representative and brother of Ah tone chubbe, who is a clament under the 14th article of treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, who being five feet three inches high and about —— years of age, being first carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath and then duly sworn to testify the truth, the interagetaries transm. with the com. was then red to him and his ans. thereto required, whereupon he ans. and depsth as follows: He declares tha Ah tone chubbe, his brother, the claimant, is a full-blood Chocktaw, and at the date of treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, was the head of a Chocktaw family; he then had a wife whose name was I-yomah, and two unmarried children living with him, at the date of the treaty; their names was 1st, E ah ho che, male, over ten years old at date of the treaty? Dead; left no issue; Con che, female, then under 10, sinc dead; no issue; claimant then lived in Nelokagees district, now Jasper County, on Tiler Boag, where he had a house and field on which he continued to live about two years after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and then from fear of being emigrated west. Byfore claimant left the ceded teritory he states that the emigrating agents of the government was then in the neighbourhood, and siad they would moove the Indians. He says claimant then left the ceded teritory and come to sea coast, in Hancock County, where has continued to live ever since.

At a council held on Soonlouie Creek, deponent say he saw claimant make his sticks and give them to his capt., Meahshallah, for the purpose of having his name registered to remain and take the five year stay, and and become a citizen, and the capt. went to Ward's, the agent, with claimat's sticks with others, and Ward refused to register any of the names; claimant never, to his knowledge within five years after the ratification of the treaty, sell or offer to sell his land claim or scrip. Never rece'd any grant of land under any other article of the treaty. Re'd no part of the annuity the year he offered to signify his intention to remain and take land. Knows of no Chocktaw who went west, since return, and now claims land.

TUS CA HON CHE MAH TUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

Case No. 20.

Lixey Farver, a witness produced and sworn on the part of the claiment, testifies as follows: That he is about seventy-three years of age and is no kin to the claiment, and at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about 6 miles from him & was well acquainted with him; he states that claimant was the head of a Chocktaw family at the date of the treaty and his family consisted of a wife, whoes name was I-yomah, and two unmarried children living with him at the date of the treaty.

1st. Eah ho che, male, over ten years old at date of treaty; ded; no issue.

2. Conche, female, then under ten; since dead; left no issue.

He then lived in Ne tak a gees district, now Jasper Co., on Tiler Boag Creek, where he had a house and field, where he lived about 2 years after the treaty, and Miahshattah was his nearist neighbour; witness states that claiment left the ceded territory about two years after the treaty through feare of being forced to emigrate west against his will, as the emigrating agents of the gen'l government was then in the neighbourhood with waggons to remove the Chocktaws west, and claiment, with many other Chocktaws, left the ceded territory from threats of the emigrating agents catching and compelling them to go west contrary to our wills. He proceded together in company with many other Chocktaws to the sea coast in Hancock County, Mi., where he continued to live ever since. He further states that claiment did offer to signifee to the agent, Ward, though his captain, Me ah shat tah, his intention to stay & take land and becom a cittizen, who on his return said he found the agent, Ward, drunk and would not register there names. Claimant never to his knowlege within five years after the treaty made any paper or paper or writing or contract in regard to his land; claiment did not to his knowlege receve any parte of anuiety the year he signified his intention to stay and take land; he never received any grant of land under any article of the treaty to his knowlege.

Witness states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made 14 or 15 years ago; he further states that the treaty of Doak's Stand or Puk sha nubbee's treaty was made 25 or 30 years ago, and he thinks claiment had no children at that time; the claiment lived on good land at the date of the treaty; knows of person who moved west & since returned and now claims land; knows nothing more.

LIXEY FARVER, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribled before us, Hancock County, Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

No. 317.

Battees Farver, a Choctaw & the Choctaw head of a familey at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, embrasing his the improvement, or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Colbert to H. C. Flack, who took the numbers as he is informed; he also clames one section and half for John, Clarasey, Mary, over ten, and one section for Ellin, Shoemaker, and (neeter ded) and Lewis under ten years of age, unmaried and living with him at the date of the treraty.

BATTEES FARVER, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pearsonally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county State, Battees Farver (his + mark) who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the following application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information, an belief.

BATTEES FARVER, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said County & State.

Case No. 21.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commision, to us directed by the honerables William Tyler, George S. Gains, & S. Rush, constituting a board of commisioners under the act of Congress, of the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, and for the satisfaction of the 14th and 19th articles of treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before Bates Farver, a Chocktaw citizen of Hancock County, and a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, who, being but five feet eight inches high and about forty years of age, being first carefuly examind as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and then duly sworn to testify the truth, the interogetories transmitted with the com. was then read to him and his ans. thereto required. whereupon he deposeth as follows: He declares he is a fule-blood Chocktaw, and at the date of the treaty he was the head of a Chocktaw family. He then had a wife, whose name was To show ah ho ke, and two unmarried children living with him at the date of the traty of Dancing Rabbit; the names are as follows: Shoe maker, male, over ten at treaty, at home; Katharine, female, under ten do., present. He then livd in Netokagees district, now Lauderdale County, on Boag Fookah Creek, where he had a house and field on which he continued to live about two years, and then, from fear of being forced to emigate west by the agents of the governm't, who was then in the neighbourhood for that purpose, and they said they would tie him and all the rest or make them go west; claimant then came to the sea shore in Hancock County, where he has continued to live ever since; and in so doing he left the ceded teritory. Claimant states he employed Muttire and Yearby to take his stick to the agent, Ward, and have his name registered for the five year stay, and become a citizen. They went until they got within one mile of Ward and met some Chocktaws, who told them that Ward was drunk and would not register any more names; and they come home and told claimant, and he did not think of trying to register any more. He states tha he never, within five year after the ratification of the treaty, sell, or offer to sell, his land or claim. Reced no part of the anuity the year he offered to signify his intention to reman and take land. Knows of no Chocktaw who moved west, has since rurned, and now clames land.

BATEAS FARVER, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Coms'rs.

Case No. 21.

Year bey, a witness produced on the part of the claimant, testifies as follows: That he is about 58 years of age and is no kin to the claimant, and at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about one miles from him & was well acquainted with him. He states that claimant was the head of a Chocktaw family at the date of the treaty, and his family consisted of a wife, whoes name was To-sho-ah ho ka, and two unmarred children living with him at the date of the treaty, whose names are as follows: Shoe maker, male, over ten at treaty, at home; Katharine, female, under ten, present. He then lived in Ne ah a gees district, now Laurdal County, Mi., on Boge Fooker Creet, where he had a house and field where he lived two years after the treaty, & was his nearest neighbour. Witness states that claimant left the ceded country about two years after the treaty through feare of being forsed to emigrte west against his will, as the emigrating agents of the genl government was then in the neighbourhood with waggons to remove the Chocktaws west, and claimant with many more Chocktaws left the ceded territory from threats of the emigrating agents catching and compelling us to go west contrary to our will. He proceded together in company with many other Chocktaws to the sea coast in Hancock County, Mi., where he still continues to live. He further stats that claimant did offer to signifies to the agent, Ward, through Multiger and Year bey, his intention to stay and take land and become a cittizen, whoe, on there return, said they went within one mile of the agency, where they met a company of Chocktaws whoe told them it was not worth while to go on, as they had bin there, and Ward was drunk and would not register any mor names, so they concluded it was not worth while to go, and returned back. Claimant never, to his knowlege, within five years after the treaty, mak any paper or paper writing, or contract in regard to his land. Claimant did not, to his knowlege, receve any part of the anuiety the years he signified his intention to stay and take land. He never recived any grant of land under any articel of the treaty to his knowlege.

Witness states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made 14 or 15 years ago. He further states that the treaty of Doaks Stand, or Puk shau nubbees treaty, was made 25 or 30 years ago, and he thinks clamant had no children at that time. The claimant lived on good land at the date of the treaty. Knows of no person who moved west & since returned and clames land. Knows nothing mor.

YEARBY, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Comsrs.

Case No. 22.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commysion to us directed from the honerables William Tyler, George S. Gaines, and S. Rush, constituting a board of commisioners, und the act of Congress of the 23rd of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th & 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Tus con ah-mattubbe, a Chocktaw citizen of Hancock County and a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty, who being five feet 3 in. high and

about seventy years of age, being first carefully examind as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and the duty sworn to testify the truth. The interogitaries transmitted with the commision were then read to him and his ansurs thereto required, whereupon he ansi and deposeth as follows: He declares that he is a full-blood Chocktaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he was the head of a Chocktaw family. He then had a wife whose name was Tal o wah, and five unmarried children living with him at the date of the treaty named, as follows: Ho-pa-ren-tubbe, male, then over 10 years of age, since dead and left two children, Elah che te mah, female, present; Ho tambe, male, present; Me sho la rah, male, then over 10, absent; Hannubbee, male, over 10, absent; Pis alle-ho-rah, a female, then over 10 years; Im moonah ho ra, female, over ten, absent. He then resided in Ne tok a gees district, now Jasper County, on Tale ho mah Creek, where he had a house and field, on which he continued to live for about two years after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and then from fear of being emigrated west by the emigrating agents, who was then in the neighbourhood with there waggons for that purpose, and said they would move the Indians whether they was willing or not; he then left the ceded teritory in the night with many others and come to the sea coast in Hancok Co., Mi., where he has lived ever since. At a councel held on Soonlouie Creek, in Jasper County, where the Chocktaws met in coucel to make arrangements to get their names registerd, to remain five years and take land and become citizens; he states he made sticks and give them to his capt., Meashhatter, who assisted him by agreement to get his name registered, and the capt. then proceded to the agents, Ward, and, when he returned, told clamt that Ward refused to register his or any other Indians name; states that he never, within five years after the ratification of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, sell or offer to sell his land or claim; never reced any grant of land under any other article of the treaty; recd no part of the annuity, tho he signified, or offered to signify, his intention to remain and take land; knows no Chocktaw who went west, has returned, and now claims land. Knows nothing further.

TUS CO NA MALLUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, in Hancock County, Oct. 15th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Comsrs.

Case No. 22.

Tush ca hon che mattubbe, a witness produced and swon on the part of the claimant, Tus co no nah tubbe, testifies as follows: That he is about fity-eight years of age and is no kin to the claimant; at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, he lived about one mile from him, and was well acquainted with him; states the claimant was the head of a Chocktaw family at the date of the treaty, and his family consisted of a wife, whose name was Tal o wah, and had five unmarred children, who lived with him at the date of the treaty, whose nams are as follows: Ho par rintubbe, male, then over 10 years of age, since ded; and 2 children, Elahche, female, present; Hocombe, male, present; Me sha lakah, female, then over 10; Im moonah hoka, female, then over 10 years of age. He then lived in Nitok ages district, now Jasper County, on Sala hamah Creek, wher he had a house and field, where he continued to

live about two years after the treaty, and Ah-che ah was his nearest neighbour. Witness states that claimant left the ceded teritory through fear of being emigrated west by the emigrating agents of the general government, who was then in the neighborhood with waggon for that purpose; claimant did with may others, Chocktaws, leave the ceded country and move to sea coast in Hancock County, where he has continued to live ever since; he further states that claimant did offer to signify to the agent, Ward, within six months after the ratification of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, through his capt., Me ah shat tah, at a council held on Soonlouie Creek, where he saw claimant make sticks and give them to his capt. to have his name registered for the five years' stay to take land and become a citizen; claimant never, to his knowledge, after ratification of the treaty, make any paper writing or contract in regard to his land claim; he did not receive any part of the annuity the year he offered to signify his intention to remain and take land to his knowledge; never rec'd any grant of land under any other article of treaty; to his knowledge know no Choctaw who went west, returnd, and now clams land; witness states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made about 14 or 15 years ago. The treaty of Doak's Stand was made 25 or 30 years ago, and claimant he think claimant had one or two children at that time; claimant lived on good land at date of the treaty; left his place in the ceded country through fear of the government officer moving him west; claimnt never made any acknowledgment to him, or from his own knowledge make any paper writing, in whole or in part, to any person for his land or scrip within five years after the ratification of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

TUS CONGE HUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 15th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

Case No. 23.

STATE OF MISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commision to us directed by the honorables William Tyler, George S. Gaines, and S. Rush, constituting a board of commisioners, under the act of Congress, of the 23d of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th article of treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us She nantah, a Chocktaw citizen of Hancock County, and the representative and nephew of To nah, or To ne, a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabit, he being five feet 3 inches, and about forty years of age. Being first carefully examind as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath, and then duly swon to testify the truth, the inteagetaries transmitted with the com. were then read to him and his ans. thereto reqired; whereupon he deposeth as follows: He says claimat was a full-blood Choctaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek she was the head of a Chocktaw family; she then had three children living with her at the date of the treaty, whose names are as follows: 1st, Shah tubbe, male, then over ten years of age; Isti ho ka, female, under ten; since died; left no issue. He states that claimant lived in Netok agees district, now Jasper County, on Sal a ho mah Creek, where she had a house and field, on which she continued to live about two years after

the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; then from fear of being emigrated west aganst her will by the emigrating who was then in the county with their waggons for that purpose, and she proceeded, together with deponent and others, to the sea-shore in Hancock County, where she lived until about eight years ago and died; he saw claimant make her sticks and give them to her capt.. Meahshattah to carry to Ward, the agent, to have her name registered for the five-year stay, and he heard the capt. tell claimant that he went to Ward's, and he would not register her name, and she would not offer to register any more. He state that claimant did not, to his knowledge, sell or offer to sell her land within five years after the treaty; she rec'd no part of the anuity the year she offered to signify her intention to reman and become a citizen.

She did not receve any grant of land under any other article of the treaty the year she offered to signify her intention to remain and take land, to his knowledge; knows of no Chocktaw who moved west, sinc returned, and now clams land.

SHE NAN TAH, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com'srs.

Case No. 22.

Tush co han che mah tubbee, a witness produced on the part of the claimant, testifies as follows: That he is about 58 years of age and is no kin to the claimant, Tonah, and at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about three miles from her, and was well acquainted with her; he states that claimant was the head of a Chocktaw family at the date of the treaty, and her family consisted of three unmarried children, Is ti ho ka, under 10 at the date of the treaty; Ah to bah, under 10, and Shah hubbee, over 10 years at the date of the treaty. She then lived in Ne tak a gees district, now Jasper County, on Tal ah mo ah Creek, where she had a house and field, where she lived about two years after the treaty, and witness was her neariest neighbour. Witness states that claimant left the ceded territory about two years after the treaty through feare of being forsed to emigrate west against her will, as the emigrating agents of the gen'l government was then in the neighbourhood with waggons to remove the Chocktaws west, and claimant, with many other Chocktaws, lefte the ceded territory from threats of the emigrating agents catching and compelling us to go west contrary to her will; she proceded, together in company with many other Chochtaws, to the sea coast in Hancock County, Mi., where she continues to live; further states that claimant did offer to signifie to the agent, Ward, through Captain Me ah shat tah, her intention to stay and take land and become a citizen, who on his return said he found the agent, Ward, drunk, and he would not register the names; claimant never to his knowlege, within five years after the ratification of the treaty, make any paper or paper writing or contracte in regard to hir land; claimant did not, to his knowlege, receve any part of the anuiety the year she signified hir intention to stay and take land; she never received any grant of land under any article of the treaty to his knowlege. Witness states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made 14 or 15 years ago; he further states the treaty of Doak's Stand, or Puk-shaw-nubbee's treaty, was made 25 or 30 years ago, and thinks claimant had no children at that

time; the claimant lived on first rate land at the date of the treaty; knows of no person who moved west & cence returned and now claims land; knows nothing more.

TUS CO HAN CHE MAH TUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

No. 303.

Ha-cubbey, ded, represented by his brother, Meashen tubbey, the next friend of the heaires, who states that decest Ha cubbey, a Choctaw, & the head of a Choctaw famley, at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and at his death clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articel of said treaty, imbrasing his then emprovement, or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Yearby to H. C. Flack, who took the members, as he is informed.

MEASHEN TUBBEE, his + mak.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Pearsonally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewert, an acting justice of the peace for said county and State, Moshen tubbey, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the forgoing application for land under the said articel of said treaty are true, to the best of his knowledge, information, & belief.

MEASHEN TUBBEY, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to before me, 18th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [L. S.]
Justice of the Peace of said County and State.

Case No. 24.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed from the honrables William Tyler, George S. Gains, and S. Rush, constituting a board of commissioners, under the act of Congress of the 23 of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th & 19th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, we have this day had before us Ok lah ho nah, a citizen of Hancock County, the representative and aunt of Ha cubby, a Chocktaw, and claimant under 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, who, being five feet one inch high and about 40 years of age, being first carefully examined as to her knowlege of the obligation of an oath, and duly sworn to testify the truth, the interogetories transmitted with the commision were then read to her and her answer thereto required, whereupon she ansurs and deposeth as follows: She declares that claimant was a full-blood Chocktaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was the head of a Chocktaw family. She states that claimant then had a wife whose name Tah loo nah and one unmarrie child living with him at the date of the treaty, whose name was Con che lo nah, absent. She states that claimant lived in Ne tok agees district, now Lauderdale County, on Con

che oter Creek, where he had an improvement, on which he continued to live two years after the treaty, and Multire was his nearest neighbour. She states that claimant left the ceded teritory through fear of being emigratted west by force; for the emigrating agents was then in the neighbourhood, with waggons for that purpose, and had threatened to tie them and move them; states that claimant, with others, left there homs and come to the sea shore to avoid an emigration. Claimant died in Hancock County about 9 years ago. She states that claimant, to her knowledge, did employ Yearby, together with Multire, to take his sticks to the agent, Ward, and have his name registered to remain five years, take land, and become a citizen, to which they proceded to the agency, and when they got within one mile of Ward's they met some Chocktaws who had bin the to register, and *and* told them that Ward was drunk and would not register any more cases, and they need not go to see him, and they came home and thought it unnessesserry to go to the agent any more. Claimant never, to her knowledge, within five years after the ratification of treaty, make any paper or per writing on contract in regard to his land claim or scrip to her knowledge. He did not, to her knowledge, receive any part of the anuity, tho he offered to signify his intention to remain and become a citizen. He never rec'd any grant of land under any other article of the treaty.

Cross-interogetories being put to her, and she states the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was about 14 or 15 year ago; say the treaty of Doak's Stand was 25 or 30 years ago. She states that claimant lived on first-rate land at the date of the treaty; knows of no Chocktaw who moved west, has returned, and now claims land.

OK LAH HO NAH, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 15th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

Case No. 24.

Yearby, a witness produced and sworn on the part of the claimant, Ha cubby, testifies that he is about fifty-eight years of age and is no relation to the claimant, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about 4 miles from him, and was well acquainted with him. He states that claimant was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of the treaty, and his family consisted of a wife whose name Tah loo nah, and one unmarried child living with him at the date of the treaty whose name was Con che ta nah, under ten at date of the treaty, absent; he then lived in Ne tok agees district, how Lauderdale County on Con che ato Creek, where he had a house and field, and continued to live in for two years after the treaty, and Multire was his nearest neighbour. Witness states that claimant left the ceded teritory about two year after the treaty through fear of being forced to emigrate west against his will, as the emigrating agents of the gen'l government was then in the neighbourhood with their waggons to move the Indians west. He states that claimant with many other Choctaws left the ceded teritory from threats of the agents catching and forcing them to go west contrary to their wish. States that Hacubbee, the claimant, with others, proceded to the sea shore in Hancock County, Miss., and died about nine year ago in this county. He further states that claimant did offer to signify to the agent, Ward, within six months after the ratification of the treaty. Witness states that Hacubbee, the claimant, did employ him (witness), together with Mattire, to take his sticks to

the agent, Ward, and have his name registered to remain the five years, take land, and become a citizen. He went on his way to the agency untill they had got within one mile of the agent's, when they met with a company of Chocktaws who told them they need not go to the agent Ward's, for he was drunk and would not register any more names, and they then turned and came home, and they thought it unnessisary to go any more as it was a long ways to go. Claimant never to his knowledge, within five years after the ratification of treaty, make any paper or paper writing or contract in regard to his land claim or scrip. He did not to his knowlege receive any part of the annuity the year he offered signify his intention to remain and become a citizen. He never rec'd any grant of land under any other article of the treaty to witness knowledge.

Cross-interogetaries being put to him and he states the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was about fourteen or fifteen years ago, and says the treaty of Doak's Stand (or Puk she nubbee's) treaty was about 25 or 30 years ago. The claimant lived on first-rate land at the date of treaty. Knows of no Chocktaw who moved west, since returned, and now claims land.

YEARBY, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct 15th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

Case No. 25.

STATE OF MISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commision to us directed, by the honeables William Tyler, Geo. S. Gains, & S. Rush, constituting a board of commisioners under act of Congress of 23rd August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th & 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Cush-oon an che-hubbe, a Chocktaw citizen of Hancock County, Mi., the representative of Yock ha tel, *alias* Nok hat ter, *deceasd*, and a clamant under the 14th artile of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, who being five feet and four inches high, and about seventy years old, being first carefully examind as to his knowledge of an oath, and then duely sworn to testify the truth, the interogaterres transmiteed with the com. was then read to him and his ans. thereto required, whereupon he ans. and deposeth as follows: He declares that claimant was a full-blood Cocktaw, and at the date of the treaty was head of a Chocktaw family; he then had a wife, Manu stoo nah ha, and no children. He states that claimant lived in Ne tok agee's district, now Jasper County, on Tala ho mah Creek, where he had house and field, where he continued to live for about two years after the treaty; and from fear of being emigrated west by force and against his will, he (claimant) left the ceded teritory and moved to the sea-coast in Hancock County, where he died about seven years ago, within six months after ratification of the treaty at a council held on Soonlouie Creek, where the Chocktaws met to make arrangemnt to get their names registerd to remain the five years, take land, and become citizen. He saw claimant make sticks for himself and family and give them to his capt, Me-ah shattah, to take to Ward, the agent, and when he returnd he told claimant that Ward was drunk and would not regis-

ter names; claimant never, within five years after the treaty, sell, or offer to sell, his land or claim, to his knowledge, nor to his knowledge rec'd any grant of land under any other article of the treaty; rec'd no part of the annuity the year he offered to signify his intention to remain five years, take land, and become a citizen; knows no Chocktaw who moved west, returned, and now claims land. Knos nothing further.

CUSH OON AN CHE HUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 15, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com'srs.

Case No. 25.

Tush co han che-mah tubbee, a witness produced and sworn on the parte of the claiment, testifies as follows: That he is about seventy years of age, and is no kin to the claiment; and at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about a half mile from him, and was well acquainted with him. He states that claiment was the head of a Chocktaw familey at the date of the treaty, and his family consisted of a wife, whoes name was St-an a hah; had no children; he then lived in Ne tak a gees district, now Jasper County, Mi., on Talla ho mah Creek, where he had a house and field, wher he continued to live two years after the treaty, and Tus con che hubbee was his neariest neighbour. Witness states that claiment left the ceded territory about two years after the treaty through feare of being forsed to emigrate west against his will, as the emigr'ting agents of the gn'l government was there in the neighborhood with waggons to remove the Chocktaws west, and the claiment, with many other Chocktaws, left the ceded country from threats of the emigrating agents catching and compelling us to go west contrary to our will, he proceeded, together in company with many other Chocktaws to the sea coast in Hancock County, Mi., wheer he still continues to live. He further states that claiment did offer to signifie to the agent, Ward, through his captain, Me ah shat tah, his intention to stay and take land and become a citizen, who, on his return, said they found the agent, Ward, drunk, and he would not regester there names. Claiment never, to his knowledge, within five years after the ratification of the treaty, make any paper or paper writing or contract in regard to his land; claimant did not to his knowledge receive any part of the annuity the year he signified [offerd] his intention to stay & take land; he never received any grant of land under any other articale of the treaty to his knowledge. Witness states that the treaty at Dancing Rabbit Creek was made 14 or 15 years ago; he further states that the treaty of Doaks Stand, or Puk shaw nubbee treaty was made 25 or 30 years ago. Claimant had no children at that time; claimant lived on first-rate land at the date of the treaty; knows of no person who moved west and since returned and now claims land. Knows nothing more.

TUS CO HAN CHE MAH TUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock, Mi, Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

No. 316.

Meas in Tubbey, a Choctaw, and a hed of a Choctaw fameley at date of the Treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th artickel of said treaty embrasing his then improvement or a portion of it, whitch wirs pointed out bey Yearbey to H. C. Flack, who took the nomber as he is informed.

MEAS IN TUBBEY, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd befoure me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county and State, who beeing swon, states that the fouregoing application for land under the 14th article of said are treu to the best of his knowledge, infermation, and beleaf.

MEAS IN TUBBEY, his + mark.

Sworn and subscribed to befoure me on 19th day of April, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace of said State and County.

Case No. 26.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commision to us directed by the Honerables Wm. Tyler, George S. Gains, and S. Rush, constituing a board of commisioners under the act of Congress of the 23d of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of clames arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us Meas in Tubbe, a Chocktaw, citizen of the above-named State and county, and a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty, who being five feet five inches high and about forty-five years of age, being first carefully examind as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath and then dully sworn to testify the truth. The interogateries transmitted with the commision were then read to him and his answers thereto required, whereupon he ans. and deposeth as follows—declars that he is a full-blood Chocktaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek was the head of a Choktaw family; he then had a wif whose nam was Tik a bah ho nah; no children. He then resided in Ni tok ageo district, now Lawderdale County, on Boag foo ah Creek, where he had an improvement, on which he continued about two years after the treaty, and Yearby was his nearest nighbor, when through fear of being forced to emigrate west by the agents of genral government, who was then in the neighborhood, with there waggons for that purpose, and said they would move all the Indians if they had to tie them, and claimant thought best to run away out of there reach, and come to the sea coast in the above-named State and county, where he has continued to reside ever since. Within six months after the ratification of treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he states that he employed Yearby and Multire to carry there sticks to Ward, the agent, to have his name regesterd for the five year stay, and they went and was gone a sufficient time, and returned and said they had went within one mile of the agency, and met a company of Chocktaws, who told them that Ward, the agent, was drunk and would not register any more names, and he thought unnessessary to make any further effort to register his name, as he lived a great way from Ward's,

the agent. He states that he did not, within five years after the ratificcation of the treaty, sele or make an agreement to his land or claim; received no grant of land under any other article of the treaty; recd no part of the anuity the year he offered to signify his intention to remain and become a citizen; knows no Choctaw who moved west, since returned, and now claims land.

MEAS IN TUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County, Oct. 15th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

Case No. 26.

Year bey, a witness produced on the part of the claiment, tistifies as followes: That he is about 58 years of age, and is no kin to the claiment; & at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about four miles from him, and was will acquainted with him; he states that claiment was the head of a Chocktaw family at the date of the treaty, and his family consisted of a wife, whoes name was Ti ck a bah, and un-married children living with him at the date of the treaty, whoes names are as followes: No children. He then lived in Na tah a ges districk, now Lauderdale County, on Bogefooker Creek, wheare he had a house and field wheer he lived two years after the treaty, and Yearbey was his nearest neighbor. Witness states that claiment left the ceded territory about two years after the treaty, through feare of being forced to emigrate west against his will, as the emigrating agents of the g'n'l government was then in the neighborhood with waggons to move the Chocktaws west; and claiment, with many other Chocktaws, left the ceded territory from threats of the emigrating agents catching and compelling him to go west; contrary to his will he proceeded together in company with many others, Chocktaws, to the sea coast in Hancock County, Mis., where he still continues to live. He further states that claiment did offer to signify to the agent, Ward, throug Year bey and Mul tire, his intention to stay & take land and become a cittizen, who proceeded and got within one mile of the agency, and *and* met a company of Chocktaws, who had bin to Ward s to get there names regerstered, who told them it was useless to go any further, for Ward was drunk, and would not register any more names. So they turned back, and concluded that it was useless to try any more to get there clames registered. Claiment never to his knowledge, within five years after the ratification of the treaty, mak any paper, or paper writing, or contract in regard to his land. Claiment did not, to his knowledge, receive any part of the annuity the yeare he signified his intention to stay & take land. He never rec'ved any grant of land under any other article of the treaty, to his knowlege. Witness states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was maid 14 or 15 years ago. He further states that the treaty of Dook's Stand or Puck shau nubby treaty was maid 25 or 30 years ago. Claiment lived on first rate land at the date of the treaty; knows of now person who moved west and since returned and now clames land; knows nothing more.

YEAR BEY, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 15th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

No. 359.

To Mot Tubby, a Choctaw, and a Choctaw hed of a fameley, at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, clames a sectshon of land for himself under the 14th article of said treaty, embrasing his then improvement, or a portion of it, whitch was pointed out bey Moon Tubbee to C. B. Rannalds, who takend the nomber, as he is informed. He also clames an adjoining quartor sectshon for his child Jem-er, who wirs living with him at the date of the said treatey, and under ten years of adge and unmarred.

TO MOT TUBBEE, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personley apperd before me, Shadrack Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for the county and State affouresaid, Mot Tubby, who, beeing sworn, states that the facts set fouth in the fouregoing application for land under the 14th article of said treaty are trew to the best of his knowledge, infermation, and beleaf.

TO MOT TUBBY, his + mark.

Sworn and subescribed to befoure me the 19th day of Aprol, 1843.
SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.]
Justice of the Peace for said County and State.

Case No. 27.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County.

By virtue of a commission to us directed from the Honerables William Tyler, George S. Gains, and S. Rush constituting a board of commissioners under the act of Congress of the 23rd of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th & 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this day had before us To mattubbe, a Chocktaw citizen of Hancock County, a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty, who being five feet 8 inches high and about 37 years of age, being first carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath and duely sworn to testify the truth. The interrogatories transmitted with the commission were then read to him, and his ans. required; whereupon he ans. and deposeth as follows: He declares he is a full-blood Chocktaw and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek was the head of a Chocktaw family. He then had a wife named Shimah; he had an unmarred child living with him at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek under ten years old at the treaty, name was Elonah too nah (female) (absent). He then resided in Netoc a ges district now Jasper County on Tal e ho mah Creek, where he had an improvement, on which he continued for about two years after the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, and then from fear of being emigrated west by force or otherwise against his will he left the cedid territory and came to the seashore in Hancock County, Mi., with many Chocktaws who accompanied him and has remained here ever since; that the emigrating agents was their in his neighborhood with there waggons and teams when he left the ceded territory; he states that Tus ca hom che mattubbe was his nearest neighbor; at a council held within 6 month after ratification of treaty where many of the Choctaws met in council to make arrangements to have there names registered to remain and take the five years' stay and become citizens, where he made sticks and authorized Me ah-

shat tah to have his name, together with his family registered, and was informed by Me ah shat tah on his return that Ward, the agent, was drunk and would not suffer him to register his name. He states that he did not within five years after the ratification of the treaty sell or make an agreement to sell his land or claim. Rec'i'd no grant of land under any other article of the treaty, nor any part of the annuity, the year he made his signification of intention to remain the five years and take land. Knows of no Chocktaw who removed west, has returned, and now claims land.

TO MAT TUBBEE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Comm'ss'rs.

Case No. 27.

Tush to han che mah tubbee, a witness produced and sworn on the part of the claiment, testifies as follows: That he is about 63 years of age and is no kin to the claimant, and at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he lived about one mile from him and was well acquainted with him. He states that claiment was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of the treaty, and his family consisted of a wife whos nams was She mah, and he had one unmarried child living with him under 10 years old at the treaty, to wit, E lo mah toon-ah, absent. He then lived in Ne tok a-gees district, now Jasper County, on Tal oh hom ah Creek, where he had a house and field where he lived two years after the treaty, and witness was his nearist neighbor; witness states that claiment left the ceded territory about two years after the treaty through feare of being forced to emigrate west against his will, as the emigrating agints of the g'n'l government was in the neighborhood with waggons to remove the Chocktaws west, and claiment with many other Chocktaws left the ceded territory from threats of emigrating agents catching and compelling us to go west contrary to our will; he proceeded, together in company with many other Chocktaws, to the sea coast in Hancock County, Mi., where he continues to live. He further states that claiment did offer to signifiie to the agent Ward through his Captain Meah-shat tah his intention to stay and take land and becom a cittizen, who on his return said he found Ward, the agent, drunk and he could not get him to regerster there names; claiment never to his knowledge within five years after the ratification of the treaty make paper or paper writing or contract in regard to his land; claiment did not to his knowledge receve any part of the anuiety the year he signified his intention to stay and take land; he never received any grant of land under any articel of the treaty to his knowledge.

Witness states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made 14 or 15 years ago; he further states that the treaty Doak's Stand or Puk-shau nubbee treaty was made 25 or 30 years ago, and he thinks claiment had no children at that time; the claimant lived on good land at the date of the treaty; knows of no person who moved west and since returned and now claims land. Knows nothin more.

TUS CA HAU CHE MAH LUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 16th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Commissioners.

No. 307.

Bush-per-homer, ded, represented by Licksey Farver, the next friend of the heairs, who states that descest was a Choctaw and the Choctaw head of a family at date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and at his death clames a section of land for himself under the 14th articl of said treaty imbrasing his then improvement, or a portion of it, which was pointed out by Multee to H. C. Flack, who took the numbers as he is informed; also clames an adjoining half section for his son Shubbey, who was over ten years of age, unmaried, and living with him at the date of the treaty.

LICKESEY FARVER, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

Personally appeared befor me, Shadrach Stewart, an acting justice of the peace for said county and State, Licksey Farver, his + mark, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the following application for land under the said 14th articel of said treaty are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and beliefe.

LICKSEY FARVER, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to befor me on 18th day of Aprel, 1843.

SHADRACH STEWART, *J. P.*, [S. L.],
Justice of the Peace of said County and State.

Case No. 28.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Hancock County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed by the honeables William Tyler, George S. Gains, and S. Rush, constitoing a board of commisioners under the act of Congress of the 23rd August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, we have this ay had before us Lixey Farver, a Chocktaw citezen of Hancock County, the representative and uncle Bush-per-honah, decead, and a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, who being five feet 9 inches high, and about twenty-three years of age, being first carefully examined as to his knowledge of the obligatin of an oath and then duly sworn to testify the truth.

The interogetories transmitied with the comusion were then read to him and his ansurs thereto required, whereupon he answers and deposeth as follows: He declares that clamant was a full-blooded Chocktaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was the head of a Chocktaw family; he then had a wife whose name was Ah-chook-e-mah, and two unmarried children, at the date of the treaty, living with him; the names, ages, and sex of the children are as follows: Ma-tubbe, male, then over ten years, since dead, left no issue; Chubbee, under ten, male, dead, left no issue. He states that claiment then resided in He-tok-a-gus dist., now Lauderdale County, Miss., on Cooch-eel-buser Creek, where he had a house and field to which he live in upward of five years, and come to this country about two hundred miles from his old place on a visit and died within six month after the ratification of the treaty; he states that claimant employed Year bey and Multiere to take his sticks for himself and family to Ward, the agent, for the purpose of having their names registerd for the five years' stay, and thy went within one

mile of Ward, the agent, when they met a company of Choctaws who told them that was drunk, and would not regester any more casses: they then come back hom. He never moved west nor left the ceded teritory until he died. He never recevd any grant of land under any other article of the treaty, and never, within five years after the ratification, made any contract for the sale of his land claim or scrip, red no part of the anuiey the year he made his signifcation to reman and take land. Knows no Choctaw who moved west has returd and claims land.

LIXEY FARVER, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, Hancock County, Oct. 14th, 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Coms'rs.

Case No. 28.

Year-bey, a witness produced and sworn on the part of Bush-par-homer, dec'd, the claimant, testifies as follows: That he is about fifty-eight years of age and is no relation to the claiment, & at the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek he lived about four miles from him and was well acquainted with him; he states that claiment was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of the treaty, and his family consisted of a wife whose name was Ah-chok-e-mah, and child, unmarried, living with him at the date of the treaty, & also one adopted child, whose names are as follows: 1, Wa-tubbee, a male, then over ten years of adge, since dead, left no issue; 2, Chub bee, a male, then under 10 years of age, since dead. He then lived in Ne-taks-a-gees district, now Lawderdale County, on Coochel-bu-cha Creek, where he had a house and field, on which he lived five years after the treaty, and Year-bey was his nearest neighbour. Witness states that claiment came down into this county (Hancock, Mi.) about ten years ago on a visit and died. He further states that claiment did within six months after the ratification of the treaty employed him, the witness, in company with Mul-tiere, to assist him in registering his name with Ward, the agent, and they started and got within one mile of the agency, and met a company of Choctaws who told them that it was useless to go any further, as they had been there, and that the agent, Ward, told them that he would not register any more names. Claimant never to his knowledge, within five years from the ratification of the treaty, make any paper, or paper writing, or contract in regard to his land. Claiment did not to his knowledge receive any part of the annuity the year he signified his intention to stay and take land. He never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty to his knowledge; he states that the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made 14 or 15 years ago. He further states that the treaty of Doak's Stand, or Puck shau nubbees treaty, was made 25 or 30 years ago; he thinks that the claimant had one child at that time; the claimant lived on first-rate oak & hickory land at the date of the treaty; knows no person who moved west has since returned and now claims land. Knows nothing further.

YEAR BEY, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us in Hancock County, Mi., this the 14th day of October, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Com's'rs.

WASHINGTON CITY,
District of Columbia, ss:

William Herbert and Flood M. Kilpatrick, of Nashoba County, State of Mississippi:

Know ye that we, the board of Choctaw commissioners, appointed by an act of Congress of 1842, entitled an act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 1830, reposing special confidence in your fidelity and circumspection in examining the claimants named in the paper annexed, marked A, and the witnesses on the part of the said claimants, under the 14th article of said treaty, do empower you at such times and place as you, or either of you, shall appoint to call and cause to come before you the witnesses and claimants before mentioned, and them diligently examine on oath touching the premises to the interrogatories hereto attached, and such examination when made you shall send to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the city of Washington, without delay, under your hands and seals, returning also this writ.

Witness our hands and seals this ele'nth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-five, at our place of session, Washington City, District of Columbia.

WM. TYLER. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL RUSH. [SEAL.]

J. W. OAKLEY,
Secretary.

A.

Batteas Farver.
High a ger sto ner.
Bush per ho mer.
Me as in tubbe.
Ha cubbey.
Au no ti yea.
Con cha ter.
Pis-ti-ok-o-nay.
Tik-a-bo-nah.
Carsh-on-tubbe.
Is-ti-ho-ba-ka.
Yock ha-ter.
His-tubbee.
Pah-shis-wak-ki-ah.
To nah, or To-nee.
Allo-mutchey.
Ah-tone-chubbe.
Me-ah-sho-nah, alias Marsh-ho-ner.
Hock-e-lan-tubbe.
Ho-pah-kin-tubbe.
Me ah tubbe.
Hic-on-to-nah.
Ho-ki-a.
Yowah.
To-mat-tubbe.
Tus-co-nah-mat-tubbe.
Molle-to-ho-kah.
Tush-ca-hon-che-mah-tubbe.
Par-sho-nubbe.

J. W. OAKLEY, *S. C. C'n.*

June 11th, 1845.

List of cases examined before the board at Yazoo.

Mul-ti-yah.
Ye-ah-bee.
Me-ash-in tubbee.
At-cle-wah.
Es-co-lee-cha.
E-stah-ho bat che.
Hock-a-loo-tubbee.
Tow e cha.
Oak lah ho ca.
Billy-Mackey.
Josa Christy.
Stut ah.
Bon cha.
Me shah tah.
Tick ah bat ah.
Walk ah ti mah.

Nockey sti ah.
Cus to na chee.
Im og hah.
Tick bah.
Nah-ho-nah.
Nigh-o.
Nah ho yo.
Oak le ah.
Ma tubbee.
Shah co po.
Cush one lubbee.
Pish ah han lar.
Yea cutcha.
Oak le hubbee.
We shock che ho mah.
Elah to nah.
Ah me ah tubbee.
Tus ki a kah.
Ho ke tah.
Nock ish tia.
Nock o mah hah cho.
O nah tubbee.
Ma ley chubbey.
We hat teo.
Mi a.
Pa sham ba.
O nah ho yo.
Be nah tubbee.
Capt. Me ah shat tah.
Te ah tubbee.
Sho pon sha hah.
Show nah.
Hi a to nah.
Ma ah ho nah.
Ma ho nah.
Ma ha lee.
Yock ha tah.
E ah pah tubbee.
Ho ta nah.
Tus ca no ah.
Te ock ho mer.
Cuffer ho mer.
Cus so nan che hubbee.
Jimey.
Afah mo yar.
Tus con chubbee.
Par lubbey.
Lixey Farver.
No wah.
Ho to ney.

The above are the heads of the family of those examined before Comm'rs Tyler, Gaines, and Rush.

J. W. OAKLEY, *Scty.*

Direct interrogatories to be propounded to the claimants, when living and present, and to his or her representative, when dead or absent, by the commissioners appointed by the Board of Choctaw Commissioners in behalf of the claims named in the commission hereto attached.

Inter. 1st. Were you the Choctaw head of a family as the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek? If yea, what family had you? Tell the ages, names, and sex of the unmarried children at the date of said treaty, and where are they now.

Inter. 2d. Where did you live at the time of the treaty? Name the county, whose district it was, and who was your nearest neighbor; what improvements had you; how long did you continue to live on that place; if you removed, when, where to, and why did you leave your place; if dispossessed, by whom dispossessed?

Inter. 3d. Did you signify or offer to signify to the agent Ward your intention to remain and take the five years' stay? If so, where did you make such signification of intention, and how long after the ratification of the treaty, and in what manner was it made? State the particulas of the same.

Inter. 4th. Did you, within five years after the ratification of the treaty, either sell your land or claim, or make an agreement to sell? If yea, to whom, and on what terms and conditions?

Inter. 5th. Did you receive any grant of land under any other article of the treaty, or any part of the annuity the year that you made your signification of intention to remain the five years and take land?

Inter. 6. Did you ever remove from the ceded territory within five

years after the ratification of the treaty, and do you know of any Choctaw who removed west has returned and now claims land?

Interrogatory by the board. If you know any thing further upon the subject of the foregoing interrogatories, state the same.

Washington City, District of Columbia, 22d February, 1845.

J. W. OAKLEY,
Secretary of the Choctaw Commission.

Direct interrogatories to be propounded to the witnesses in support of the claims named in the commission hereto attached by the commissioners appointed by the Board of Choctaw Commissioners.

Inter. 1st. What is your age, and what relation are you to the claimant? How far did you live from him, at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek?

Inter. 2d. Was or was not the claimant a Choctaw head of a family at the date of the treaty? If yea, what composed his family? Tell the name of his wife, the ages, names, and sex of the unmarried children who lived with him at the date of said treaty; if any were adopted children, designate such, and state where *they* and all the other children now are.

Inter. 3d. What improvement had the claimant at the date of said treaty, in whose district was it, what is the name of the county in which it was, and on or near what stream was it, & who was his nearest neighbor?

Inter. 4. How long after the treaty did claimant remain upon his place? If he removed, when, where to, and why did he leave his old place? Did he ever leave the ceded country?

Inter. 5. Did the claimant signify or offer to signify to the agent, Ward, his intention to remain and take the five years' stay to your knowledge? If so, state where he made such signification of intention, and in what manner he made it. State the particulars of the same.

Inter. 6. Did claimant, to your knowledge, within five years from the ratification of the treaty, make any paper writing or contract in regard to his land? If yea, to whom, on what terms and conditions?

Inter. 7. Did claimant receive any part of the annuity the year that he signified his intention to remain and take land, & has he ever received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty to your knowledge?

Inter. 8. Do you know of any Choctaw who removed west, has since returned, and now claims land? If yea, name him or her.

Washington City, District of Columbia, 22d February, 1845.

J. W. OAKLEY,
Secretary to the Choctaw Commissioners.

Cross-interrogatories to be propounded to the witnesses in support of the claims named in the commission hereto attached by the commissioners appointed by the Board of Choctaw Commissioners.

1st cross-inter. How long ago was the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek made?

2d cross-inter. If you say that any child of the claimant is absent, or at home, state to the commissioners the cause or reason, if you know of any, why such child is not present; state also, if you know, how long ago was the treaty of Doak's Stand (or Puk-shah-nubbe's treaty), and whether claimant had any child or children living at that time?

3d cross-inter. What was the quality or character of the land on which the claimant lived at the date of the treaty? If claimant was dispossessed, state who dispossessed him, and the particular circumstances

of such dispossession. If the claimant be dead at the present time, state when he died.

Cross-interog. to 6th inter. in chief. Did the claimant, to your knowledge, or from his own acknowledgment to you, ever make or sign any paper, or paper writing, or assignment in whole or in part, or an agreement for an assignment to any one for the sale of his claim for land, or scrip in lieu thereof, within five years from the ratification of the treaty? If yea, state the particulars of the same.

The foregoing interrogatories were prepared by the Choctaw Commissioners.

Washington City, District of Columbia, 22d Feb'y, 1845.

J. W. OAKLEY,
Secretary.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MISS'I.

Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD:

SIR: In accordance with a commission to us directed by the Hon'bl's William Tyler, George S. Gains, & Samuel Rush, constituting a board of Choctaw commissioners, which is made returnable to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, we herewith transmit to you the commission, together with the evidence of twenty-eight claimants & Choctaw heads of families, under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; also the evidence of the witnesses in support of their claimes, in answer to the interrogatories to us directed (or transmitted), with the commission, whose names are as follows, to wit: Pah-shish-wak-ki-ah, Hock-e-lan-tubbe, or Yuck-er-lan-tubbe, He-i-on-to-nah, or Ah-ha-to-nah, Is-te-ho-bak-ka, Mol-la-ta-ha-ka, Tusk-ca-hon-che-mash-tubbe, Me-ah-tubbe, Ho-pah-ken-tubbe, High-or-ger-sto-ner, Par-sho-nubbee, or Par-han-nubbee, Can-che-ter, or Can-chi-tiah, Tusk-ca-hon-che-mah-tubbe, Tik a bo-nah, or Tik a-bot-tah, Pis-ti-ok-o ney, Carsh-on-tubbe, Ho-ki-a, You-ah, Hie-on to-nah, Al-lo-mutchey, Ah-to-ne-chubbe, Bat teas Farver, Tus-co-nah-mat-tubbe, Tonah. or To ne, Ha-cub bey, Yok-hat-ter, or Nok-hatter, Me-as-in-tubbe, To-mat tubbe, Bush-pah-ho-nah.

Witness our hands and seals this the twenty-eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

WILLIAM HERBERT. [SEAL.]
F. M. KILPATRICK. [SEAL.]

[Indian Office Letter Book, vol. 37, p. 229.]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Nov.* 12, 18 1845.

Messrs. WM. HERBERT and F. M. KILPATRICK,
Herbert's P. O., Neshoba Co., Miss.:

SIR: Your communication from Hancock County, Missi., without date, and the papers therein referred to, viz, Evidence in relation to 28 Claims, under 14 Article Choctaw Treaty of 1830, and your authority from late Board of Choctaw Commissioners for taking it, were received here on 10th instant.

I am, &c.,

W. MEDILL, *Commissioner.*

The general deposition of Hugh C. Flack, taken before me, Reuben Barrett, an acting justice of the peace of Neshoba County, State of Mississippi, to be used in evidence in favor of Choctaw heads of families under the 14 article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, in all cases to which it may apply.

Deponent, being sworn, says he went a few days since with Colla shuble to ascertain the section on which the latter lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that claimant pointed out to deponent the spot on which his house stood, which was on section thirteen, township six, of range eighteen east. Deponent went in company with Mah la tubbee to take the numbers of the following heads of Choctaw families which were pointed out by the said Mah la tubbee as the places where they lived at the date of the said treaty, and were taken by deponent; the section on which they lived at that time are placed opposite their names, to wit:

Nock he noh hah clo, S. 35, T. 10, R. 16 east.
Ah be ti oh, S. 26, T. 10, R. 16 east.
Deponent has no interest in the above claims.

HUGH C. FLACK.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Ne sho ba County:

Personally appeared before me, Reuben Barrett, an acting justice of the peace for said county & State, H. C. Flack, who, being sworn, states the facts set forth in the foregoing deposition are true to the best of his knowledge, information, & belief.

HUGH C. FLACK.

Sworn & subscribed to before me on 20th of April, 1843.

REUBEN BARRETT, *J. P.*

Mah la tubbee, being sworn, states that he pointed out to Hugh C. Flack the places were Nock ho-neah pah-cho and Ab be teah lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and said Flack took numbers, as he beleves.

MAH-LA-TUBBEE, his + mark.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Ne-sho-ba County:

Personally appeared before me, Hugh McDonald, an acting justice of the police court, of said county & State, Mah-la-tubbee, who, being sworn, states that the facts set forth in the foregoing deposition are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

MAH-LA-TUBBEE, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to before me on 20th day of April, 1843.

HUGH McDONALD,
An Acting Justice of the Police Court.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

This day personally appeared before me, B. F. Reynolds, an acting justice of the peace for said county, Multur, Yearbey, & Colbert, three full-blood Choctaws, who, being sworn, depose & state that between the 1st & 19th day May, 1843, they went with Hugh C. Flack to show him the places on which the following Choctaws lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, the 27th Septr., 1830. That they were well

acquainted with said Choctaws, whose places they respectively pointed out, and their particular residences at the date of said treaty, and that they pointed out to said Flack the exact spots on which the dwellings of s'd Choctaws stood at that time, whereupon said Flack went to the corners, traced the lines, & took the number of the land embracing the places of said Choctaws as pointed out by said deponents respectively.

Deponent Multur states that the names of the Choctaws whose places of residences he pointed out to said Flack are as follows, to wit: Lixey Farver, Con cha ter, Yearbuy, Ano tombey, Chamney, Pis te ock a ny, Bush per ho mer.

Said Yearbey states that the names of the Choctaws whose places he pointed out to said Flack are as follows, to wit: Me asin tubbee, Ha cubbee, Ho to rey, Multur, Is ti hok ta.

Said Colbert states that he showed the places of the the following Choctaws to said Flack, to wit: Par lubbey, Brattus Farver, High or gerstoner.

Deponents state that the Choctaws whose places were shown to said Flack were the heads of Choctaw families at the date of said treaty, and resided on the places respectively pointed out by deponent. Further saith not.

MULTUR, his + mark.
YEAR BEY, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed this 22d May, 1843, before me.
B. F. REYNOLDS, *J. P.*

A table showing the evidence of fifteen Choctaw heads of families at the date of the treaty of 1830 *who desired to become a citizen of the States in pursuance of a provision of said treaty.*

Names of heads of families.	Residence in September, 1830.							Names of Choctaws by whom these residences have been pointed out to me.
Lexey Farver	SW. ¼,	S. 31,	T. 9,	R. 15 E.	Columbus	land	district.	Mutier.
Conchator	NW. ¼,	S, 6,	T. 8,	R. 15 E.	"	"	"	do.
Measentubby	NW. ¼,	S. 32,	T. 10,	R. 15 E.	"	"	"	Yearbey.
Hacubbey	NW. ¼,	S. 32,	T. 10,	R. 15 E.	"	"	"	do.
Hoto ney	SW. ¼,	4,	9,	15 E.	"	"	"	do.
Year Bey	SW. ¼,	4,	9,	15 E.	"	"	"	ultier.
Anotizer	SW. ¼,	4,	9,	15 E.	"	"	"	do.
Cham-ney	SE. ¼,	9,	9,	15 E.	"	"	"	do.
Pistiackaney	SE. ¼,	9,	9,	15 E.	"	"	"	do.
Bushperhomar	SW. ¼,	14,	9,	15 E.	"	"	"	do.
Multiere	NW. ¼,	29,	9,	15 E.	"	"	"	Yearbey
Is ti hok ta	NW. ¼,	29.	9,	15 E.	"	"	"	do.
Portubey	NE. ¼,	9,	7,	17 E.	Augusta	"	"	Colbert.
Bat tus farver	NW. ¼,	22,	7,	17 E.	"	"	"	do.
High or ger stoner	SE. ¼,	22,	7,	17 E.	"	"	"	do.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
County of Lauderdale:

Be it remembered that on the 19th day of May, anno Domini 1843, Hugh C. Flack, a creditable witnessl appeared before me, J. B. Hancock, a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, who, after being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist, says that the above table exhibits a true identity of the residences of the persons therein contained, as pointed out

to me by the persons (Choctaws) above named in the right-hand column of this table.

H. C. FLACK.

Sworn and subscribed before me 19th day of May, 1843.

J. B. HANCOCK,
Justice of the Peace.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

General deposition of A. G. Morris, taken before Jarred Watts, member of the board of police for said county, to be used in all cases to which it may be applicable.

A. G. MORRIS, being sworn, deposeth and sayeth: That between the 30th day of June and the 2nd day of July, 1843, he was accompanied by the following Choctaws, viz. Benah-tubbee, Shan-ah-tah, and Hah-io-tubbee, who pointed out to him the places on which the following Choctaws lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, the 27th of September, 1830. That the particular spots where the dwellings of said Choctaws stood at that time being shown him, he, deponent, went to the corners, traced the lines, and obtained the numbers of the land embracing the places of residence at the date of said treaty of said Choctaw heads of families as pointed out by the individuals above named. That in the following lists are contained the names of said Choctaw claimants, and opposite to each the section and part of section upon which they lived, and of which he believes to be correct; that the following places were pointed out by Benah tubbe.

Billy Mackey	SW. ¼	Sec. 11	T. 1	R. 9 E.
Im ah aghah	NW. ¼	19	2	10
Walkah-timah	SW. ¼	19	2	10
Shonah-tah	SE. ¼	7	3	11
Bon-chah	SE. ¼	7	3	11

The following places were shown by Shan-ah tah:

Tick-ah-bot-ah	SE. ¼	Sec. 24	T. 2	R. 9 E.
Benah tubbee	NW. ¼	22	2	10
Ah-non-tubbee	NE. ¼	13	4	11

The following places were shown byHah-io-tubbe:

Polla-Chubbee	NE. ¼	Sec. 13	T. 4	R. 11 E.
Oklih Howih	NE. ¼	13	4	11

Deponent further sayeth that he has no claims or interest in any of the foregoing claims, and never had any. Further deponent sayeth not.

A. G. MORRIS.

Sworn to and subscribed this July 1st, 1843, before me.

JARRED WATTS,
M. B. P. J. C.

Benah-tubbee, Shan-ah-tah, & Hah-io-tubbee, being sworn, state that they accompanied A. G. Morris to point the places of Choctaws who then resided at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek as set forth in the foregoing deposition. Deponents are well acquainted with the Choctaw heads of families at said treaty whose names appear in the foregoing list, and over which list deponents' names are respectively

placed as showing the places that they, being familiar with the particular spots where their dwellings stood, shewed them to said Morris, who traced the lines of survey, visited the corners, and took the numbers, embracing the improvements of residence of said Choctaw claimants; that said claimants were at the date of said treaty the heads of Choctaw families, &c. Further deponents say not.

BEN AH TUBBEE, his x mark.
SHAN AH TAH, his x mark.
HAH IO TUBBEE, his x mark.

No. 6.

The deposition of At-cle-wah, a full-blood Choctaw, in behalf of himself and certain other Choctaw heads of familes hereinafter named.

This day AT-CLE-WAH, 5 feet 8½ inches high, a full-blood Choctaw, personally appeared before the board, and being admonished of the obligation of an oath, and being duly sworn, deposeth as follows, viz: That at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, himself, and the Choctaw heads of families, hereinafter named, belonged to Capt. Meashatta's company in Nitachachu's district—that Capt. Meashatta started to the council, and when he returned he reported to his company that a treaty had been made, and that among other things it was put in the treaty that each head of a family could remain and hold their improvements and lands, by signifying their intention to do so to the agent, whereupon deponent and the other Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named, as well as others of Capt. Meashatta's company (whose names are not now recollected) determined to remain and hold land, and appointed Capt. Meashatta to go to the United States agent, and make known to the agent their intention to remain and hold their lands and improvements; that Capt. Meashatta, in pursuance of this said appointment, received a stick from deponent, and the other Choctaw heads of families, hereinafter named, each respectively, expressive of their intention to remain in the ceded country and hold their lands and improvements; that in the next spring or begining of the summer after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, Capt. Meashatta started to go to the United agent (who deponent had heard Col. Ward) to signify the intention of himself and such of his company as had appointed him, as above stated, to make known to the agent their intention to remain in the ceded country and hold their lands and improvements and live among white people, and when Capt. Meashatta returned he brought with him a paper writing, which Capt. Meashatta represented to deponant was a certificate from the agent, Ward, that he, Capt. Mashatta, and those of his company for whome he had carried sticks were to have their improvements and lands where they then lived, and to remain in the ceded country; which paper Capt. Meashatta, as deponant believes, kept until his death, which was about seven years ago, and which paper, deponant believes, is lost, as deponant is informed diligent search has been made for it and that it cannot be found; deponant further saith that all Capt. Meashatta's company had the utmost confidence in the correctness of all that he represented to them; he was a sober man and their preacher; deponant never knew him to deceive his people, and therefore they acted always upon whatever he represented to them with as much confidence as if they had seen and heard for themselves; deponant further saith that himself and the other Choctaw heads of families

hereinafter named had each a house and field and family living with them at the date of the treaty—the particular locality of the respective improvements of each, as deponant is informed and believes, will fully appear by a reference to the deposition of B. C. Randals and A. G. Morris, which deponant is informed are on file before this board; and the names and number of the respective families being known to deponant are as follows, viz:

No. 1. Te-ah-tubbee, claimant, aged 43, 5 feet and 2½ ins. high.
Me-ah-to-nab, wife, aged 38, present.
1. Ah-ham-ba, child under 10 at treaty, present.
2. Scah-ham ba, child under 10 at treaty, present.

No. 2. Hi-a-to-nah, claimant (sick and unable to attend court), widow.
1. Tus-ki-ah, child over 10 at treaty, and is present.
2. Ah-chick-emah-hona, over 10 at treaty (sick at home).
3. Ta-pa-ni-ah, under 10 at treaty, dead; represented by her son Tus-ki-ah, present, 5 ft 10 inch.
(On margin:) See No. 13?

No. 3. Sha-pon-sha-hah, claimant, age 90, 5 feet and 6 ins. high, present.
Eli-to-nah, his wife, too old to attend court.
1 child, Hick-a-tubbee, over 10, dead.

No. 4. Show-nah, claimant (sick and unable to attend court), had two unmarried children living with him at treaty.
1. Nan-e-mah, child over 10 at treaty (sick at home).
2. E-lah-ho-nah, child over 10 at treaty (sick at home), represented by her father Sho pon sha hah, present.

No. 5. Ma-ah-ho-nah (claimant, dec'd), represented by her son-in-law Sho-pon-sha-hah, present, age 90, 5 feet 6 inches high, had no children at date of treaty, unmarried; claimant was a widow at date of treaty & died 5 ago.

No. 6. Ma-ha-nah (claimant died 2 years ago), case represented by her daughter Po-tah, present. Claimant had only the one unmarried child at treaty, Potah, over 10 at treaty (present), 5 feet 3⅞ inches high.

No. 7. Ma-ha-lee, claimant, present, aged 48, 5 feet & ins. 2⅝ high, had three unmarried children living with her at treaty.
1. O-mo-nubbee, child over 10 at treaty, present.
2. Tow-a-tubbee, " " 10 " " dead.
3. Non-ish-ma-ho-yo " under 10 " " dead.

No. 8. Yoch-ha-tah (dec'd 6 years ago), represented by Ma-ha-lu-an, adopted child, present, 5 feet 2⅝ inches high. Ish-to-na-ha, claimant's wif, too old to atten court, had two unmarried children living with her at treaty.
1. Ho-bah-chu, an adopted child, over 10 at treaty (dead).
2. Kah-chu " " " " 10 " " (sick family at home).

No. 9. E ah pah tubby (dec'd), represented by Sho pon sha hak, nearst kin, present, 90 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high. E ah pah tubby had no children at treaty living with him. This case was registered by Mish on te mer, next friend, as deponant has been informed.

No. 10. Ho ta nah (absint), represent by his sister Po tah, present, 26 years old, 5 feet 3⅞ inches high, no children but what went west of the Miss.

No. 11. Tus ca no ah (dec'd) represented by Po-tah, nearest kin, 26 years old, 5 feet 3⅞ inches high, present. 1 child named O kah hook ta, over ten at treaty, at home.

12. Te ock homer died after he removed to Hancock County, this State, where his widow has lived ever since and now lives; she was unable to come to court. Her name is *Min ga hoak ta*, represented by her next friend, Nock o ma ha go, about 55 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high. Claimant had four unmarried children living with him at treaty.
   1. Mala honer (dec'd), over ten at treaty.
   2. I nock che to (somewhere on the ground), under 10.
   3. Yea min tar (at home with her sick mother), under 10.
   4. Holey by ho nor (dec'd), under ten at treaty.
13. How ah to nah registered in the name of her husban Cuffer ho mer, who died before the treaty as deponant is informed; the papers on file before the boad will show. How ah to nah had three unmarried children living with her at the treaty. Represented by her son Tuch con i ah, present, 5 feet 10½ inches.
   1. Tuch con i arh (present), over ten at treaty.
   2. Ar ha chi o man, alias Ah chick a ma ho nah, sick at home, under ten at treaty.
   3. Tarpanarimbee (at home taking care of his mother, who is sick), under ten at treaty.

   (On margin:) See No. 2.
14. Cus so nanche hubbee, sick at home, represented by next friend Yo kah (present), 4 feet 11 inches high. Claimant had four unmarried children living with him at treaty.
   1. Mah sho la cah (absent), over ten at treaty.
   2. Pis ala ho ca (absent), over ten at treaty.
   3. Hah numbee (absent), over ten at treaty.
   4. E mo nah ho ca (absent), under ten at treaty.

All the children in this case have been here in camp, but have left for home, as deponant believes.

15. Jimey (absent), represented by his sister I illa, about 40 years old (present), 5 feet 2⅝ inches high. Claimant had one unmarried child living with him at treaty.
   1. Is te ah ho ca, alias Ar patter (absent), under ten at treaty; has been here and left the camp for home, sent for on account of the illness of his father.
16. A fah mo yar (absent from sickness) represented by Tick ah boon tubbee, nearest kin (present), about 24 years old, 5 feet 3⅝ inches high. Claimant had one umaried child, viz: E lah ho chee (dec'd), over 10 years at treaty.
17. Tus con chubbee, alias Tus che arch hubbey (absent from sickness), represented by his son Tick ah boon tubbee (present), about 24 years old, 5 feet 3⅝ inches high. Claimant had 4 unmarried children at treaty.
   1. Tick ah boon tubbee (present), over ten at treaty.
   2. Ecle po tubbee (gone home), over ten years at treaty.
   3. Mack hah le tubbee (gone home), under ten at treaty.
   4. Betsey (absent at home), under ten at treaty.

Deponant further saith that two years after the treaty the emigrating agents of the United States drove their waggons into the neighborhood of deponant & the above-named heads of families, and threatened to take their women & children forcibly and remove them west of the Mississippi River. This conduct of the government agents so much allarmed deponant and the above-named heads of families that they took their wives & children and escaped to the white settlements in Hancock County, Mississippi, for protection, where they have remained

ever since, waiting in hopes that the government, on hereing of the bad conduct of its agents, would restore them to their homes & country, from which they had escaped for the causes above stated.

Examined by the board:

He did not hear the white men make the threats, but Me-ah shattah told him they would take the women & children. He heard the first year of the emigration that they would come and take them, but they did not go away then. And he then heard it again the next year and then they all left. He never saw the wagons himself; he was told they were there, but he never came to see them. After Me ah shattah told him the wagons were in the neighborhood he left immediately, and deponent left in about three sleeps. Me ah shattah told him he had better go off. He believed what Me ah shattah told him about the threats of the agents to be true. Deponent was afraid that his wife & children would be forced away, and it was fearing his children would be taken that induced him to go off, but that he did not fear for himself. He does not recollect of hearing any one talking of leaving their old homes before the wagons came along and the threats were made. The weather was cold, & they (the agents) thought by taking the children and wives of the Indians would induce the men to go.

AT-CLE WAH, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed before us this 13 day of September, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Coms.

The deposition of Be nah tubbee, a full-blood Choctaw, in behalf of himself & certain other Choctaw heads of families, hereinafter named.

This day BE NAH TUBBEE, a full-blood Choctaw, personally appeared before the board, and being admonished of the obligation of an oath, and being duly sworn, deposeth as follows, viz: That at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, himself and the Choctaw heads of families, hereinafter named, belonged Capt. Meashatta's company in Neet i ca chee district. That Capt. Meashatta started to the council, and when he returned he reported to his company that a treaty had been made, and that among other things it was put in the treaty that each head of a family could remain and hold their improvements & lands by signifiing their intention to do so to the agent, whereupon deponent and the other Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named, as well as others of Capt. Meashatta's (whose names are not now recolected), determined to remain and hold their lands & improvements; they appointed Capt. Meashatta to go to the United States agent and make known to the agent their intention to remain and hold their lands & improvements. That Capt. Meashatta, in pursuance of this said appointment, received a stick from deponant, & the other Choctaw heads of families, hereinafter named, each respectively, expressive of their intention to remain in the ceded country & hold their lands & improvements; that in the next spring or beginning of the sumer next after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, Capt. Me ah shatta started to go to the United States agent (who deponent had heard called "Col. Ward") to signify the intention of himself and such of his company as had appointed him as above stated to make known to the agent their intention to remain in the

ceded country and hold their lands & improvements, & live among white people, and when Capt. Mea shatta returned he brought with him a paper writing which Capt. Meashatta represented to *to* deponant was a certificate from the agent, Ward, that he, Capt. Meashatta, and those of his company for whome he had carried sticks, were to have their improvements and lands where they then lived, and to remain in the ceded country, which paper Capt. Meashatta, as deponant believes, kept until his death, which was about seven years ago, and which paper deponant believes is lost, as deponant is informed that diligent search has been made for it and that it cannot be found. Deponant further saith that all Capt. Me a shatta's company had the utmost confidence in the correctness of everything he told them; that he was a sober man and their preacher, and deponant never knew him to deceive his people, and therefore they acted always upon whatever he represented to them with as much confidence as if they had seen & heard for themselves. Deponant further saith that himself & the other Choctaw heads of families, hereinafter named, had each a house and field, and family living with them at the date of the treaty. The particular locality of the respective improvements of each, as deponant is informed, and believes, will fully appear by a referance to depositions of B. C. Randals & A. G. Morris, which deponant is informed are on file before this board. The names & number of the respective families, being known to deponant, are as follows, viz:

No. 1. Wal kah ti mah (decd), represented by Min ta ho yo, present; 50 years, 5 feet ¾ inches high, no children; Mintaho yo, sister to claimant.

No. 2. Nockey sti ah (deced), represented by Min ta ho yo, present; sister, 50 years, 5 feet ¾ inches high, no children at treaty.

No. 3. Cus to nachy (decd), represent by Cop a sah (alias) Pah sham ba, present, about 70 years old, 5 feet 2¾ inches high. A ner ta ker, widow of Cus to nachy, absent. Cus to nachy had two wives. O nah ho ca is the mother of the two following children, viz, which were unmarried at the treaty, & living with her.

1. Nah nis te ah (absent) under ten at treaty.
2. E mul tu bah (absent) under ten at treaty.

No. 4. Im ag hah (alias) Im ah o glah (deced), represented by his aunt Minte ho yo, present; 50 years, 5 feet ¾ inches high. Claimant had no children; his wife is dead.

No. 5. Tich a bah (decd), widow at treaty; case represented by Took a loon tubbe; is the husband of Malla ho nah, whose name appears on the application on file in this court to register said claim. Claimant had three unmarried children living with her at treaty, two of which were adopted.

1. Malla ho nah (her own child), at home, over ten at treaty.
2. Pis her hen lubby (decd), over ten at treaty. } Adopted children.
3. Her lin cha (decd), over ten at treaty. }

Took a loon tubbe, 5 feet 4½ inches high.

6. Nah ho nah, (alias) Hon nah, decd, represented by Cop a sah (alias) Pa sham ba, nearest kin, about 70 years old, 5 feet 2¼ inches high, present. This claimant's husband was living at the date of the treaty; died ten years ago, and through a mistake the claim was registered in her owne name, as deponant is informed. No children living with him at treaty.

7. Nigh o, at home, so old she could not come to court, represented by Copa sah (alias) Pa sham-ba, her brother, present; about 70 years old, 5 feet 2¼ inches high. Claimant had one child at treaty, viz, Noc is stutah (decd), over ten at treaty.

8 Nah ho yo (decd), represented by Took al loon tubbe, present, nearest kin; 28 years old, 5 feet 4½ inches high. No children at treaty.

9. Oak le ah (decd), represented by next friend, Cop a sah (alias) Pah sham ba, present; about 70 years old, 5 feet 2¼ inches high. The widow of Oak leah is living on the bay & could not come to court; her name is Onah ho ca. No children at treaty.

This deponant further saith that about two years after the treaty, he understod that the emagrating agents of the government of the United States, would come in about a week with waggons into the neighborhood of deponant, and the above-named heads of families, and would take their woman and children forcibly & remove them west of the Mississippi River. This conduct of the government agents so much allarmed deponant and the above-named heads of families, that they took their wives and children & escaped to the white settlements in Hancock County, Mississippi, for protection, where they have remained ever since, waiting in hopes that the government on hearing of the bad conducts of its agents, would restore them to their homes and country, from which they had escaped for the reasons above stated.

Examined by the board:

It was his leader, Me ah shattah, that told him the wagons were coming. Some other person told (him) Me ah shattah, & it was the report about there. Deponent went down to the lake when he left, and came back and staid until the last emigration, when he went down again and has remained there ever since. He did not go with the party that were emigrating west; the people did not become afraid until the second emigration, when they went to the lake. He went three days before his captain, and when his captain overtook deponent he was not with the emigrating party. They took no part of the annuity before going to Hancock County. The people had no idea of emigrating; that their leader had a paper from Col. Ward, and they did not intend to go west. He does not know Col. Wilson, who lives at Moga lusha. There was no man named Wilson, a white man who was with them and furnished beef and provisions when on their way to Hancock County; no white men were among them. He had been to the lake five sleeps before his captain, Me hah shattah, overtook him. They feared the government agents would take off their children, and they did not wish to be forced off after having made their arrangements to stay, and so they went to the bay. He believed that the agents would enforce the threats, and was very much alarmed in consequence of the reports. He does not know of his own knowledge of the wagons taking any one of their people who were unwilling to emigrate.

BE NAH TUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 14th day of September, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

The deposition of Colbert, a full-blood Choctaw, in behalf of Parlubbee, a full-blood Choctaw Indian.

This day COLBERT, a full-blood Choctaw, personally appeard before the board, and after being admonished of the obligation of an oath, and being duly sworn, deposeth as follows, viz: That at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek Parlubbee belonged to Capt. Ah-ce-tah-ho-ma's

company, in Neeticagees district; that he was well acquainted with Parlubbee; that he heard the claimant, Parlubbee, when he learned that a treaty had been made, express himself in oposition to emigrating west of the Mississippi River. Deponent saw Parlubbee give his capt., Ah-ce-tah-ho ma, a stick, expressive of his intention to remain in the ceeded country & hold his land & improvement; that in about a month or six weeks after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek Capt. Ah se tah ho ma started to go to the United States agent, Col. Ward, to signify the intention of Parlubbee (and others whose names are not now recolected), of his company, as had appointed him, as above stated, to make known to the agent his intention to remain in the ceeded country and hold his land & improvement & live among white people; and when Capt. Ah-se-tah-ho-ma returned he informed Parlubbee, in the presents of deponant, that he had seen Ward & registered his name; that Parlubbee could remain in the ceed country & hold his land and improvement where he then lived. Deponant further saith that Parlubbee was the head of a Choctaw family at the date of the treaty, and had a house & field, at which he resided at the treaty. The particular locality of claimant's improvement, as deponant is informed & believes, will fully appear by a referance to the deposition of Flack, which deponant is informed is on file before this board, and the number of his family, being known to deponant, are as follows, viz:

Par lubbee, absent; has been here but left; rpresented by his son Cash-ah, present; about 25 years old, 5 feet 9⅞ inches high. Claimant had three unmarried children living with him at treaty. The eldest, Cash-ah, present; over ten at treaty.

2. Me ah ho nah (absent); under 10 years at treaty.

3. Te nam pa shubbee (absent); under 10 years at treaty.

This deponant further saith that about two years after the treaty the government agents of the United States drove their waggons into the neighborhood of claimant, Parlubbee, and threatened to take the Choctaws forcibly and remove them west of the Mississippi River. This conduct of the government agents so much allarmed Parlubbee that he took his wife & children and escaped to the white settlements in Hancock County, Mississippi, for protection, where he has remained ever since.

COLBERT, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 26th day of Sept., 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

Deposition of Wm. Woodward.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Neshoba County:

Being called on to state what I know in regard to the conduct pursued by the Chocktaw emigrating agent toward the Indians, in the years 1832 & 1833, I say that I know there was a great deal of anxiety manifested on the part of the agents to get them to emigrate. Some time in the month of October, 1832, there was a large collection of the Indians at or near Juzan's old stand on the military road, for the purpose of talking, I suppose, about the best plan of moving; some few were for all the *the* Indians moving or emigrating. Capt. Bob was opposed to it.

When they met in council Lieutenant Lane & John Millard were assisting the emigration. Lieutenant Lane became very hostile toward the Indians, and told them that if they did not emigrate that he would bring the United States soldiers and force them to go. On this the Indians broke up and ran to the woods; Pierre Juzan & Lieut. Lane caught Capt. Bob and tied him and took him to the old stand above named; Capt. Bob got loose and made his escape to the woods. When they came to the agency I heard Lieut. Lane tell William Armstrong, superintendent of the emigration, that he would force them (the Indians) to go. On account of his arbitrary course Lieut. Lane was dissmissed and sent away. I do not wish to be understood as implicating Wm. Armstrong; I think he was opposed to any arbitrary means being used; though there were great complaints among the Indians that their treatment was very hard, & that they were often threatened with violence. The above statement is what I heard from both parties. I was assisting the emigration for two years, the fall 1832 & 1833.

Examined by the board:

Deponent was not present when Lieut. Lane told the Indians he would bring the soldiers to drive them west; it was told to him afterwads by other, nor did he witness the tying of Capt. Bob. I was about sixty miles from the place of tying Bob. I heard Lieut. Lane say that the Indians had all gone to the woods. William Armstrong was the emigrating agent, and Frank Armstrong was the agent west. Deponent knows of no violent conduct on the part of the agents of the government, from his own knowledge, in regard to the emigration of the Indians. I, however, heard Lieut. Lane say to William Armstrong, at the old Choctaw agency, that he would force them to go if he could not make them go otherwise.

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, this 20 day of Sept., 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

The general deposition of Yeahbee, a full-blood Choctaw, taken before the commissioners at Old Yazoo Village the 23d day of September, 1844.

The said YEAHBEE, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: That at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, about 14 years ago, he resided on Yazoo Creek, near Oak chah wah hah ford, in Netuckachee's district, now Lauderdale County. That the Choctaws in this settlement who did not remove west with the 3d emigration about three years after the treaty, soon after the emigration, becoming alarmed through fear that, since the most of their people had gone west, the whites who had commenced settling around them would annoy & oppress them, would probably take away their places and perhaps force them to go west, left their settlement & went down to Hancock County, where for a number of years previous that had been in the habit of spending a part of the year in hunting. That they remained there until the fall after they left their settlement, when deponent & Hacubbee were sent by them to visit their old settlement & ascertain if the whites were really is possession of their places. That deponent & Hacubbee accordingly visited their settlement on Yazoo Creek, which they had left the winter

previous, & found the places they had left all in possession of white men. That they found none of their cabins remaining & their little patches were enclosed in large fields. That deponent recollects observing nine new cabins, which had been built since his people left, & were then occupied by white men. Deponent conversed with two of the white men, who told him they had bought the land they lived on, which embraced the former places of deponent and Multi-yah. Deponent & Hacubbee returned to Hancock County & informed their people of what they had seen & heard, when it was concluded among them all to remain where they were in Hancock County, where they have accordingly remained ever since. Deponent states that Hacubbee, who accompanied him, has since died.

YE AH BEE, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 23d day of Sept., 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

The general deposition of James Murphey, a white citizen of Hancock County, taken before the commissioners at Old Yazoo Village the 23d day of September, 1844.

The said JAMES MURPHEY, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: That he is a citizen of Hancock County, Miss., where he has resided for the last twenty-five or thirty years. That about ten years ago I first met two Choctaws named Multi-yah and Ye ah bee, who were then in the woods hunting a few miles from residence of deponent. That he has been acquainted with these two men ever since, they having, during the most of this time, lived near him. That soon after becoming acquainted with these men there were a number of other Choctaws, who appeared to be connected with them, came into the district of country where deponent resided & settled near him. That these people have remained in Hancock County ever since. That deponent did not at the time know where they came from, but has since been informed by some of their number that they formerly resided on Yazoo Creek, in the Choctaw country, in Mississippi. Deponent has during the past ten years had frequent dealings with the said Multi-yah & Ye ah bee; is well acquainted with them, and believes them to be honest & truthful men & worthy of credit & confidence.

JAMES MURPHEY.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 23d day of Sept., 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

No. 5.

The deposition of Sho-pon-sha-hah, a full-blood Choctaw, in behalf of himself and certain other Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named.

This day, SHO-PON-SHA-HAH, a full-blood Choctaw, personally appeared before the board, and after being admonished of the obligation of an oath, and being duly sworn, deposeth as follows, viz: That at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek himself and the Choctaw

heads of families hereinafter named belonged to Captain Meashatta's company in Nitachachee's district. That Capt. Meashatta started to the council where the treaty was made, and when he returned he reported that a treaty had been made, and that among other things it was put in the treaty that each head of a family could remain and hold their improvements & land by signifying their intention to do so to the agent. Whereupon deponant and the other Choctaw heads of families, hereinafter named, as well as others of Capt. Meashatta's company (whose names are not now recollected), determined to remain & hold land, and appointed Capt. Meashatta to go to the United States agent, and make known to the agent their intention to remain & hold their lands & improvements. That Capt. Meashatta, in pursuance of this said appointment, received a stick from deponant and the other Choctaw heads of families, hereinafter named, each respectively, expressive of their intention to remain in the ceded country & hold their land & improvements; that in the next spring or beginning of the summer, after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, Capt. Meashatta started to go to the United States agent (who deponent has heard called "Col. Ward") to signafy the intention of himself, and such of his company as had appointed him, as above stated, to make known to the agent their intention to remain in the ceded country & hold their lands & improvements, & live among white people. And when Capt. Meashatta returned, he brought with him a paper writing, which Capt. Meashatta represented to deponant was a certificate from the agent, Col. Ward, that he, Capt. Meashatta and those of his company for whome he had carried sticks, were to have their improvements & lands where they then lived, and to remain in the ceded country, which paper Capt. Meashatta, as deponant believes, kept until his death, which was about seven years ago, and which paper deponant believes to be lost, as deponant is informed diligent search has been made for it and that it cannot be found. Deponant further saith that all Capt. Meashatta's company had the utmost confidence in the correctness of all that he represented to them; he was a sober man & their preacher, and deponant never knew him to deceive his people, and, therefore, they acted always upon whatever he represented to them with as much confidence as if they had seen & heard for themselves. Deponant further saith that himself & the other Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named, had, each, a house & field & family living with each of them at the date of the treaty. The particular locality of the respective improvements of each, as deponant is informed and believes, will fully appear by a reference to the depositions of C. B. Randals & A. G. Morris, which deponant is informed are on file before this board, and the names and numbers of the respective families being known to deponant are as follows, viz:

No. 1. Billy Mackey (alias) Ah-sti-cubbee (ded), represented by his wife Min-te-ho-yo, present; 43 years old, 5 feet & ½ inch high, with 5 children, viz:

1. Ah-nola-ho-nah, over 10 at treaty (at home).
2. Pis-ah-chee ho-yo, over 10 " " (at home, takin care).
3. Ah-to-bah, over 10 " " (at home).
4. Ellis, under 10 " " present.
5. Nah-cee, " 10 " " (at home).

No. 2. Josa-Christy, claimant, 45 years old, 5 feet & 7⅜ ins. high, present; had 6 children, viz:

1. Jackson, over 10 at treaty, absent.
2. Sally, " 10 " " " . Cripled & unable to come.
3. Ab-e-too-nah (alias) Amy, over 10 at " absent.

4. Ah-te-meas, under 10 at treaty, present.
5. Louize, " 10 " " , absent (at home).
6. Jo-se, " 10 " " , absent.

No. 3. Stut-ah, age about 60, 5 feet 5½ ins. high, present; one child, O-nubbee, over 10 at treaty, present.

No. 4. Bon-chah (dead), represented by her daughter, E miah, present; 30 years, 5 feet ½ inches high; had no unmarred children at treaty.

No. 5. Me shah tah alias Mah thata tah; this man died before the treaty, & his wife's claim was registered in the name of her husband, as will appear from Randle's deposition, on file before the board, as deponant is informed. Tah ho ba, the widow of Mesha tah, died about five years ago; had one adopted child; claim represented by Stut ah (nearest kin), about 50 years old, 5 feet 5½ inches high.

1. It a thleah (deced), over ten at treaty.

6. Tick ah bat ah (decd), represented by Stut tah, nearest kin, present, 60 years old, 5 feet 5½ inches high. Claimant had three unmarried children at the date of the treaty.

1. Ab a ho ca (decd), under ten years at treaty.
2. Tonsh pah ho ca, at home; under ten at treaty.
3. Hi ah too nah, at home, on the bay; under ten at treaty.

Deponant further states, that about two years after the treaty the emigrating agents of the Government of the United States drove their waggons into the neighborhood of deponant, and the above-named heads of families, & threatened to take their women & children forcibly and remove them west of the Mississippi River. This conduct of the government agents so much allarmed deponant & the above-named heads of families that they took their wives & children & escaped to the white settlements in Hancock County, Mississippi, for protection, where they have remained ever since, waiting in hopes that the government, on hearing of the bad conduct of its agents, would restore them to their homes & country from which they had escaped for the reasons above stated.

Examined by the board:

The agents of the government came within two miles of this deponent's house with their wagons. He did not see them himselves, but when they became alarmed, the people all went off and he went with them. He heard the agents of the government (he does not recollect the white man's name) say that they would take off their children, and the captain of the Indians, Me ah shattah, said that they (the Indians) would go off to avoid them. He was at home when he heard it, and that Me ah shat tah lived close by. He was very near hearing it himself, but his own ear did not hear it; that Me ah shattah heard it and told him. He saw the wagons with his own eyes; he saw two that went around and came up in another direction. The wagons took those that were willing to go, and the rest went off. They did not take off any that did not want to go, but that they had threatened to take those who did not desire to go, as he understood. He believed that the agents would tie the women and children and take them off as Capt. Me ah shattah told him.

SHO PON SHA, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 13th day of September, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Coms.

No. 4.

The deposition of Pa-sham-ba (alias Co-pa-sha), a full-blood Choctaw, in behalf of himself and certain other heads of families, herein after named.

This day PA-SHAM-BA (alias CO-PA-SHA), a full-blood Choctaw, who, after being admonished of the obligations of an oath, and being duly sworn, deposeth as follows, viz: That at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, himself and the Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named belonged to Captain Meashattah's company, in Nitachachee's district. That Captain Meashattah went to the treaty and when he returned reported to his company that a treaty had been made, and that among other things it was put in the treaty that each head of a family could remain and hold their improvements and land by signifying their intention to the agent to do so; whereupon deponant and the other Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named, as well as others of Captain Meashatta's company (whose names are not now recollected) appointed Captain Meashatta to go to the United State's agent and make known to the agent their intention to remain and hold their lands & improvements; that Captain Meashatta, in pursuance of this said appointment, received from deponant and the other heads of families hereinafter named, a stick from each expressive of their intention to remain in the ceded country, and hold their land and improvement; that in the next spring or beginning of the summer, after the treaty was made at Dancing Rabbit Creek, Captain Meashatta went to the United States' agent (who deponant has heard called Col. Ward) to signify the intention of himself and such of his company as had, as above stated, appointed their captain to make known to the agent their intention to remain in the ceded country and hold their lands & improvements and live among white people, and when Captain Meashatta returned he brought with him a paper writing, which Captain Meashatta represented to deponant was a certificate that he, Captain Meashatta and those of his company fror whom he had carried sticks were to have their improvements and lands where they then lived and to remain in the ceded country, which paper Captain Meashatta, as deponant believes, kept until his death, which was about 7 years ago, and which paper deponant believes to be lost, as deponant is informed delligent search has been made for it and that it cannot be found. Deponant further saith that all Captain Meashatta's company had the utmost confidence in the correctness of all that he represented to them; he was a sober, religious man, and their preacher, and deponant never knew him to deceive his people in anything, and, therefore, they acted always upon whatever he represented to them with as much confidence as if they had seen and heard for themselves.

Deponant further saith that himself and the other Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named, had each a house, field, and family living with each, at the date of the treaty, the localities and descriptions of which are as follows, viz:

Deponant had an improvement consisting of a house and field on the north side of Tus-on-ick-but-ter Creek, about ½ a mile from the creek in Nitachachee's district, & deponant had a wife named Estear-moo-ner (dec'd) and four unmarried children, all them living with him, viz:

1. Tuck-er-loon-tubbee, present, & over 10 at date of treaty.
2. E-low-ner, unable to attend the court, & over 10 at date of treaty.
3. Ah-be-lah, present; over 10 at date of treaty.

4. Es-ti-ah, by another wife; over 10 at date of treaty.

Deponant's house and field is within NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 15, township No. 3 of range No. 11, as appears from the plats on file in this court and the affidavit of B. C. Randal, also on file.

Case No. 1.

Ma-tub bee (dec'd), case represented by his son Mock-a-hiah about years old; Ma-tub-bee was one of Capt. Meashatta's company in Nitachachee's district; was the Choctaw head of a family & signified to be registered as above stated. He had a house & field on which he resided at the date of the treaty & continued to reside thereon until he removed for the causes hereinafter stated. His improvement was on Tus-so-nock-but-tah Creek, the particular locality of which he has been informed is proved by the documents on file & above refered to by deponant. Ma-tub-bee had two children living with him at the date of the treaty, viz:

1. Hi-a-ca-tub bee, dead; over ten at date of treaty.
2. Mock-a-hiah, present; over ten at date of treaty.

Case No. 2.

Shah co po (dec'd); case represented by Mon tubbee, his son, about 26 years old, present; Shah co po was one of Capt. Mea-shatta's company in Neetacachee's district; was the Choctaw head of a family & signified to be registered as above stated. He had a house and a field on which he resided at the date of the treaty & continued to reside thereon until he removed for the causes hereinafter stated. His improvement was on Talla ho mer Creek, the particular locality of which, as he has been informed, is proved by the documents on file & above refered to by deponant. Shah co po had five children livng with him at the date of the treaty.

1. No chubbee (dec'd); over ten at date of treaty.
2. Mon tubbee, present; over ten at date of the treaty.
3. Con non te-mah, at home taking care of the house; over ten at the date of the treaty.
4. Hi a tubbee, absent on account of his wife being sick; was over ten at treaty.
5. Ta ker, present; under ten at date of treaty.

Case No. 3.

Cush one lubbee, claimant, present; 5 feet & $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; about 40 years old. Was one of Capt. Measatta's company in Neeticachee's district; was the Choctaw head of a family, & signified to be registered as above stated. He had a house & field on which he resided at the date of the treaty, & continued to reside thereon until forced to remove for the causes hereinafter stated; his improvement was on Hach ocia Creek, the particular locality of which is proved by the documents on file, as he has been informed, & above referred to by deponant. Claimant had two children living with him at the date of the treaty.

1. Mil a tam ba, present; under ten at the treaty.
2. Tuk a loon temah, at home to take care of the.
3. Mul-e-tiah, under ten years at treaty.

Case No. 4.

Pish ah han ler (dec'd); case represented by his nex friend, his nephew by marriage, Took le loon tubbee, present. Pish ah han ler was one of

Capt. Meashatta's company in Neeticagee's dist.; was the Choctaw head of a family, & signified to be registered as above stated. He had a house & a field on which he resided at the date of the treaty, and continued thereon until forced to remove for the causes hereinafter stated. His improvement was on east side of Talla ho ma Creek, the particular locality of which, as he is informed, is proved by the documents on file & above referred to by deponant. Pish ah han ler had no children living with him at treaty, & his wife was dead. 5 feet 5 inches high.

Case No. 5.

Yea cutcha (dec'd); case represented by brother-in-law, Nock ish tia, present. Yea cutcha was one of Capt. Meashatta's company, in Neeticachee dist.; was the Choctaw head of a family, & signified to be registered as above stated. He had a house & a field on which he resided at the date of the treaty, and continued thereon until forced to remove for the causes hereinafter stated. His improvement was on Nomaco wa, the particular locality of which, as he is informed, is proved by the documents on file & above refered to by deponant. 5 feet 8¾ inches high.

Case No. 6.

Oak le hubbee, claimant, present; feet & inches high; about 34 years old. Was one of Capt. Meashatta's company, in Neeticachee's district; was the Choctaw head of a family, & signified to be registered as above stated. He had a house and a field on which he resided at the date of the treaty, and continued thereon until forced to remove for the causes hereinafter stated. His improvement was about one mile from Talla homer Creek, the particular locality of which, as he is informed, is proved by the documents on file & above refered to by deponant. Claimant had two children living with him at the date of the treaty.

1. Ye ah ho tubbee, present; under ten years at treaty.
2. Yea ha lubbee, present; under ten at treaty.

Case No. 7.

We shoc che ho mah, dec'd; case represented by his nephew, Oak le hubbee. We shoc che ho mah was one of Capt. Meashatta's company, in Neeticachee district; was the Choctaw head of a family, and signified to be registered as above stated. He had a house & a field on which he resided at the date of the treaty, and continued thereon until forced to remove for the causes hereinafter stated. His improvement was on Tus e nock buttah Creek, the particular locality of which, as he is informed, is proved by the documents on file and above refered to by deponant. We shoc che ho mah died in 1838; had no children at treaty & left none.

Case No. 8.

Elah-to nah (dec'd); case represented by her son, Cush one lubbee, Elah to nah was one of Capt. Meashatta's company, in Neeticachee's district; was the Choctaw head of a family, and signified to be registered as above stated. She had a house & a field on which she resided at the date of the treaty, and continued thereon until forced to remove for the causes hereinafter stated. Her improvement was on High chee chee Creek, the particular locality of which, as he is informed, is proved by the documents on file & above refered to by deponant. 5 feet 5 inches. Claimant had two adopted children at treaty.

1. Con che ho nah, present, under ten at treaty.

Case No. 9.

Ah me ah tubbe, dec'd; case represented by his widow, Me ah sho nah, present. Ah me ah tubbee was one of Capt. Meashatta's company in Neeticachee dist.; was the Choctaw head of a family, & signified to be registered as above stated. He had a house & a field on which he resided at the date of the treaty, and continued thereon until forced to remove for the causes hereinafter stated; his improvement was on Che nock-ebeetle, the particular locality of which, as he is informed, is proved by the documents on file & above refered to by deponant. Ah me ah-tubbee died without children; 5 feet 1½ inches high.

Case No. 10.

Tus ki a kap: present, about 55 years old, 5 feet & 9 inches high, was one of Capt. Meashatta's company in Neeticachee district; was the Choctaw head of a family & signified to be registered as above stated. He had a house and field on which he resided at the date of the treaty, and continued thereon until forced to remove for the causes hereinafter stated; his improvement was on Nan a cow a Creek, the particular locality of which, as he is informed, is proved by the documents on file and above refered to by deponant. Claimant had five children living with him at treaty:

1. Bun nah te mah (present), over ten years at treaty.
2. Nan che ho ka, (dec'd), over ten at treaty.
3. Cam pel la ho ka, (dec'd), over ten years at treaty.
4. Cha pah ho nah, (sick), absent, over ten at treaty.
5. Alla hoo nan, (dec'd), under ten at treaty.

Case No. 11.

Ho ke tah, so old she could not come to court, represented by her son-in-law, Nock ish tia. She belonged to Capt. Meashatta's company, in Neeticachee district; was the Choctaw head of a family & signified to be registered as above stated. She had a house and field on which she resided at the date of the treaty and continued thereon until forced to remove for the causes hereinafter stated; her improvement was on Talla-ho mah Creek, the particular locality of which, as he is informed, is proved by the documents on file and above refered to by deponant. Claimant's husband was dead at the date of the treaty and her children were all married; 5 feet 8½ inches high.

No. 12.

Noch-ish-tia, claimant, present, about 50 years old. He (claimant) belonged to Captain Meashatta's company, in Nitachachee's district; was the Choctaw head of a family & signified to be registered as above stated. He had a house and field on the east side of Tuth-ho-mah Creek on which he lived at the date of the treaty, with his family, consisting of his wife Ole-ah-how-key & three children, viz:—5 feet 8½ inches high.

1. Moe-ah-to-nah, or Neal a hoo nak, over 10 at treaty, present.
2. E-mock-ah-ho-nah, over 10 at treaty, at home, absent.
3. Pul-key-tub-bee, under 10 at treaty, present.

Claimant continued to reside on his said improvement until compelled to remove from the causes hereinafter stated. Deponant lived about hee n le from claimant.

Deponant further saith that about two years after the treaty the emmegrating agents of the Government of the United States drove their waggons into the neighbourhood of deponant and the above-named heads of families, and threatened to take their women and children forcibly and remove them west of the Mississippi River. This conduct of the government agents so much allarmed deponant and the above-named heads of families, that they took their wives and children and escaped to the white settlements in Hancock County, Mi., for protection, where they have remained ever since, wating in hopes that government on hearing of the bad conduct of its agents would restore them to their homes and country from which they had escaped for the reasons above stated.

PASH-AM-BA or CO-PA-SHA, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us this 7th day of September, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

No. 3.

The deposition of Nock-ish-ti-ah, a full-blood Choctaw, in behalf of himself & and certain other Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named.

This day NOCK-ISH-TI-AH, a full-blood Choctaw, personally appeared before the board, and after being admonished of the obligation of an oath & being duly sworn, deposeth as follows, viz: That at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek himself & the Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named belonged to Capt. Meashatta's company in Nitachachee's district. That Capt. Meashatta started to the council, where the treaty was made, & when he returned he reported that a treaty had been made, & that among other things it was put in the treaty that each head of a family could remain & hold their improvements & lands by signifying their intention to do so to the agent; whereupon deponant & the other Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named, as well as others of Capt. Meashatta's company (whose names are not now recollected), determined to remain & hold land, & appointed Capt. Meashatta to go to the United States agent & make known to the agent their intention to remain & hold their lands & improvements. That Capt. Meashatta, in pursuance of this said appointment, received a stick from deponant & the other Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named, each respectively, expressive of their intention to remain in the ceeded country & hold their land & improvements. That in the next spring or beginning of the summer after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, Captain Meashatta started to the United States agent (who the deponant has heard called "Col. Ward") to signify the intention of himself & such of his company as had appointed him as above stated, to make known to the agent their intention to remain in the ceded country & hold their lands & improvements & live among white people. And when Capt. Meashatta returned he brought with him a paper writing, which Capt. Meashatta represented to deponant was a certificate from the agent, Col. Ward, that he, Capt. Meashatta, & those of his company for whom he had carried sticks, were to have their improvements & lands where they then lived, & to remain in the ceded country where they then lived; which paper Capt. Meashatta, as deponant believes, kept until his death, which was about seven years ago, & which paper deponant believes to be lost; as deponant is informed, diligent search has been made for it and that it cannot be found. De-

ponant further saith that all Capt. Meashatta's company had the utmost confidence in the correctness of all that he represented to them; he was a sober man & their preacher, & deponant never knew him to deceive his people, & therefore they acted always upon whatever he represented to them with as much confidence as if they had seen & heard for themselves. Deponant further saith that himself & the other Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named, had each a house & field & family living with each of them at the date of the treaty. The particular locality of the respective improvements of each, as deponant is informed and believes, will fully appear by a reference to the depositions of B. C. Randals & A. G. Morris, which deponant is informed is on file before this board, and the names & numbers of the families respectively being known to deponant are as follows, viz:

No. 1. Nock-o-iah-hab-cho alias An-ta-bi, about 55 years old, 5 feet & 6⅞ ins. high, present, had seven unmarried children living with him, viz:

1. Taler-pro-ner, dec'd, over 10 at treaty.
2. Shi-ner-hoo-ker, " 10 " " present.
3. Pan-er-tub-by, dec'd, " 10 " "
4. Chuf-fur, " 10 " " present.
5. How-ta-chubby, under 10 " " at home, sick.
6. Ar-hair, under 10 " "
7. Al-chey, under 10 " "

No. 2. O-nah-tub-by, claimant, dec'd, represented by Nock-o-mer-hatcho, his brother, about 55 of age, 5 feet & 6⅞ ins. high. Claimant had one unmarried child at treaty, viz:

1. Ma-ha-o-tub-by, over 10 at treaty (dec'd).

No. 3. Ma-hy-chub-by, claimant, dec'd, represented by his next friend, his daughter-in-law, Me-ah-sho-nah, present, 5 feet & 1½ ins. high. Claimant had 3 children at treaty unmarried & living with him at treaty, viz:

1. Spis en-tub by, over 10 at treaty (absent).
2. Chak-lin-tub by, over 10 at treaty (dec'd).
3. Ar-i-ko-ti-mer, " 10 " " (dec'd).

No. 4. We-hat-teo, claimant, dec'd, represented by Been-an-tubbee, son-in-law, old, 5 feet & 4¾ ins. high, present. Claimant had one unmarried child, viz:

1. To-ner-timer, over 10 at treaty, at home.

No. 5. Mi-a, claimant, dec'd, represented by O-nah-hemah, daughter, old, 5 feet & 3½ ins. high, present. Claimant had no children at date of treaty unmarried living with her.

No. 6. Pa sham-ba (alias Co-pa-sha), present, about 70 years old, 5 feet 2¼ ins. high. Claimant had four unmarried children living with him at the date of treaty, viz: 1. Tuck-ah-loon-tubbee, pres., over 10 at treaty.

2. E-boo-nah, absent, over 10 at treaty.
3rd. Ah-le-lah, present, over 10 at treaty.
4th. Er-ti-ah, at home, over 10 at treaty.

No. 7. On ah ho yo (dec'd), represented by her grandson, Pa la ha tubbee, present. No child at treaty; 5 feet 8 inches high.

No. 8. B nah tubbee, present, about 50 years old, 5 feet 4⅞ inches hihg; had two adopted children living with him at treaty, unmarried.

1. Tone te miah (absent), over 10 at treaty.
2. Ho te nah tubbee (absent), over 10 at treaty.

No. 9. Capt. Meahshatta (dec'd), represented by his widow, Onah he mah, present, 44 years old, 5 feet 3¾ inches high. Capt. Meahshatta had four unmarried children living with him at the date of the treaty, two of which were adopted.

1. Pe sah hoonah, over 10 at treaty, at home to mind the house.
2. Paha la tubbee, present, went with his father to the treaty; was over 10 at treaty.
3. Ah nah tubbee (dec'd), over ten at treaty. } Adopted children.
4. Elah cha te mah, present, under ten. }

This deponant further saith that about two years after the treaty the government agents drove their waggons into the neighborhood of deponant, & the above named heads of families & threatened to take their women & children forcibly, & remove them west of the Mississippi River. This conduct of the government agents so much allarmed deponant and the above named heads of families that they took their wives & children & escaped to the white settlements in Hancock County, Mississippi, for protection, where they have remained ever since, waiting in hopes that the government, on hearing of the bad conduct of its agents, would restore them to their homes and country, from which they had escaped for the causes above stated.

Examined by the board:

Deponent did not see the wagons. He does not recollect who it was that told him about the wagons and the government agents, but the people passing about reported it. He went as soon as he heard of it to Hancock County. He was not at home when he heard it, but as soon as he did hear of it he went directly home and left the next day for Hancock County. He had a house at the place he left. The day he heard of the wagons he went home, and his wife & children were ready to start, and he the next day took everything and went on. The rest of the families he mentions in this deposition did the same, namely, gathered up their things and moved off at the same time. Captain Me ah shattah went that day, and took his family with him. He thinks that about four families went on the same day. He had no idea of emigrating west at that time, and had no talk about it, nor had any of the people to his knowledge. He took no part of the annuity that year, nor did he see any of the people that went to Hancock County get any of the annuity that year. No one told deponent that he had better move off and get his family out of the way. His leader went off and he thought he had better go too. His leader said that those who did not wish to go west had better go down (to the Bay) to get clear of their taking off their children. He does not know of any of their people being forced off or carried away by the government agents against their wish, or any of their children. He does not recollect that Me ah shattah told him the agents of the government would carry off their children, but he did say they would do better to go down (to the Bay) and stay, and then come back again, in order, as he supposes was Me ah shattah intention, to secure the children & women. The land they left when they went down was good. The land they left was good land, and they could make crops, but the land they now live on is called very poor land, tho' they make enough on it to live upon. It was by report that his wife had become alarmed and caused her to prepare to move. It was in the second emigration that they became alarmed. They staid quietly during the first emigration; they heard nothing to frighten them during that emigration. Four families left one day and the rest followed in the next day & day after. The same alarm caused them all to move. Deponent believed

they would tie his children and carry them off. The wagons were carrying those Indians who were willing to emigrate to the West.

NOK ISH TI AH, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 14th day of September, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

No. 2.

The deposition of Te i tubbee, a full-blood Choctaw, in behalf of himself and certain other Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named.

This day TE I TUBBEE, 5 feet 2 inches high, a full-blood Choctaw, personally appeared before the board, and after being admonished of the obligation of an oath, and being duly sworn, deposeth as follows, viz: That the date of treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, himself and th Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named, belonged to Captain Meashatta's ccompany, in Nitachachee's district; that Capt. Meashatta started to the council that made the treaty, and when he returned he reported to his company that a treaty had been made, and that among other things it was put in the treaty that each head of a family could remain, and hold their improvments & land, by signifying their intention to do so to the agent; whereupon deponant and the other Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named, as well as others of Capt. Meashetta's company (whose names are not now recolected), determined to remain & hold their land, and appointed Capt. Meashatta to go to the United States agent, and make known to the agent their intention to remain & hold their lands and improvements; that Capt. Meashatta, in pursuance of this said appointment, received a stick from deponant and the other Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named, each respectively, expressive of their intention to remain in the ceded country and hold their land and improvements; that in the next spring or beginning of the summer after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, Capt. Meashatta started to go to the United States agent (who deponant has heard called "Col. Ward"), to signify the intention of himself & such of his company as had appointed him, as above stated, to make known to the agent their intention to remain in the ceded country and hold their lands & improvements, & live among white people; and when Capt. Meashatta returned, he brought with him a paper writing which Capt. Meashatta represented to deponant was a certificate from Ward, the agent that he, Capt Meachatta, and those of his company for whome he had carried sticks, were to have their improvements and lands where they then lived, to remain in the ceded country, which paper Capt. Meashatta, as deponant believes, kept until his death, which was about seven years ago, and which paper deponant believes is lost, as deponant is informed diligent search has been made for it, and that it cannot be found. Deponant further saith that all Capt. Meashatta's company had the utmost confidence in the correctness of all he represented to them; he was a sober man and their preacher, and deponant never knew him to deceive his people, and therefore they acted always upon whatever he represented to them with as much confidence as if they had seen & heard for themselves. Deponant further saith that himself and the other Choctaw heads of families hereinafter named had each a house and field, & family living with them, at the date of the treaty. The particular

locality of the respective improvements of each, as deponent is informed and believes, will fully appear by a referance to the depositions of B. C. Randol & A. G. Morris, which deponant is informed is on file before this board, & the number of the respective families being known to deponant are as follows, viz:

No. 2. At cle-wah, present, 40 years old, 5 feet 8¾ inches high; claimant had four unmarried children at treaty living with him.

Adopted children,
1. Ele tubbee, over ten years at treaty, dec'd.
2. Ho nah te mah, over 10 at treaty, at home.
3. Tam bee, under 10 years at treaty, present.
4. Ah is tubbee, under 10 at treaty, present.

No ubbee died many years before the treaty, & At cle wah married the widow of No ubbee about five years before the treaty, & lived at treaty on the place that was shown as & put down in B. C. Randal's deposition as No ubbee's, as deponant is informed, which was & should have been registerd as At cle wah's residence at treaty.

No. 3. Es co lee cha, died before the removal of Capt. Meashatta's company to the white settlements; his child removed about two years after the treaty to Hancock County, Miss. Es co lee cha had one unmarried child living with him at treaty, viz, a lubbee (dec'd), under ten at treaty; represented by his father, Sha pon sha hah, 90 years old, 5 feet 5¾ inches high, present.

No. 4. Estah-ha-batche, dec'd, represented by Copasa, alias Pasham ba, her brother, present, about 70 years old, 5 feet 2¾ inches high. Claimant had no children living with her at treaty.

No. 5. Oak-lah-ho-ca, dec'd, represented by her grandson, Ab a took a loo, present, 51 years old, 5 feet 3½ inches high; no children living with her at the treaty.

No. 6. Hock a loo tubbee, represented by Yock a te mah, his daughter, present, about 26 years old, 5 feet 3⅞ inches high; had two unmarried children living with him at the treaty, one of which was adopted.

1. Yock a te mah, present, over ten years at treaty.
2. No wah tubbee, present, under ten years at the treaty, the adopted child.

No. 7. Tow e cha, dec'd, represented by her brother, Noch-is-ti-ah, sick in the camp, & can't come into court. Claimant had no children living with her at the treaty.

This deponant further saith, that about two years after the treaty, the emigrating agents, of the Government of the United States, drove their waggons into the neighborhood of deponant and the above-named heads of families, and threatened to take their women & children forcibly, and remove them west of the Mississippi River. This conduct of the government agents so much allarmed deponant and the above-named heads of families that they took their wives and children and escaped to the white settlements in Hancock County, Mississippi, for protection, where they have remained ever since, waiting, in hopes that the government, on hearing of the bad conduct of its agents, would restore them to their homes and country from which they had escaped for the reasons above stated.

TE I TUBBE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 26th day of September, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

General deposition of Mul-ti-yah, a full-blood Choctaw, about fifty years of age, taken before the board of Choctaw commissioners in session at Yazoo Old Village, Sept'r 26th, 1844.

The said MUL-TI-YAH, being 5 feet 6 & ½ inches high, sworn and duly examined, testifies as follows: That the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made nearly (14) fourteen years ago, when he, Yee-ah-bee, and Me-ash-in-tub-bee resided on Yazoo Creek, Nit-tuk-kie-chees district, now Lauderdale County; that in the spring or summer next after the date of said treaty, before roasting-ear time, deponent, in company with said Yee-ah-bee and Me-ash-in-tub-bee, started to the agency of Col. Ward, then on Noxubee, to get their names and those of their families, as well as the names of the following persons, at the special request of each of them, and their families, registered for the five years' stay, under the 14th article of said treaty, viz: Bash-pah-ho-mah, Is-ti hoke-ta, An-o-ti-yah Cham ney, Lixy Farvour, No-wah, Ho-to-ney, and others; that they proceeded on their way until they understood they were near the said agency, when they met a party of their clan from Oakaloosy, who informed them that they and their leader, Pier Inyan, had been to the agency to get their names registered for the five years' stay; that Col. Ward refused to register their names when applied to for that purpose, saying he would register no more applications for the five years' stay; this is, in substance, what said company informed deponent & those with him. That in consequence of this information thus received, they concluded it would be useless for them to go on to see Col. Ward, and consequently returned home and reported to their people what they had heard, and what course they had pursued; that after communicating this intelligence it was the general impression and understanding by and among the Choctaws in that settlement, that any further steps to get their names registered would be useless; that at the date of the treaty the above-named Choctaws were each of them a Choctaw head of a family, having each an improvement upon which he then resided; that they all lived in the same settlement on and near Yazoo Creek; and, as deponent is informed and believes, the sections of land embracing their respective residences and improvements at the date of said treaty are designated in the general deposition of Hugh C. Flask, filed before the board on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1843; that they continued to reside upon their respective improvements for about three years after the date of said treaty, and until the white people began to settle among them, taking the places left by those of their clan who went west, when they became fearful that if they remained upon their places the whites thus settling among them would annoy and oppress them, and would either drive them from their places or force them to go west, and from such fear, as he verily believes, went down to Hancock County, where they had been in the habit of spending a part of the year, for a number of years previous, in hunting, where they remained until the fall after, when two of their number, to wit, Ye-ah-bee and Ha-cub-bee, were sent back to see about their places, who soon returned and reported to their friends first above named that the whites were in possession of most if not all of their old improvements; whereupon it was determined by them to remain in Hancock County, which they have done; they, nor either of them, first above named ever moved or started to move west, to deponent's knowledge, but have always since the treaty resided with their families in the State of Mississippi, and as above disclosed. The following statement is a description of the respective families, to wit:

Lixy Farvour, alias Alex Farvour, 5 feet 9 & ½ inches high, about 60 years of age, present, had at the date of the treaty two unmarried children living with him, to wit:

1. Isabelle, then over 10 years old, at home.
2. Mary Ann, then under 10 years of age, has been here, but left for home.

No-wah, a widow at date of the treaty, by her son, Me-ash-in-tubbee, for the heirs, being 5 feet 7¾ inches high, and about 30 years of age. No-wah, at the date of said treaty was a Choctaw head of a family, & had then, unmarried & and living with her, two children, to wit:

1. Ha-cub-bee, then over 10 years old, dead about nine years ago, leaving no issue.
2. Me-ash-in tub-bee, then over 10 years old, present.

Ho-to-ney, alias Ho-tun-nee, a widow at date of treaty, by her son, Ye-ah-bee, being 5 feet 6 & ½ inches high, and about forty-five years of age. Ho-to-ney, alias Ho-tun-nee, at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was a Choctaw head of a family, that is, she lived by herself, her children having married off and left her.

Year-by, alias Ye-ah-bee, being 5 feet 6 & ½ inches high, about forty-five years of age, was at the date of treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek a Choctaw head of a family, and had then living with him a wife, Yem-me, and the following unmarried children, to wit:

1. Tik-a-lee, then over ten years of age, present.
2. On-a-nah he mah, then under 10 years old, present.
3. Hi-a-la-lah, then under 10 years of age, sick at camp.
4. Way-tub-bee, then under 10 years old, present.
5. Nau-cho-mah, then under 10 years old, dead; died about ten years ago, leaving no issue.

Deponent further states that he verily believes, from living among and mingling with the above-named heads of families, and holding frequent conversations with them upon the subject, that none of them left their old places with a will to abandon their claims, but that they intended at the time they left to return, & would have done so but for their places being taken, as above stated. Since which they have been waiting in patience, hoping that the government would, upon being properly informed, award them their old places or some equivalent therefor, which they still hope will be done; otherwise their interest in old country will have been taken from them without their consent & against their will, & they receive nothing for it.

MUL TI AH, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 26th day of September, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

Court of the Board of Commissioners to investigate Choctaw claims, in session at Yazoo Village, Oct. 4, 1844.

Personally appeared in open court Henry L. Martin, attorney for the Six Town claimants of said tribe, and made oath, in due form of law, that he believes the testimony of James Cobb, of Oktibbeha or Noxubee County in this State, will be material to said claimants upon the investigation of said claims, and that he believes it will be out of his power,

by use of all the legal means, to procure the personal attendance upon this court of said Cobb.

HENRY L. MARTIN.

Sworn to and subscribed in open court Oct. 4, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Commiss'rs.

The court is moved for an order directing a commission to be issued to William C. Shaw & John P. Thompson, authorizing them, or either of them, to cause the said James Cobb to come before them, or either of them, at such time and place as they may think proper, and him, the said James Cobb, to examine upon his corporal oath, by them to be administered, taking his knowledge of Capt. Red Post Oak's making application to the agent Ward to have the names of himself and his people, the Six Town Indians, registered for the five years' stay under the 15th article of said treaty, & such examinations to reduce or cause to be reduced to writing, & the same accompanied by said commission to return to this court, under cover of their seals, with all convenient despatch.

MARTIN,
Atto. for Six Town Claimants.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *ss:*

To William C. Shaw and John P. Thompson, of the State of Mississippi, greeting:

Know ye that we, the Board of Choctaw Commissioners, appointed by an act of Congress of 1842, entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th & 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, 1830," reposing special confidence in your fidelity and circumspection in examining James Cobb, a witness on behalf of the Six Towns claimants, before this board, do empower you, or either of you, at such times and place as you or either of you shall appoint, to call and cause to come before you James Cobb, the witness aforesaid, and him diligently examine on oath touching the premises to such questions as you or either of you may propound in reference to the application of Captain Red Post Oak, alias Chish a homah, of the Six Towns aforesaid, to the late agent, Colonel William Ward, for registration of himself and his people, viz: the Six Towns Indians aforesaid; and such examinations, when made, you or either of you shall send to us, the said commissioners, at our place of session, without delay, under your hands and seals or either of your hands and seals, returning also this writ.

Witness our hands and seals this fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, at our place of session, Yazoo Old Town, Nashoba Co., Miss.

S. RUSH. [SEAL.]
GEO. S. GAINES. [SEAL.]

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Oktibbeha County:

Be it known that on the 7th day of October, 1844, the undersigned commissioners, by virtue of the within commission, to us directed, from the Hon'bl George S. Gaines and Samuel Rush, Choctaw commissioners appointed by an act of Congress of 1842, entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, one thou-

sand eight hundred and thirty," have caused to come before us the witness James Cobb, of Noxubee County, being of lawful age, sound mind and memory, at the house of Wm. Shaw, of the said county of Oktibbeha, to whom we propounded the annexed interrogatories, his answers to which, upon his corporal oath by us administered, we reduced to writing in accordance with the laws of Mississippi, and in obedience to the command of said Choctaw commissioners, and are as follows, to wit:

That he is well acquainted with Chishahomah, alias Red Post Oak, of the Six Towns; he was also acquainted with the agent of the government, Col. William Ward, charged with the execution of the 4th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that at the date of said treaty he lived on Noxubee Creek, about 15 miles from the agency of said Ward; that soon after the ratification of said treaty, he thinks about the last of May, 1831, himself and one Levi Pickens had business up at the agency of said Ward; when they arrived at said Ward's Capt. Red Post Oak, of the Six Towns, and another Indian (his name not recollected) was sitting at the table with a large bundle of small sticks, or prairie weeds (he thinks prairie weeds), about six in diameter, lying on the table, about six or eight inches long, which appeared to be notched or ringed, from which Capt. Post Oak would draw a stick and give the name of the head of the family and the number and ages of the children, which said Ward would register or put down on a book he called his blotter; after having regerstered some forty or fifty families (perhaps more) Ward told Mackey, the interpeter, to tell Capt. Red Post Oak that that would do; he might go home; that him and his people could all hold their land. Post Oak replied through the interpeter, Mackey, that he wished all the names registered contained in the bundle of sticks; Ward, the agent, said it would do. Post Oak insisted to have all the names registered. Mackey spoke a while to Capt. Red Post Oak, which the witness did not understand. It seemed to give satisfaction, when Red Post Oak and the other Indian with him rose and left the table with the sticks lying thereon. Some time in the month of June, 1831, he thinks, affiant was at a large council or gathering of the Indians on Noxubee Creek, about two miles distant from the agency of said Ward, at which council the agent Ward informed the Indians then gathered that all who wished to stay and take the benefit of the 14th article of said treaty had the right to do so, and that he was then ready to register their names and families. Immediately several persons came up and were registered for themselves and families; while affiant was standing near the table, or platform, where Ward was registering names, Capt. Red Post Oak, alias Chishahomah, and the same Indian who accompanied him at the agency on a former occasion, came up with a large bundle of small sticks, or prairie weeds, about the size and dimensions of the bundle presented at the agency on a former occasion, and through the United States interpeter, Middleton Mackey, told the agent, Ward, that he had then come to register for himself and people; that the sticks he held in his hand represented the heads of the families, the number and ages of their children, which he was then ready to give in for registration. Ward took hold of the bundle of sticks, telling Mackey, the interpeter, to tell Capt. Red Post Oak that there were too many of them, if they wanted land they must go west, and threw the sticks away, and refused to register their names. Capt. Post Oak turned off from the agent, Ward, and appeared very angry, but what he said this affiant did not understand. Affiant was engaged as waggoner in the removal of the Indians west, and was at the house of Capt. Post Oak in the fall of 1831; he then lived near what is

called Garlandsville, in Jasper County, and utterly refused to emigrate. The Six Towns generally refusing to emigrate, alleging that they had not agreed to sell their land; that they had determined to stay and become citizens.

Question by the commissioners: Did you ever see any other Indians who applied to Col. Ward to be registered under the 14th article of said treaty refused registration?

Ans'r. I have seen him at various times refuse to register the names of applicants, saying to them if they wanted land they must go west. And again I have seen him register their names. On one occasion he registered three families at my request.

Int'r. 1. What kind of book or register did said agent, Col. Ward, keep?

Answ'r. He had a bound book he called his register. Another he called his blotter. It was in the last he put down the names of the six towns first spoken of.

Affiant further states that Maj'r F. W. Armstrong, agent for the Choctaws west, wanted him to go to Capt. Red Post Oak and the Six Towns and use his best endeavours to get them to emigrate. That he, Armstrong, had tried to hire Capt. Post Oak and the Six Town people to go west; he had also threatened them with soldiers, big guns, and musketry, all to no purpose. Affiant refused to go, and further saith that he has no interest in the claims.

JAMES COBB.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, the undersigned commissioners, this 7th day of October, 1844.

W. C. SHAW.
JOHN P. THOMPSON.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Oktibbeha County:

The undersigned commissioners hereby certify that by virtue of the within commission to us directed, we caused the said witness therein named, James Cobb, to come before us on this 7th day of Oktober, 1844, at the house of Col. Wm. Shaws, in the said county of Oktibbeha, when and where he examined said Cobb, upon his corporal oath by us administered, touching the premises to the foregoing annexed and enclosed interogatories, and the said examination by us so made, we reduced to writing in presence of said Cobb, that the foregoing pages, numbered from one to four, contain said examinations. And when so reduced to writing read the same to the said witness, Cobb, in accordance with the laws of Mississippi, which, being subscribed by said Cobb, we here in obedience to the commands of the within commission return said examination, together with the interrogatories thereunto attached, and said commission to the hon. Choctaw commissioners now in session at Yazoo Old Town, Nashoba County, State of Mississippi.

Witness our hands and seal this 7th day of October, A. D. 1844.

W. C. SHAW. [SEAL.]
JOHN P. THOMPSON. [SEAL.]

General deposition of Toh-pe-oon-che-ah, To-tub-bee, and Yok-nu-la, all full blood Choctaws, taken before the board of commissioners on the 8th day of June, 1844, to be read in evidence upon the trial of all cases to which it may have reference.

TAH-PE-OON-CHE-AH, TO-TUB-BEE and YOK NU LA, being admonished of the nature and obligation of an oath, and professing each a knowledge thereof, and their belief in a state of future rewards and punishments, and being duly sworn, To tubbee states that he was at the counsel at Span-a-min-go's, near Garlandsville; that said counsel was held in the spring of the year about the coming of grass next after the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and for the purpose of ascertaining who of the Six Town Indians wished to take the benefits of the fiveyears' stay; that it was a counsel of the Six Town Indians, most of whom were present; that he is and was then one of the speakers of the Ta la clan of the Six Towns; that he, as well as the most of the Ta las was always opposed to making a treaty for the sale of their country; and that after the treaty was made he was opposed to removing west of the Mississippi, and in favour of remaining and becoming a citizen of the State and taking the benefits of the five years' stay, and that at Span-a-min-go's counsel he made a talk expressing his views growing out of the above position upon the subject; that a great many talks were made at that counsel, all against removing west and in favour of remaining five years and becoming a citizen of the State and securing the lands embracing their old home; that at that counsel it was almost unanimously agreed that they would remain, apply for, and take the benefits of the five years' stay; and, it being understood among the Six Towns, or at least the leaders of them, who communicated it to their people, that their applications must be made to the agent within six months from the date of the ratification of the treaty. The next consideration for the attention of the counsel was what measures should be adopted or what means employed to get their applications made and their names registered; whereupon, after full and free discussion, it was determined in counsel that Chish-ah-ho-mah alias Red Post Oak, and Ta-bo-kah, should be selected and appointed to go to the agency of Col. Ward and make application to him to have the names of themselves as well as of all the Six Towns then present or represented by relations and friends who desired to remain in the country and take the benefit of the five years' stay, registered by said agent Ward. This determination be ing expressed, they proceeded, while at the counsel ground, to make sticks representing the heads of the families, and shorter sticks and notches in the long ones, representing the number and ages of the children of such heads of families respectively at the date of said treaty. There were several leading men requested by the counsel to make out the sticks, as the families should be given in by their respective heads or their representatives. Tak-a-ha-jo, a very smart man, possessed of a great memory, Ma-hub-bee, El-tub-bee, and Chish-a-ho-mah were of these persons thus requested to act as stick makers; they were assisted in the performance of this duty by several other leading men of the Six Towns, one at least from each district, clan, or captaincy. There was a stick made for each head of a family of the Six Town Indians who was present or represented at said counsel, and who wished to remain and take the benefits of the five year's stay, with a notch cut in it near the middle, for each female child or adopted of the family who at the date of said treaty was over ten years of age, and a notch each near the end of the stick for all the children or adopted children, male or female, of the family who were

under ten years of age at the date of said treaty, and a shorter stick attached to the one representing the head of the family for each male child or adopted child living with the head of the family at the date oı the treaty then over ten years of age; that the sticks thus made were confined in small bundles, embracing each the sticks representing the families of the *the* respective districts or captaincy's composing the Six Towns, and those bundles confined together making a large one, which Chish-ah-ho-mah and Ta-bo-kah took and started to the agency of Col. Ward for the purpose giving these names; they were absent some time, long enough to have gone to the agency and return; that they started soon after the counsel; thinks it was two sleeps after the counsel; they returned and reported to their people that the agent informed them that they must come again; they started again to the agency of Col. Ward, when corn was up about knee high, the weather was warm and blackberries were getting ripe. Deponent, as well as Tah-pa-oon-che-ah and Yok-nu-lah, was a leading man among the Tah la town clan of Six Towns; they were each present at the time the sticks were made for their clan, and knew all those Tah las, as well as many of the Che-nok-a-bees, at the date of the treaty, for whom sticks were made as aforesaid, and knows them now, who of them are living. He has had a list of the names of those Ta-la claimants for whom he made or assisted in making sticks, as aforesaid, made out, in which his memory was assisted by the said Tah-pe-oon-che-ah and Yok-nu-lah, and believes it is correct. The following is the list, to wit:

A list of the names of the heads of Choctaw families at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek who sent up their names to the agent, Ward, to be registered for the five years' stay by Chish-ah-ho-mah and Ta-bo-kah, to wit:

1. On-ti-o-mah.
2. To-kah-ho-mah.
3. E-yah-is-to nah.
4. Tah ho-ka.
5. Chil e tom-ba.
6. Yok-no-la.
7. Pa-sa-che-ho yo.
8. Tish-o-mus-tub-bee.
9. O-kah-no-wah.
10. Hi-ah-ke-che.
11. Tik-bah-ha-kah.
12. Hosh-e-no-wah.
13. Fil-e-moon-te-kah.
14. You-ah-tah.
15. Hi-yope-e-ah ha jo.
16. Hush shok ho wah.
17. Oo-thah.
18. You-ah.
19. Pas-sah-ho-nah.
20. Ah-fa-ko-me.
21. It-te-ok-chok-ko.
22. O-kis-ti-ah.
23. Es-ta-ho-yo.
24. E-lah-pe-hah.
25. Sah-nah-che-hoo-mah.
26. Chick-a-saw-ho-ka.
27. Hus-ke-ah-hooc-te.
28. Tik-bi-ah.
29. Ou-te-kah.
30. Te-ho-yo.
31. No-sho-bah.
32. Hi-en-e-chub-bee.
33. Tan ke you.
34. Yo-tub-bee.
35. Ah-lo-mah.
36. E cha pah.
37. Cha-fub-bee.
38. Mo-sho-la-kah.
39. Mis-te-bo-yea.
40. Me sham bee.
41. E mah le ho nah.
42. Ah-no-la.
43. Ho-kah.
44. Ah mook lah.
45. Ah-lo-mah.
46. Wa-le.
47. Ah nook fil e ho ka.
48. Ah-fum-a-took-lo.
49. Pis-a cha-hub-bee.
50. Fa-lo-mah.
51. Me-ha-te kah.
52. Fil e-mah-te-kah.

53. Che-nah.
54. Lush-pah.
55. Mam-bah.
56. Ah-cha-fo-tub-bee.
57. Ah-cha-pa-ho-nah.
58. Ok-le-mut-tah.
59. Oke-e-lish-ti-ah.
60. Tah-mah-hoke-chi-ah.
61. Nah ho sah.
62. Tah-she-co.
63. Tim-am-no-la.
64. Pi-yah-hoc-ta.
65. Tal-wah.
66. Ish-te-mah.
67. Noc-ne-o-ka.
68. E-la-bo-tub-bee.
69. Ah-ho-nah.
70. She-mi-yah.
71. E-yok-ah-hub-bee.
72. Chook ah-tal bee.
73. Ish-te-kub-bee.
74. Aush-tub-bee.
75. Ah-to-ba.
76. Paush-ish-to-nub-bee.
77. Oke-le-mi-ah.
78. Ah-po-to-la.
79. Fal-e-mon-tub-bee.
80. Ah-cha-fa-ho-nah.
81. Nok-a-chub-bee.
82. Ho-nah.
83. Choom-pah.
84. Chok-tah-ho mah.
85. Posh-i-o-nah.
86. Nok-ne-ub-bee.
87. E mah-niw-chee.
88. Hi-yok-kub-bee.
89. Pash-she-co-nah.
90. I-ha-gah-tub-bee.
91. Mo-min-che, 2nd.
92. Ah-chuk-mul-la-tub-bee.
93. E mis-tub-bee.
94. Tik-bah-ho-nah.
95. Pis-to-pun-ne.
96. Pis-sah-che-hub-bee.
97. Tah-no-wah.
98. In-too-lah.
98. E-look-cha.
99. E-mah-nu-wah.
100. Tal-wah.
101. Ah-mi-yah.
102. E-bah-took-a-lah.
103. Fa lam-a-tub-bee.
104. Il-la-na-la.
105. Wa-tub-bee.
106. Im-mo-nah-ho-ka.
107. Ho-pa-kin-tub-bee.
108. Mo-sha-kah.
109. Chok-tah-ho-mah, or Pis-it-ti-yah.
110. Fut-choos-ho-mah.
111. E-ma-sha.
112. Fil-e-ti-yah.
113. An-tub-bee.
114. She-ma-ho-yo.
115. Ah-nook-we-ub-bee.
116. Ok-cha-tu-nah.
117. E-bah-took-lah.
118. I-hik e tub bee.
119. Ah-pe-lah.
120. Ish-te-ho-yo.
121. Is-ta-ho-la.
122. Ok-lan-che-ha-bee.
124. Pis-ta-gee.
125. E bok-ah-tub-bee.
126. Tik-be-ha-gah.
127. Han-ub-bee.
128. Kun-ah-tub-bee.
129. Cun-ne-man-tub-bee.
130. Ok tok a ha jo.
131. Ta pe oon che ah.
132. Oo-na-ha-gah.
133. Hi-yok-a-che.
134. Ab e ti yah.
135. Stan che, or Ste man che.
136. Kis u mus tub bee.
137. An-cub-bee, or Oon-he-kub-bee.

TO-TUB-BE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, this 8th day of June, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES.
S. RUSH.

Tah pe oon che ah and Yok mu la, being duly sworn, state, each: That they were at the counsel near Span-min-go's, which took place in the spring next after the treaty. They have heard the statement of To-tub-bee, and know that most of the statements contained the above deposition are true, and the remainder they believe to be true. They are, each, and were at said counsel, speakers of the Ta-la town clan of Six

Towns; made speeches, and participated in the business transactions at Span-min-go's counsel. They have examined the foregoing list of names ofChoctaw heads of families at the date of the treaty, who sent up their names by Chish-ah-ho ma & Ta-bo-ka to the agent, Ward, represented by sticks, to be registered for the five years' stay; and feel quite sure there are but a few, if any over two, whose names are on said list, who were not at the counsel near Span-a min-go's, and made, or caused to be made, a stick representing his or her family, and sent it up as aforesaid.

TAH-PE-OON-CHE AH, his + mark.
YOK NU-LA, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, this 8th day of June, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES.
S. RUSH.

General deposition of Eli tub-bee, alias Tom Gibson, a full blood Choctaw, taken before the board of commissioners on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1844, to be read in evidence upon the trial of all cases to which it may have reference.

ELI-TUB-BEE, alias TOM GIBSON, being admonished of the nature and obligation of an oath and professing a knowledge thereof, and his belief in a state of future rewards and punishments, and being duly sworn, states that he was at the counsel at Span-a-min-go's, near Garlandsville; that said counsel was held in the spring of the year after the coming of grass, next after the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and for the purpose of ascertaining who of his people wished to take the benefits of the five years' stay; that it was a counsel of the Six Town Indians, at which they were all or nearly all in attendance; that he is, and for a long time has been, speaker of the Kil-lis-ta ma ha or English Town clan of the Six Towns; that he was always opposed to making a treaty for the sale of their land, and that after the treaty was made he was opposed to removing west of the Mississippi & in favour of remaining and becoming a citizen of the State, and taking the benefits of the five years' stay, and that at Span-a-min-go's counsel he made a speech expressing his views growing out of the above position upon the subject; that a great many talks were made at that counsel all against removing and in favour of taking the benefit of the five years' stay; that upon talking and consulting with each other for one night and day, it was almost unanimously agreed that they would take the benefits of the five years' stay; and it being understood among them that their application must be made to the agent within six months after the date of the ratification of the treaty, the next consideration was what measures should be adopted or what means employed to get their applications made and their names registered; whereupon it was, after full and free discussion, determined in counsel that Chish ah ho mah, alias Red-Post-Oak, and Ta-bo-kah should be appointed to go to the agency of Col. Ward and make application to have the names of themselves as well as all the Six Towns then present who desired to take the five years' stay, registered by said agent. This determination being expressed, they proceeded, while at the counsel ground, to make sticks representing the heads of families, and shorter sticks & notches in the long ones, representing the number and ages of the children of such heads of families respectively at the date of said treaty. There were

several leading men requested by the counsel to make out the sticks, or the families were given in by their respective heads. Tok-a-ho-jo leader of Taula Town, Ma-hub-ba leader of A ka ta li ah m, and himself were of these persons thus requested to act as stick makers; they were assisted in the performance of this duty by several other leading men of the Six Towns, one at least from each district or captaincy. There was a stick made for each head of a family of the Six Town Indians who was present at the counsel and who desired to remain and take the five years' stay, with a notch cut in it about the middle for each female child or adopted child of the family, who at the date of said treaty was over ten years of age; and a notch each near the end of the stick, for all the children or adopted children of the family, male or female who were under ten years of age at the date of the treaty, and a shorter stick attached to the one represeting the head of the family, for each male child or adopted child, living with the head of the family, who were over ten years of age at the date of said treaty; that the sticks thus made were confined in small bundles, embracing each the sticks representing the families of the respective captaincy's composing the Six Towns and those bundles confined together making a large one, which Chish-ah-ho-ma and Ta-bo-kah took and started to the agency with; they were absent some time, long enough to have gone to and returned from the agency of Col. Ward; that they went soon after the counsel, thinks it was next morning or the morning thereafter. They went again when corn was about knee high. Deponent states that at the date of said treaty he was and from thence hither hath been, and now is, speaker for the English Town clan of Six Towns; that they have during that period relied upon him to represent their feelings and wishes in counsels and elsewhere, and relied upon his attending to all their business matters & to advise them in relation thereto. He knew well all these people, as well as many others of the Six Towns at the date of the treaty, and knows them all now who are living. He was then and is now acquainted with all of the Ne-si-na-yah clan, and with many of the Che-nok-a bee and Taula Town clans of Six Towns, who were at Span-a-min-go's counsel. He has had a list of the names of those English Town and Ne-si-na-yah clans for whom he made or assisted in making sticks as aforesaid, made out, and believes it is correct. (He knows many others of other clans for whom sticks were made whose names are not upon the following list.) The following is the list, to wit:

A list of the names of the heads of Choctaw families at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, who sent up their names to Ward, the agent, to be registered for the five years' stay, by Chish-ah-ho mah and Ta-bo-kah, to wit:

1. Ful-le-ha-mah.
2. Mah li.
3. An-chock-to-nub-bee.
4. O-ho-nah.
5. Yok-ah-to-nah.
6. O-nah-ho-tub-bee.
7. Ah-chuk-ma-ho-yo.
8. Tus-ko-chi-am-bee.
9. O-na-ho-ka.
10. Ab-be-took-chi-ah.
11. Ta-nam-pish-te-ub-bee.
12. E-yi-ho-yo.
13. E-lah-ho-yo.
14. Ho-ba-ti-yah.
15. Muk am ba.
16. Me-ha-te-kub-bee.
17. Tan-oon-i-o-cub-bee.
18. Phil-e-mo-yah.
19. Nook-tah-lub-bee.
20. I-a-nah.
21. Ah-pa-sa-tam-ba.
22. Kush-oo-na-mus-tub-bee.
23. Pis-sah-ho-nah.
24. Wash-ko-mok.

25. Tah-pa-nan-che-ha-bee.
26. Nok-ho-mah.
27. Koo-cha-ti-yah.
28. A-che-ah.
29. Lo-ma.
30. Kush-oon-an-che-ha-bee.
31. Te-ho-mus-tub-bee.
32. Mo-min-che.
33. Paush-ok-chi-ah.
34. Hush-shook-ho-ma.
35. Kush-oo-na-mus-tub-bee.
36. Fitch-ik-no-wa.
37. Ka ne yo he ka be.
38. Eas-ta-ub-bee.
39. Phil-e-moon-tub-bee.
40. E-cha-po-tub-bee.
41. Cha-lan-tak.
42. Ne tuck-ah-chik-e-mah.
43. Ah-pa-sa-ho-ka.
44. Show-wa-am-pa.
45. Ste-mok-ka-yo.
46. E-lap-ish-ti-yah.
47. Mi-ya-chub-bee.
48. E-yah-to-nah.
49. Ok-u-la-mus-tub-bee.
50. Han-ah-che-to.
51. Ish-tan-tub-bee.
52. Choonk-cho.
53. Ok-chan-e-ho-jo.
54. Shek a pa no wa.
55. E-la-no-wa.
56. E-moog-lush-a-ho ma.
57. Te-ha-cub-bee.
58. E-man-che-ha-bee.
59. Shok kai yo.
60. Noc-a-ho-la-gee.
61. Nan-a-yub-bee.
62. Posh-ah-thloc-co-
63. Fal-lé-che-to.
64. Ah nook che to.
65. An tik ub bee.
66. E-mo nah tub bee.
67. Che-pa-ka.
68. A-fo-loo-pa.
69. E-ya-his-ti-yah.
70. Hit-tuk-ho-me.
71. Sto-po-nub-bee.
72. Nok-ho-ma-ha-jo.
73. Ok-lun-ge-hub-bee.
74. Tish-o-no-wa-tub-bee
75. Kun-e-an-che-ha-bee.
76. Suk-a-tub-bee.
77. Tath-le-yo.
78. To-tom-ba.
79. Phil-e-mon-tub-bee
80. Hi-yope-e-ha-jo.
81. E-man-che-hub-bee.
82. E-look-chi-ah.
83. Min-te-ho-yo.
84. Ah-che-le-tah.
85. Na-ho-la-mus-tub bee.
86. In-no-tub-bee.
87. Ish-te-ho-tub-bee.
88. Sho wak i ah.
89. An-na-bo-la.
90. E-mo-nub-bee.
91. Yim-e-chub-bee.
92. Kush-oo-ah-che hub-bee.
93. It-te ho-mis-tub-bee.
94. O-nas-koo-nah.
95. Nook-chin-tub-bee.
96. Posh-an-o-wab-bee.
97. Tus-ka-a to kah.
98. Paush ik ish-o.
99. Take-ho-yo.
100. Mul-la-lee-chub-bee.
101. Kon ka noos ka bo.
102. Ho-lis-sub-bee.
103. Koo-tah.
104. Koo-to-nah.
105. Kush oon ok chi ah.
106. Nok e hat tah.
107. Sho-ma-ho-ka.

E-LI-TUB-BEE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed in open court, June 20th, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES.
S. RUSH.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 8th*, 1844.

BOARD OF CHOCTAW COMMISSIONERS:

This day personally appeared in open court Henry L. Martin, attorney for a number claimants under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, whose claims are submitted to this court for investigation, being duly sworn, states that the testimony of Allen Yates, of

Washington County, Alabama, he deems material upon the trial of said claims; that he has conversed with said Yates upon the subject.

HENRY L. MARTIN,
Atto. for Cl'ts.

Wherefore he prays the issuance of a commission commanding William Nicholson, William Walker, and John Evans, or either of them, to take the deposition of the said Allen Yates, at such time and place as they may think proper, upon the interrogatories filed in this court, and the same, when taken & reduced to writing, in accordance with the laws of Alabama, to send up to this court under cover of their seals with all convenient speed.

HENRY L. MARTIN,
Atto. for Six Towns.

Sworn & subscribed in open court this 8th day of June, A. D. 1844, before—

GEORGE S. GAINES.
S. RUSH.

Motion by the attorney for the Six Town claimants under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek of 1830, now pending before the honbl. board of commissioners in session at Yazoo Old Town, Nashoba County, Mississippi, that a commission issue directed to William Nicholson, William Cooper, and Henderson Lowry, of Washington County, Alabama, to cause Allen Yates, of said county and State, to appear before them at such time and place as they may appoint as a witness on the part of Capt. Red Post Oak, alias Chesh ah ho mah and company, of the Six Town Indians, claimants under said article of said treaty, and him diligently examine upon his corporal oath touching the premises to the interrogatories herewith presented, and such examination, when made, to send into this court without delay under their hands and seals, &c.

August 11th, 1844.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Jr.,
For Claimants.

Interrogatories to be propounded to Allen Yates, of Washington County, State of Alabama, a witness on the part of Captain Red Post Oak, alias Chish-ah-ho-mah, and company, of the Six Town tribe of Choctaw Indians, now claiming reservations to land under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek of the 27th September, 1830, to be read in evidence on the part of the said claimants in all cases when applicable now before and hereafter to come before the honl. board of commissioners in session at Yazoo Old Town, Nashoba County, and State of Mississippi, under an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty."

Interrogatory 1st. Are you acquainted with Capt. Red Post Oak, alias Chish-ah-ho-mah, of the Six Town Indians?

Intergr. 2d. Were you acquainted with the agent of the Government of the United States charged with the execution of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek?

Interrgr. 3d. Who acted as such agent?

Interrgr. 4th. Were you ever present at his agency or office while in the exercise of his official capacity as such agent; if yea, when and where, and what induced you to go there?

Interrgr. 5th. What steps did said agent then take toward the execution of the 14th article of said treaty?

Interrgr. 6th. Was Captain Red Post Oak at the agency or office of said agent while you were there; if yea, what conversation passed between him and said agent in reference to the 14th article of said treaty, and through whom as interpreter?

Interrgr. 7th. What did Captain Red Post Oak, alias Chish-ah-ho-mah, inform said agent was the object of his visit there; what manner did he represent his business to said agent, and what was said agent's reply?

Interrgr. 8th. What disposition did Capt. Red Post Oak then manifest? And were there other Indians with him; if yea, who were they?

Interrgr. 9th. Were you afterwards at the office of said agent; if yea, for what purpose did you go, in what condition did you then find the register, and what did said agent say in reference to it?

Interrgr. 10th. At what time were you at the office of said agent described in your answer to the last interrogatory?

JOHN JOHNSTON, JR.,
For Claimants.

The State of Mississippi, to William Nicholson, William Cooper, and Henderson Lowry, of the State of Alabama, and County of Washington:

Know ye, that we, the board of Choctaw commissioners, appointed by an act of Congress of 1842, entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the fourteenth and nineteenth articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty," reposing special confidence in your fidelity and circumspection in examining Allen Yates, a witness on the part of Captain Red Post Oak, alias Chish-ah-ho-mah, and company, of the Six Town Indians of the Choctaw nation of Indians, under the said fourteenth and nineteenth articles of said treaty, do empower you, at such times and place as you shall appoint, to call and cause to come before you the witness, Allen Yates aforesaid, and him diligently to examine on oath touching the premises to the interrogatories hereto attached, and such examination, when made, you shall send to us, the said commissioners, at our place of session without delay under your hands and seals, returning also this writ.

Witness our hands and seals this tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-four, at our place of session, Yazoo Old Town, Nashoba County, Mississippi.

GEO. F. GAINES. [SEAL.]
S. RUSH. [SEAL.]

Interrogatories to be propounded to Allen Yates, of Washington County State of Alabama, a witness on the part of Captain Red Post Oak, alias Chish-ah-ho-mah, and company, of the Six Town tribe of Choctaw Indians now claiming reservations to land under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of the 27th September, 1830, to be read in evidence on the part of said claimants in all cases when applicable, now before and hereafter to come before the hon. board of commissioners, in session at Yazoo Old Town, Nashoba County, State of Mississippi, under an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbitt Creek, concluded in September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty."

Interrogatory 1st. Are you acquainted with Capt. Red Post Oak alias Chish ah ho mah, of the Six Town Indians?

Int. 2nd. Were you acquainted with the agent of the Government of the United States, charged with the execution of the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek?

Int. 3. Who acted as such agent?

Int. 4. Were you ever present at his agency or office while in the exercise of his official capacity as such agent? If yea, when and where, and what induced you to go there?

Int. 5. What steps did said agent then take toward the execution of the 14th article of said treaty?

Int. 6. Was Capt. Red Post Oak at the agency or office of said agent while you you were there? If yea, what conversation passed between him and said agent in reference to the 14th article of said treaty; and through whom, as intrepreter?

Int. 7. What did Capt. Red Post Oak, alias Chish ah ho mah, inform said agent was the object of his visit there? What manner did he represent his business to said agent; and what was said agent's reply?

Int. 8. What disposition did Capt. Red Post Oak then manifest; and were there other Indians with him? If yea, who were they?

Int. 9. Were you afterwards at the office of said agent? If yea, for what purpose did you go, in what condition did you then find the register, and what did said agent say in reference to it.

Int. 10. At what time were you at the office of said agent, described in your answer to the last interrogatory?

JOHN JOHNSTON, Jr.,
For Claimants.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Washington County, ss:

Be it known that on the seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, the undersigned commissioners, by virtue of the within commission to us directed from the Honbl. George S. Gaines and Samuel Rush, Choctaw commissioners, appointed by an act of Congress of 1842, entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the fourteenth and nineteenth articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek concluded in September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty," have caused to come before us the witness, Allen Yates, of said county, being of lawful age, sound mind and memory, at the house of Wm. Nicholson, in said county, to whom we propounded the annexed interrogatories, his answers to which, upon his corporal oath by us administered, we reduced to writing, in accordance with the laws of Alabama and in obedience to the command of said Choctaw commissioners, are as follows, to wit:

Ans'r 1 Int. I am acquainted with Capt. Red Post Oak, alias Chish-ah-ho-mah, of the Six Town Indians.

Ans'r 2 Int. I was.

Ans'r 3 Int. Col. William Ward acted as such agent.

Ans'r 4 Int. I was; it was in June or July, 1831, at the council house of the Indians, on Noxubee Creek, near Ward's agency or office. I was induced by a conversation had at the conclusion of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek with Major John H. Eaton, one of the commissioners and Secretary of War, in which he informed myself and wife that by and under the 14th article of said treaty our children had been provided for, to believe that I had a right to land under said article for my children and went there for the purpose of having their names registered.

Ans'r 5 Int. The agent Ward then informed the Indians collected

there that all who wished to remain and become citizens had the right to do so, and that he was then ready to register their applications, and had a book or register opened for that purpose. Immediately several persons came up and were registered by the agent Ward for themselves and children. Affiant applied for and had his children registered by name, as well as three other families.

Ans'r 6 int. He was. I heard, or if heard did not understand it, no other conversation between Capt. Red Post Oak, alias Chish-ah-ho-mah and the agent Ward except the one disclosed in my answer to the next interrogatory. Middleton Mackey was the United States interpreter.

Ans'r 7 int. While I was standing at the platform on kind of table where Col. Ward, the agent, was registering applications, Capt. Red Post Oak, alias Chish-ah-ho-mah, of the Six Town tribe of Choctaw Indians came up to Col. Ward holding a large bundle of small sticks or prairie weeds in his hand about six or eight inches long, and through the interpreter, Middleton Mackey, informed the agent, Ward, that he had then come to register for himself and people to remain and become citizens under the fourteenth articl. of said treaty, that the sticks he held in his hand represented the heads of the families, and the number and ages of their children which he was then ready to give in; the agent, Ward, looked up at Capt. Red Post Oak, at the same time asking the United States interpreter, Middleton Mackey, where Capt. Red Post Oak lived, and what Indians he represented and wished registered. Mackey, the interpreter, answered the agent, Ward, that Capt. Red Post Oak lived in the Six Towns and it was the Six Town Indians he applied for and wished registered, to which the agent Ward replied that there were too many of them and that he would not register them.

Ansr. 8th int. Capt. Red Post Oak, alias Chish ah ho mah, application being thus rejected, he became very angry and turned off from Col. Ward and walked away talking angrily but what he said I did not understand; there was another Indian in company with him; I did not know his name; there were also other Indians approached the agent Ward, at the same time with Post Oak, I did not know them.

Ansr. 9 int. I was afterwards at the office of said agent Ward's, I went for a certificate of my children's registration for the purpose of having the land to which I believed they were entitled located prior to the public land sales; when I reached Ward's, I found that the book of registration had been destroyed or that part containing the names of my children, and the three other families for whom I had made application and which the agent Ward had registered, had been lost or destroyed; Col. Ward then informed me that in his absence David Fulsom had carried off the register and that he believed said Fulsom had destroyed a portion of said register in order to induce as many Indians as possible to go west. That the treaty authorized the making of a fourth chief and that he supposed Fulsom was desirous of taking all of his friends west so as to insure his election to the office of fourth chief.

Ansr. 10 int. It was in the fall or winter of 1833. And further this deponant saith that he has no interest in the claims.

ALLEN YATES.

Sworn to and subscribed before us the undersigned commis'rs this 17th day of August, A. D. 1844.

WM. NICHOLSON
WILLIAM COOPER.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Washington County, ss:

The undersigned commissioners hereby certify that by virtue of the within commission to us directed, we caused the said witness therein named, Allen Yates, to come before us on this 17th day of August, A. D. 1844, at the house of William Nicholson, in said county, when and where we examined said Yates upon his corporal oath by us administered touching the premises to the foregoing annexed and inclosed interrogatories, and the said examination by us so made, we reduced to writing, read the same to the said witness Yates in accordance with the laws of Alabama, which being subscribed by said Yates, we in obedience to the commands of the within commission, return said examination together with the interrogatories thereto attached and said commission to the honbl. Choctaw commissioners now in session at Yazoo Old Town, Nashoba County, Mississippi.

Witness our hand and seal this 17th day of August, A. D. 1844.

WM. NICHOLSON. [SEAL.]
WILLIAM CCOPER. [SEAL.]

General deposition of Chish-a-ho-mah, alias Red Post Oak, a three-quarter blood Choctaw, taken before the board of commissioners on the 8th day June, A. D. 1844, to be read in evidence upon the trial of all cases to which it may have reference.

CHISH-A-HO-MAH, alias RED-POST-OAK, being admonished of the obligation of an oath, and professing his knowledge thereof, and his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, and being duly sworn, states: That he recollects the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; he was in attendance upon the counsel that concluded it, where he remained several days; that the question of treaty or no treaty being submitted to and decided by a majority of the Choctaws then present against the treaty, he was induced to believe that no treaty would be made & hence he left and went home. While on his way thither he was overtaken by an Indian who informed him that after deponent had left the counsel a treaty had been concluded. The next day after his arrival at home a counsel of the Six Towns was called, at which counsel it was ascertained that all or the most of the people of that clan were opposed to the treaty, and declared they would not go west of the Mississippi. Deponent was opposed to going west and made several speeches to his people against it. The next spring after the date of said treaty, Ok-tok-a-ho-jo, a full blood Choctaw, & of the Six Town tribe, brought information that he had been informed by To-l la-chub-bee that all the Choctaws who wished to stay and hold their land must make their application to Col. Ward within six months, otherwise they could not hold land. So soon as this information was received deponent sent out a number of runners to notify the people to assemble in counsel in four sleeps for the purpose of ascertaining who wished to stay and become citizens and hold land. Accordingly, the Choctaws, then and now composing the Six Towns, the most of whom resided in Jasper, Newton, and Smith Counties, met together in general counsel at the residence of Spau-a-min-go, near Garlandsville. This counsel was held in the spring next after the treaty was made, when & where it was ascertained that most of the Six Towns wished to remain upon their lands and become citizens of the State. The next consideration was what measures should be adopted to get

their applications made and their names registered. Upon full and free discussion it was agreed upon in this counsel that deponent and Ta-bo-ka should repair to the agency of Col. Ward, and make application to said Ward to have the names of themselves and families and of their people, who wished it, registered. This determination expressed, they proceeded, while at the counsel, to make sticks representing the heads of families and the numbers and ages of their children, of all who wished to take the five years stay. There were several leading men, appointed by the counsel, to make out the sticks, as the families were given in by their respective heads or by their relations and friends. Tok-a-ha-jo, Mahub-bee, and Eli tub-bee, alias Tom Gibson, were the persons, as well as deponent now recollects, who were appointed to make out the sticks; deponent also assisted, as well as other leading men, one from each district or captaincy. There was a stick made for each head of a Choctaw family who were present at the counsel & desired to stay the five years, with as many notches cut in it near the middle as there were female children belonging to said family at the date of the treaty then over ten years of age, with a noth near the end for each child, male or female, under ten, & as many short sticks attached to it as there were male children in the family over ten years of age at the date of the treaty. Most of the Six Towns were present at Span-a-min-go at the counsel. The sticks thus made were confined in small bundles, of a captaincy or district in each, and the whole bound in a bundle. In pursuance of the will of our people, ascertained as aforesaid, Ta-bo-kah and deponent repaired to the agency of Col. Ward, on or near the Nuxubee, within a short time after the counsel. It was in the next spring after the treaty, when the grass was short. When they reached the agency they found Col. Ward at home, and engaged in writing; deponent mentioned to Col. Ward their business, and told him that he understood that those who would stay five years and become citizens could have lands, and that he came to be registered for the five year's stay. Col. Ward said they could do so, and reached down his book and told him to give in the names that he wanted put down; deponent give in a number of names, when Col. Ward said that was enough, and shoving the book away got up and took a drink of liquor or grog. Deponent thinks he give in the names of fifty or sixty families, something under a hundred, can't say how many. When Col. Ward had turned around after drinking, deponent remarked to him that he had not give in all the names he wanted registered, to which Col. Ward replied that he was very busy, had a great deal to do, and that deponent must go home and come back after awhile, and he would put down all the names deponent desired registered. Deponent considered that his name was registered as well as those that he had given in, and that their homes were secured. He left for home, with a view of returning to the agency in a few weeks, leaving the remainder of their sticks with Col. Ward. Accordingly, about one moon thereafter, when corn was about knee high, accompanied by the said Ta-bo-ka, he returned to the agency of Col. Ward; on their way to said agency they met an Indian, who informed them that the book of Col. Ward containing the names of Six Towns who had applied for the benefits for the five years' stay had been destroyed, and that there was a counsel of Choctaws to take place in two or three sleeps, on the Noxubee. Upon receiving this intelligence, they determined it was best for them to make out other sticks, and accordingly they did so. Deponent prepared the sticks himself, but was assisted by Ta-bo-ka, who was a very smart man, possessed of very great memory in calling to mind the names of their

people who desired their names registered. When they reached the agency they found Col. Ward was absent, and at the counsel a mile or two off. They went there, met Col. Ward, who was at a table taking down names, as deponent was informed, of persons who wished to take the five years' stay. Deponent presented himself before Col. Ward, and through the interpreter, Middleton Mackey, informed Col. Ward that he had been to see him once before, and had not got all the names of his people who wished to stay five years & become citizens registered, and that he had come again and brought a bundle of sticks representing their names, and that he desired them all to be registered. Col. Ward took the bundle of sticks in his hand, remarking to deponent that there were too many people registered already; that if they wanted land they must go west of the Mississippi, where there was a plenty for them. Deponent remarked that he, Col. Ward, was the agent, and that he thought he was the proper person to apply to; that when he was there before he told him he could stay, and wished to know why it was that he now said they could not stay. Col. Ward said there were too many and threw the sticks away. All the names of the Six Towns that were registered, if any, were registered the first time they were there. The greater part, indeed nearly all of the people whose names he offered to Col. Ward, was then and still are his friends, looking up to him as their counsellor. They look to him to do their business for them, and having confided in him, they sent him to the agent to have their names registered for the five year's stay. He knew all these people at the date of the treaty, and knows them all now. He has had a list of the names of those who sent up by him made out, and believes it to be correct, to wit:

A list of the names of the heads of Choctaw families, at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, who sent up their names, represented by sticks, for the five years stay, by Chish-ah-ho-mah, or Red Post Ook, and Ta-bo-kah, to wit:

1. It-ta-lok-ra.
2. I-tu-nah.
3. Ti-o-nah.
4. To-te-mus-tub-bee.
5. Ah-pa-sa-ho-ka.
6. O-fa-ho-mah.
7. Ho-yo-te-mah.
8. Te-mi-yea.
9. Ta-bo-kah.
10. Me-ash-pul-la.
11. E-li-che-tub-bee.
12. She-co-pa-ho-ma.
13. Yan-ish-lok-nah.
14. E-yok-ki-ah.
15. Ho-tub-bee.
16. Nu-wa-ho-ka.
17. Oath-la-che.
18. Soo-sa.
19. Fun-ne-ho-ma.
20. Posh-ish-te-ub-bee.
21. Im-mut-te-ah.
22. Ok-li-ah.
23. To-te-pi-ah.
24. Im-mish-to-nah.
25. Sah-ma-ha-chub-bee.
26. Ath-ko-la.
27. I-bah-osh-tah.
31. Ka-to-nah.
32. Mish-oon-tub-bee.
34. Tish-ok-chi-ah.
35. Mo-min-tub-bee.
36. Wak-i-o-tub-bee.
37. Kush-oon-an-che-hub-bee.
38. Sah-nah-tah.
39. Fa-lam-e-tub-bee.
40. Ok-la-no-wah.
41. Nok-ne-un-tub-bee.
42. Chef-fa-tub-bee, 2d.
43. Ok-e-lah-he-mah.
44. Ah-che-ah.
45. Im-mah-ta-le.
46. Cha-tub-bee.
47. Ah-koo-chau-tub-bee.
48. Tik-e-be-ub-bee.
49. Mah-lah.
50. Chik-oon-tub-bee.

51. To-pa-ho-ma.
52. Ish-la-ho-ka.
53. Nok-a-man-che-ha-bee.
54. Tim-e-tub-bee.
55. Sal-lee.
56. O-nah-che-tah.
57. Mush-e-le-kah.
58. Ho-ka.
59. Ne-tah-che-to.
60. Phil-e-cut-che.
61. Chu-wa-te-yo.
62. E-mah-tall-ah.
63. Tom-e-hi-yo.
64. Tol-wah-ho-nah.
65. I-ha-kah-tub-bee.
66. I-ha-ne-ub-bee.
67. Hin-che.
68. Tan-no-wah-ho-nah.
69. Bun-ah-tu-nah.
70. Tish-u.
71. Nok-e-ne-fe-nah.
72. Ma-hub-bee.
73. Ab-it-ik-o-no-wa.
74. Che-lok-kee.
75. Ab-be-chef-fah.
76. Eas-ta-ub-bee.
77. Yo-kut-che.
78. Tish-a-no-wa-tub-bee.
79. Nok-e-sha.
80. Hi-tuk-e-pa-ho-ma.
81. E-la-bo-ti-yah.
82. Toh-ba.
83. Hah-nub-bee.
84. Ish-tah-tub-bee.
85. I-o-ka.
86. Tib-e-ho-mah.
87. Te-ok-ho-mah.
88. She-ko-pah-lok-nah.
89. I-a-che-ho-nah.
90. E-la-tub-bee.
91. Oon-te-ah-tub-bee.
92. Ah-wah-tu-nah.
93. Tik-e-bah.
94. Tus-kah-ha-kah.
95. E-mah-tom-bee.
96. Ok-u-la-mus-tub-bee.
97. Spa-na-min-go.
98. Muck-a-to-nah.
98. Ok-la-ba.
99. Ah-to-na-ha-jo.
100. So-tow-wa.
101. Kan-a-tub-bee.
102. Ho-pa-ka-che.
103. Hush-e-min-go.
104. Puk-she-nub-bee.
105. Chau-e-ha-jo.
106. Toc-cub-bee.
107. Lo-mok-ka.
108. Chaf-fa-tub-bee, 2nd.
109. Shoom-pol-la.
110. Ah-nook-fil-e-tub-bee.
111. E-la-bo-tub-bee.
112. Ha-ma-lah.
113. Ap-pa-tub-bee.
114. Pul-kin-tub-bee.
115. E-li-che-tah.
116. Alth-po-tah.
117. Kan-cha.
118. Pansh-ish-to-nah.
119. E-ya-his-to-yea.
120. Han-ah-che-to.
121. Ish-tan-tub-bee.
122. Choonk-cho.
123. Ok-chan-e-ha-jo.
124. Shik-a-pa-no-wa.
125. E-la-no-wah.
126. E-moog-lush-ah-ho-ma.
127. Te-ha-kub-bee.
128. E-man-che-ha-bee.
129. Shok-kai-yo.
130. Noc-a-ho-la-gee.
131. Posh-ah-thloe-co.
132. Fal-li-che-to.
133. Ah-nook-che-to.
134. An-tik-ub-bee.
135. E-mo-nah-tub-bee.
136. E-li-tub-bee.
137. Che-pa-ka.
138. A-fo-loo-pa.
139. Hit-tuk-ho-me.
140. Ish-ta-ho-la.
141. Ok-la-un-che-ha-bee.
142. Pis-ta-gee.
143. E bok-ah-tub-bee.
144. Tik-be-ha-gah.
145. Han-ub-bee.
146. Kun-ah-tub-bee.
147. Cun-e-man-tub-bee.
148. Ok-tok-a-ha-jo.
149. Ta-pe-noon-che-ah.
150. Oo-na-ha-gah.
151. Hi yok a che.
152. A-be-ti-yah.
153. Stan-che, or Ste-manche.
154. Tish-u-am-ba.
155. Kish-u-mus-tub-bee.
156. Posh-ah-mus-tub-bee.
157. An cub bee, or Oon he kub bee.
158. Shuk-a-tub-bee.
159. Ma-hob-bee.
160. Ho-ta-kub-bee.
161. Hi-yo-tub-bee.

162. Chil-e-tom-bee.
163. Kun-e-ah-tub-bee.
164. I-it-tu-lah.
165. Pis ah-che-hub-bee.
166. Im-mah-thah-kah.
167. Han-tub-bee.
168. Kun-e-pah-ho-nah.
169. E-lah-tah-to-nah.
170. Pansh-ok-chi-ah.
171. Pil-ah-tub-bee.
172. Phil-e-mah-hub-bee.
173. Wak-ah-tu-nah.
174. Ish-tah-bo-la.
175. Ok-a-la-in-che-ha-bee.
176. Yem-e-tub-bee.
177. She-mah.
179. Chef-fa-ho-ka.
180. Me-ha-che.
181. Ish-te-mah-kah.
182. Kan-che-ma-ha.
183. Me-sham-bee.
184. Ma-ham-bee.
185. E-she-ho-ka.
186. Ok-cha-tub-bee.
187. Muk-in-tub-bee.
188. Ne-nok-kam-bee.
189. Ok-a-la-che, or Ish-to-pah-nub-bee.
190. Ah-cho mok-ka.
191. Nok-ish-too-nah.
192. Me-ha-che-lub-bee.
193. Ma-sho-la.
194. Ok-la-che-ho-ka.
195. E-yan tah-ho-ka.
196. Il-ah-no-la.
197. Wa-tub-bee.
198. Ti-yea.
199. Nok-nee-la.
200. Po-tub-bee.
201. Ash-wa-tub-bee.
202. Hool-ba-tub-bee.
203. Ou-ti-o-mah.
204. To-kah-ho-mah.
205. E yah-is-to-nah.
206. Tah-ho-ka.
207. Chil-e-tom-bee.
208. Yok-no-lah.
209. Pa-sa-che-ho-yo.
210. Tish-o-mus-tub-bee.
211. O-kah-no-wah.
212. Hi-ah-ke-che.
213. Tik-bah-ha-hah.
214. Hosh-e-no-wa.
215. Fil-e-moon-te-kah.
216. You-ah-tah.
217. Hi-yope-e-ha-jo.
218. Hush-sok-ho-ma.
219. Oo-thah.
220. You-ah.
221. Pas-sah-ho-nah.
222. Ah-fa-ko-me.
223. It-te-ok-chok-ko.
224. O-kis-ti-yah.
225. Es-ta-ho-yo.
226. E-lap-pe-ha.
227. Sah-nah-che-ho-ma.
228. Chick-e-saw-ho-ka.
229. Hush-ke-ah-hook te.
230. Tik-bi-ah.
231. On-te-kah.
232. Te-ho-yo.
233. No-sho-bah.
234. Hi-en-e-chub-bee.
235. Tan-ke-you.
236. To-tub-bee.
237. Ah-lo-mah.
238. E-cha-pah.
239. Cha-fub-bee.
240. Mo-sho-la-kah.
241. Mis te-bo-yea.
242. Me-sham-bee.
243. E-mah-le-ho-nah.
244. Ah-no-la.
245. Ho-kah.
246. Ah-nook-fil-e-ho-ka.
247. Ah-mook-lah.
248. Ah-lo-mah tub-bee.
249. Wa-li.
250. Ah-fum-ma-took-a-lo.
251. Pis-o-cha-tub-bee.
252. Fa-lo-mah.
253. Me-ha-te-ah.
254. Fil-e-mah-te-kah.
255. Che-na.
256. Lush-pah.
257. Mam-bah.
258. Ah-cha-fo-tub-bee.
259. Ah-cha-pa-ho-nah.
260. Ok-le-mut-tah.
261. Oke-e-lish-ti-ah.
262. Tah-mah-hoke-chi-ah.
263. Nah-ho-sah.
264. Tah-she-co.
265. Tim-ah-no-la.
266. Pi-yah-hoc-ta.
267. Tal-wah (widow at treaty).
268. Ish-te-mah. "
269. Nok-ne-o-ka-tub-bee.
270. E-la-bo-tub-bee.
271. Ah-ho-nah.
272. She-mi-yah.
273. E-yok-kah-hub-bee.

274. Chook-ah-tal-lu.
275. Ish te kub bee.
276. Ash-tub-bee.
277. Ah-to-ba.
278. Pansh-ish-to-nub-bee.
279. Oke-le-mi-ah.
280. Ah-po-to-la.
281. Fal-la-mon-tub-bee.
282. Ah-cha-fa-ho-nah.
283. Nok-a-chub-bee.
284. Ho-nah.
285. Choom-pah.
286. Chak-tah-ho-mah.
287. Posh-i-o-nah.
288. Nok-ne ub-bee.
289. E-mah-nin-che.
290. Hi-yok-kub-bee.
291. Pash-she-co-mah.
292. I-ha-gah-tub-bee.
293. Mo-min-che (de'd).
294. Ah-chuk-mul-la-tub-bee.
295. E-mis-tub bee.
296. Tik-bah-ho nah.
297. Pis-to-pun-ne.
298. Pis-sah-che-hub-bee.
299. Tah-no-wah-
300. In-too-lah.
301. E-look-cha.
302. E-mah-nu-wah.
303. Tol-wah.
304. Ah-mi-yah.
305. E-bah-took-a-lah.
306. Fa-lam-o-tub-bee.
307. Il-la-no-lah.
308. Wah-tub-bee.
309. Im-mo-na ho-ka.
310. Ho-pah-kin-tub-bee.
311. Mo-sha-kah.
312. Chok tah-ho-mah, or Pis-it-ti-yah.
313. Fut-choas ho mah.
314. E-ma-sha.
315. Fil-le-ti-yah.
316. An-tub-bee.
317. She-ma-ho yo.
318. Ah-nook-we-ub-bee.
319. Ok-chah tu nab.
320. E-bah-took-lah.
321. I-hik-e-tub bee.
322. Ah-pe-lah.
323. Ish-te-ho-yo.
324. Sto-po-nub-bee.
325. Nok-no-ma-ha-jo.
326. Ok-lum-gee-hub-bee.
327. Tish-o-no-wah-tub-bee.
328. Kun-e-an-che-hub-bee.
329. Suk-a-tub-bee.
330. Tath-le-yo.
331. To-tom-bee.
332. Phil-e-moon-tub-bee.
333. Hi yope-e-ha-jo.
334. E-man-che-hub-bee.
335. E-look-chi-ah.
336. Min-te-ho yo.
337. Ah-che-la-tah.
338. Na-ho-la-mus-tub-bee.
339. In-no-tub-bee.
340. Ish-te-ho-tub-bee.
341. Sha-wak-i-yah.
342. An-na-bo la.
343. E-mo-nub-bee.
344. Yem-e-chub-bee.
345. Kush-oon-ah-che-hub-bee.
346. It-te-ho-mis-tub-bee.
347. O-nas-koo nah.
348. Nook-chin-tub-bee.
349. Posh an o wab-bee.
350. Tus ka-a-to-kah.
351. Ponsh-ik-isho.
352. Take-ho-yo.
353. Mul-lah-be-chub-bee.
354. Kon-kah-noos-ka-bo.
355. Ho-lis-sub-bee.
356. Koo-tah.
357. Koo-too-nah.
358. Kush-oon-ah-chi-ah.
359. Nak-e-hat-tah.
360. Sho-ma-ho-ka.
361. Ful-le-ho-ma.
362. An-chock-to-nub-bee.
363. O-ho-nah.
364. Yok-ah-to-nah.
365. O-nah-ho-tub-bee.
366. Ah-chuk-ma-ho-yo.
367. Tus-ko-chi-am-bee.
368. O-na-ho-ka.
369. Ab-be-took-chi-ah.
370. Ta-nam-pish-te-ub-bee.
371. E-yi-ho-yo.
372. E-lah-ho-yo.
373. Ho-ba-ti-yah.
374. Muk am ba.
375. Me-ha-te-kub-bee.
376. Tan-oon-i-o-cub-bee.
377. Phil-e-mo-yah.
378. Nook-tah-lub-bee.
379. I-a-nah.
380. Ah-pa-sa-tam-bee.
381. Kush-oo-na-mus-tub-bee.
382. Pis-sah-ho-nah.
383. Wash-ko-mok.
384. Ta-pa-nan-che-ha-bee.

385. Nok-ho-mah.
386. Koo-cha-ti-yah.
387. A-chi-ah.
388. Lo-mee.
389. Kush-oon-an-che-ha-bee.
390. Te-ho-mus-tub-bee.
391. Mo-min-che.
392. Pansh-ok-chi-ah.
393. Hush-shook-ho-ma.
394. Kush-oon-a-mus-tub-bee.
395. Fitch-ik-no-wa.
396. Ka-ni-yo-hi-ka-ba.
397. Eas-ta-ub-bee.
398. Phil e moon tub bee.
398. E-cha-po-tub-bee.
399. Cha lan tok.
400. Ne-tuk-ah-chik-e-ma.
401. Ah-pa-sa-ho-ka.
402. Show-wa-am-pa.
403. Ste-mok-ka-yo.
404. E-lap-ish-ti-yea.
405. Mi-ya-chub-bee.
406. E-yah-tu-nah.

CHISH-A-HO-MAH, or RED POST OAK, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us this 8th day of June, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

General deposition of Verdell Reed, of Kemper County and State of Mississippi, taken before William Herbert, esqr., at Yazoo Village, on the 13th day of June, 1843, to be read in the cases therein referred to.

VIRDELL REED, being duly sworn, says that he lately went in company with a Choctaw citizen by the name of Nah-sho-bah-ho-mah to ascertain the number of the land on which Im-mo-nubbee, dec'd, lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. Nah-sho-bah-ho-mah pointed out to him the place where said Im-mo-nubbe lived, and upon search for the surveyor's mark & figures, he finds that NE. ¼ of sec. 17, township 10, range 14 east embrace the residence of Im mo nubbe as above pointed out (Im-un-no-ubbe).

He likewise was accompanied by another Choctaw citizen by the name of Ah-wan-tubbe to ascertain the numbers of the land on which Chaffa-toh-chiah and Tok-o-nah-ha lived at the time of the treaty. Ah-wan-tubbe pointed out the place of their residence at the date of the treaty, and on inspecting the surveyor's mark and figures, he finds that they both lived on the NE. ¼ of sec. 19, township 14, R 15 E.

VIRDELL REED.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Nashobah County:

Personally appeared before me, Wm. Herbert, a justice of the peace in said county, Virdell Reed, and made oath to and subscribed the above deposition this the 13th day of June, 1843.

WILLIAM HERBERT, *J. P.* [SEAL.]

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Nashobah County:

Personally appeared before me, Wm. Herbert, a justiee of the peace in said county, Nah-sho-bah-ho-mah and Ah-wantubbe, two Choctaw citizens, and on hearing the deposition of Virdell Reed, on the preceeding page, read & explained to them, they say that the same is correct and true so far as concerns each respectively.

NAH-SH)-BAH-HO-MAH, his x mark.
AH-WAN-TUBBE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before me this 13 day June, 1843.

WILLIAM HERBERT, *J. P.* [SEAL.]

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Neshoba County:

General deposition of Verdel Reed, of Kemper County, taken before me, William Herbert, a justice of the peace, in said county of Neshoba & State aforesaid, to be read in all cases to which it has reference.

VERDEL REED, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Filemone-tubbe, a Choctaw citizen, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Bogue Chittos, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every instance he required Filemone tubbe to point out to him the place where the claimants lived at the time of the treaty aforesaid. And after having ascertained this fact, he proceeded to find the numbers of the sections, and the fractional parts thereof that embraced the residence before pointed out. That in the following list are placed opposite to the name of each claimant the numbers of the section and quarter section on which he or she lived at the date above mentioned, according to the information in this manner obtained and which he believes to be correct, to wit:

	Fractions.	Sec.	T.	R.
E-ah-ham-bee	SW¼.	11	12	13
To-ne	"	"	"	"
Ho-te-mah	"	"	"	"
I-it-toon-lubbee	"	"	"	"
Fal-ah-mo-tubbee	NW¼.	21	13	14

VIRDELL REED.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29 day April, 1843.
WILLIAM HERBERT, *J. P.* [SEAL.]

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Neshoba County:

Fil-e-mone tubbee, a Choctaw citizen of the county and State aforesaid, being duly sworn, says that he lately accompanied Verdel Reed to the settlements of the Choctaw claimants named in the preceeding deposition of said Reed, and pointed out to him the place where each one of the claimants lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that he knew each of them, and the places of their respective residences, at the date of said treaty, and believes that he has designated each residence correctly, and that he has no interest whatever in any of these cases.

FIL-E-MONE-TUBBEE, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th April, 1843.
WILLIAM HERBERT, *J. P.* [SEAL.]

Deposition of Verdel Reed.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Neshoba County:

Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace in said county, Verdel Reed, of Kemper, who being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Ebahnatubbee, a Choctaw citizen, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Bogue-Chittos, for the pur-

pose of taking the numbers of the land on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that he required Ebahnatubbee to point out to him where the claimants lived at the time of the treaty aforesaid; and after having ascertained this fact, he proceeded to find the numbers of the section and the fractional parts thereof that embraced the residence before pointed out; that in the following cases are placed opposite to the name of the claimant the number of the section and quarter-section on which he lived at the date of the treaty aforesaid, according to the information in this manner obtained, and which he believes to be correct. And further says that he has no interest whatever in the claims or claim aforesaid.

Ik-han-ah, SE. ¼, sec. 5, T. 11, R. 12 E.

VIRDELL REED.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29 day of April, 1843.

WILLIAM HERBERT, *J. P.* [SEAL.]

THE STATE OF MISS.,
Nashoba County:

E-bah-na-tubbee, a Choctaw citizen of the county and State aforesaid, being duly sworn, says that he lately accompanied Virdell Reed to point out to him the residence of Ik-han-ah at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that he knew said Ik-han-ah at the treaty, and the place of her residence. He says he pointed it out correctly to said Virdell Reed.

E-BAH-NA-TUBBE, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the subscribing justice of the peace, in and for said county of Nashoba, this 9th day of May, 1843.

WILLIAM HERBERT, *J. P.* [SEAL.]

Deposition of Virdell Reed, of Kemper County, taken before the board on 14th April, 1843, to be read in all cases to which it refers.

VIRDELL REED, being duly sworn, says that he has lately visited an old Indian improvement on Ok-a-ko-bla Cr., in company with Ah-took-ah-lah, and that the said Ah-took-ah-lah then and there pointed out that place to him as the place where the following Indians, Choctaw claimants, lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, to wit: Nusk-ko-bo-to-ko-lo and To-pah ho-mah, which on examination he finds to be on NE. ¼, sc. 15, T. 11, R. 12 E., in the Columbus district. The said Reed further states that he has no interest in the above claims or in any mentioned in any of his former depositions.

VIRDELL REED.

Sworn to and subscribed before us at the Yazoo Old Village, April 14th, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

Deposition of Ah-took-ah-lah.

AH-TOOK-AH-LAH, being duly sworn, says he lately accompanied Virdell Reed to an old settlement where Nush-ho-bo-to-ko-lo and To-po-ko-mah lived at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and then and there pointed out to said Reed the places where their houses then stood. He farther states that he was well acquainted with the said claimants and their residences at the time of said treaty, and pointed

out their residences to Reed for the purpose of enabling him to take the Nos. of sections, &c. He has no interest or benefit in these claims.

AH-TOOK-AH-LAH, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us this 14th April, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

General deposition of Virdell Reed, of Kemper County, taken before the board of commissioners on the 13th April, 1843, to be read in the cases therein refered to.

VIRDELL REED, being duly sworn, says that he lately visited the dwellings of certain Choctaw claimants, usually distinguished as Bogue Chittos, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that he was accompanyed by Aun-te-tubbe to each place, who pointed out where each claimant lived at the date of the treaty, and this deponent has caused to be placed opposit to the names of each claimant the part of the section on which he or she lived at the time of the treaty, and which is as follows:

44. To-lah-ho-nah	SW. ¼,	Sec. 15,	Town. 11,	R. 13 E.
45. Ah-po-to-la	SE. ¼,	16,	11,	13

VIRDELL REED.

Sworn to and subscribed before us at the Yazoo Old Village, April 13th, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

Aun-te-tubbee, a Choctaw, being sworn, says that he accompanied Virdell Reed to the residences of the Choctaw claimants whoes names are stated in said Reed's deposition, and pointed out to him the places where each claimant lived at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek to enable him to take Nos. of their lands. The names of said claimants are as follows:

1. To-lah-ho-nah
2. Ah-po-to-lu (dead).

And said claimants and the family of the deceased claimants are at this time living on the same place that they were living on at the date of said treaty.

AUN-TE-TUBBEE, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us this 13th April, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES,
WM. TYLER.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Neshoba County:

General deposition of Virdell Reed, of Kemper County, Mississippi, taken before , an acting justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, on the 29th April, 1843, to be read in all cases to which it has refference.

TIRDELL REED, being duly sworn, says that, accompanied by Ho-yo-an-tubbee, a Choctaw citizen, he lately visited the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants, usually called Bouge-Chittoes, for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of

the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that in every case he requred Ho-yo-an-tubbee to point out to him the place where the claimant lived at the time of s'd treaty; and after having ascertained this fact he proceeded to find the numbers of the section and the factional part thereof that embraced the residence before pointed out; that in the following list is placed oposite to the name of each claimant the numbers of the section & quarter section on which he lived at the date of s'd treaty above mentioned, according to the information thus taken, and which he believes to be correct, viz:

Hoyo-an-tubbee	S W. ¼,	S. 21,	T. 12,	range	14	east.
Nok chu nubbee	S E. ¼,	S. 20,	"	"	"	"
Oak lah yubbee	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pok-ah-tah-ho-mah	"	"	"	"	"	"

This deponent further says that he has no interest whatever in any of these claims.

VIRDELL REED.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29 day April, 1843.

WILLIAM HERBERT, *J. P.* [SEAL.]

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Neshoba County:

Before me, Samuel I. Wilson, judge of probate in and for the county aforesaid, came Ho-yo-an-tubbee, a Choctaw citizen of the county of Kemper and State aforesaid, and, being duly sworn, says that he lately accompanyd Virdell Reed to the settlements of certain Choctaw claimants named in the preceding deposition of said Virdell Reed, and pointed out to him the place where each one lived at the date of the treaty; that he knew each of them and the place of there respective residences at date of treaty, and believes that he has described each residence correctly.

HOYO AN TUBBEE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed in preasance of—

SAM'L I. WILSON,
Judge of Probate.

APRIL 20, 1843.

Deposition of Virdel Reed, of Kemper Co., Miss., taken before the board on 8th April, 1843, to be used in all cases where it may be applicable.

VERDELL REED, being duly sworn, says that he lately visited the settlements of Choctaw claimants on Bogue Chitto for the purpose of taking the numbers of the lands on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that he went to the corner of each section and ascertained, by inspection, the numbers, and he then caused to be pointed out to him, by some intelligent Choctaw acquainted with the fact, the place where the claimant lived at the date of the treaty; that in the following statement he has placed the numbers of the land on which each claimant then lived opposit to his respective name, and over each set of names he has placed the name of his informant, to wit:

Residences pointed out by Nowah, a Choctaw:

17.	Iaith le pah	SW. ¼	Sec. 6	T. 11	R.	14 E.
46.	Ho-pah-ka-tubbe	SW. ¼	" 6	" 11	"	14 E.
	E-mol-ah tubbe	NW. ¼	" 6	" 11	"	14 E.
	Peel-ah-tubbe	NW. ¼	" 6	" 11		14 E.
19.	Nook-o-an-tubbe	SE. ¼	36	" 12		13 E.
	Iaith le pah (is-ke-te-ne)	NW. ¼	36	" 12	"	13 E.

23.	Ahte-ble-cha	SW. ¼	Sec. 26	T. 12	R. 13 E.
	No-la (f.)	SW. ¼	26	12	" 13 "
18.	Ah-wan-tubbe	SW. ¼	26	" 12	" 13 "
	E-ah-pil-lah	SE. ¼	26	12	13
	Aun-te-tubbe aun lah-tubbe	NE. ¼	21	11	13 E.
	I-o-pon-na	SW. ¼	34	" 12	13 "
	Ho-bah (married, &c.)	SW. ¼	34	12	13 "
	Nowah (witness)	SW. ¼	34	12	13 "
20.	Ish-tah-ho-nah-f	NW. ¼	3	11	13 "
	Moon-tubbee	NW. ¼	3	11	13 "

Residences pointed out by Ah-took-ah-lah, Choctaw:

	Ta-nam-fish ubbe	SW. ¼	Sec. 13	T. 10	R. 13 E.
8.	Ah-took-ah-lah (witness)	SE. ¼	" 13	" 10	" 13 "
	Nahsho-bah-ho-mah	" ¼	" 13	" 10	" 13 "
30.	Too-ah-look-ka (Muscogee Billy)	" ¼	" 13	" 10	13 "
	Me-ah-to-chubbe	SE. ¼	13	10	" 13 "

Residences pointed out by To-hah, a Choctaw:

	Ah-chin-tubbe	SE. ¼	Sc. 24	T. 12	R. 13 E.
16.	Fil-e-moon-tubbe	SE. ¼	24	12	13 "
28.	I-oth-lah	NE. ¼	24	12	13
	To-hah (witness)	NE. ¼	24	12	13 "
27.	Him-ah-ki-ah	NE. ¼	24	12	13 "

VIRDELL REED.

Sworn to & subscribed before us at the Yazoo Old Village on the 8th April, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

Nowah, To-hah, and Ah-took-ah-lah, full-blood Choctaws, being duly sworn, say they pointed out to Virdell Reed the residences of the claimants whoes names are on the list immediately under their own respectively, and know that the claimants lived at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek at the places thus pointed out by each of them respectively, each speaking for himself as to the places and names under their respective names as pointed out in the deposition of said Reed hereto attached.

NO-WAH, his x mark.
AH-TOOK-AH-LAH, his x mark.
TO-HAH, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed by each of these three witnesses before us at the Yazoo Old Village, 8th April, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

Deposition of Verdell Reed, of Kemper County, Mississippi, taken before the board on 11th April, 1843, to be used in all cases where it may be applicable.

VERDELL REED, being duly sworn, says that he lately visited the settlement of Choctaw claimants on Pearl River & Talea-hatta Cr. for the purpose of taking the numbers of the land on which they lived at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; that he went to the corner of each section and ascertained by inspection the numbers; and he then caused to be pointed out to him by some intelligent Choctaw acquainted with the fact the place where the claimant lived at the date of the treaty; that in the following statement he has placed the numbers of the land

on which each claimant then lived opposite to his respective name, and over each set of names he has placed the name of the informant, to wit:

Residences pointed out by a Choctaw, Ah-took-ah-lah:

21. O-lah-jah (Ho-lah-cha)	SW. ¼,	Sc. 10,	T. 11,	R. 11 E.
26. Ho-yubbee	SW. ¼,	9,	10,	13 "
22. Ish-tah-tubbe	SW. ¼,	10,	11,	11 "
25. Me-shane-tah-tubbe	SW. ¼,	13,	10,	13 E.

VERDELL REED.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 11th April, 1843, at the Yazoo Old Village.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

Ah-took-ah-lah, a full-blooded Choctaw, being duly sworn, says that he pointed out to Verdell Reed the residences of the claimants whose names are on the list immediately under their own respectively, and known that the claimants lived at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek at the places thus pointed out by him respectively, & their names are as follows: O lah-ja, Ho-yubbee, Ish-tah-lubbee, & Meshone-tah-tubbee, & believes that said Reed in the foregoing deposition has given the numbers of their lands correctly.

AH-TOOK-AH-LAH, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us at the Yazoo Old Village, April 11th, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

PETITIONS AND EVIDENCE.

Abstract B.—Rejected Claims.

No. 4.

Soc-a-tubbee states that on the 27th day of Sept., 1830, he was the head of a Choctaw family and a member of that nation; that within six months after the ratification of the treaty he signified to Col. Wm. Ward, U. States agent, his intention to remain and become a citizen of the States, and take land under the 14th article of the treaty; that he belonged to what was known as Capt'n Pickens' company; that he then lived on land now embraced in section No. 5, township 10, range 8 E., where he had an improvement, and continued to live thereon about two years after the ratification of the treaty; that he rented his place to I-o-wicha, and put her in possession as his agent, so that he might get nearer the residence of his capt. as he was lighthorseman, or sheriff, of the company. He states he did not intend to abandon his place, but to return and live on it again when the duties of his office would permit; that about two years after his tenant or agent was forcibly turned out of possession by a white man, & one is still in possession of his lands. He has remained in the country ever since the treaty. His name was registered by Col. Ward, agent, but is not now to be found. At the time of the ratification of the treaty he had residing with him one unmarried child over ten years of age, whose name was A-to-no, and two under ten, Min-tubbee and Thomas.

CHS. FISHER,
Atto. for Claimant.

No. 4.

Socke-tubbee, a full-bred Choctaw, being interrogated, says that his name is Socke tubbee; that his childern's names are as follows:

1st. To-no, a female, over ten years at the date of the treaty, now dead; she would have been about nineteen at this time.

2nd. Min-tubbee, a male, under ten at the date of the treaty.

3rd. Thomas, a male, under ten at the date of the treaty.

States that he is represented by Colo. Fisher.

John Pickens, a Choctaw, quarter-blood white, being offered as a witness on behalf of the claimant and being admonished as to the nature and obligation of an oath, and afterwards sworn on the Holy Gospel, testifies as follows:

Question. Are you acquainted with the family Socke-tubbe? if so, state whether the persons now before you are his children; also state their names, and as near as you can, their ages at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

Answer. He knows the family of Socke-tubbe. The children now present are his children. The names of his children are—

1st. A-to-no, female, now dead, about nineteen years old at the date of the treaty.

2nd. Min-tubbee, a male, under ten years of age at the date of the treaty.

3rd. Thomas, a male, under ten years of age at the date of the treaty.

The children named were all unmarried at the date of the treaty and living with their father.

Question. Had or had not Socke-tubbee an improvement at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek? If yea, did he live on it, and did he continue afterwards to live on it.

Answer. He had a house and field at the time of the treaty, on which he resided at the time. He continued to reside on it for about three witness' father's, about six miles, to obtain work, leaving an old woman years after the date of the treaty, when he moved off to a place near to keep it for him until his return. After some time a white man came and informed the old woman he had purchased the place, and that she must move off, which she did, and the white man took possession, and he has never attempted to return to the place since.

Question. What kind of work did the claimant seek when he removed?

Answer. He went to make a field.

Question. Was Socke-tubbe a lighthorseman?

Answer. He was.

Question. Did the duties of his office as lighthorseman require that he should remove from his old residence, and could he or not discharge the duties of his office as lighthorseman at his old residence?

Answer. Does not know whether his duties required him to remove; he has always heard him say that he intended to return to his old residence, near Pearl River bottom, where he had left his stock.

Cross-examined by District Attorney:

Question. How long was it after Socke-tubbee left his old residence before the white man took possession?

Answer. Not quite one year—the old woman made one crop.

Question. What was the name of the white man who took possession of the place spoken of?

Answer. He was called Harris; does not know his first name.

Question. Who is now in possession of the old residence of claimant?

Answer. A white man by the name of Arnold.

Question. When did Harris take possession of claimant's old residence? State as near as you can recollect.

Answer. A little more than two years before the present time.

JOHN PICKENS, his + mark.

Taken and sworn to at Ben Leflore's this 4th Jany., 1838, before

J. MURRAY,
P. D. VROOM.

It is admitted that witness is a son of Capt. Pickens, whose name is returned on Colo. Ward's certified list of claimants under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

James Pickens, capt., half-breed Choctaw, being interrogated as to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath and declaring his knowledge, was duly sworn by one of the commissioners on the Holy Evangely, and deposes as follows:

Question. Are you or not acquainted with the circumstances of Socke-tubbee's removal from the place of his residence at the date of the treaty to where he now lives? If yea, state them.

Answer. Socke-tubbee was a lighthorseman, under the command of witness; that finding the distance at which he lived from him inconvenient for the transaction of his business, he requested that he would remove to some place nearer and more convenient, and that after they had got thro' the press of business the claimant might return to his former place of residence; that the claimant removed nearer to him and left an old woman in possession, who was afterwards, as he learned from others, turned out of possession by a white man who took possession of the place, and he, the claimant, was afraid to return. That he has no personal knowledge of the matter, which he states he has learned from others. That since the old woman was turned off, the white man has frequently applied to Socke-tubbee in the presence of the witness, to purchase the land of him, and that claimant always refused to sell to him. The white man has also repeatedly informed witness that he wished to purchase the land of claimant.

Cross-examined by district attorney:

Question. What were the duties of a lighthorseman, and how long did the press of business continue which induced you to request Socke-tubbee to remove nearer to you?

Answer. The duties of a lighthorseman were to go on errands and settle differences among the people under the orders of his captain. The press of business continued about two years. The old woman was driven off about one year after claimant removed.

Question. What occasioned such a press of business, occupying so great a length of time.

Answer. There were many unruly persons who required a great deal of attention to keep them quiet and civil; the lighthorseman had a great deal to do in riding about among them to prevent them from rioting and getting into confusion. He, the witness, had about three hundred men under his command.

Question. Are there three hundred men in your company at this time?

Answer. Not so many at this time; they are now very much scattered about.

Question. State as nearly as you can recollect how many men you have now under your command.

Answer. Does not know, but the commissioners will be able soon to ascertain, as they will be coming into the camp.

Question. State as nearly as you can the time when Socke-tubbee removed from his old place.

Answer. He thinks a little more than three years.

Question. Have the young men been inclined to be as troublesome within the last year as either the two previous years?

Answer. They are more steady within the last year than they were in the two years before.

Question by Colo. FISHER. Did the people drink more at the time you mentioned there was a press of business than they did before; and if so, what was the cause of it?

Answer. They drank more at that time, but he does not know the cause of their doing so.

Question by commissioners. How are lighthorsemen appointed, and how long do they continue in office?

Witness answers that he is confused and unable to answer. When he came here he only expected to be asked a few questions about Socke-tubbee's removal.

JAMES PICKENS, his x mark.

Taken and sworn to at Leflore's, this 4th Jan'y, 1838, before,
J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

John Ellis (interpreter), a witness for claimant.

Question. You have heard Capt. Pickens state that at a certain time after the treaty there was more difficulties among the people of his district than formerly; state if such was the fact, and the cause if you know it.

Answer. Was not in country at the time, and is ignorant of the fact or the cause.

Question. How were lighthorsemen appointed, and how long did they continue in office, and what were their duties?

Answer. As well as he recollects, lighthorsemen were recommended by the captains and appointed by their chief; does not know that they held the office for any particular time. Their duty was to carry expresses and to warn the people under the orders of their captain to attend councils, public or private; to prevent whiskey from being brought into the nation, and to destroy it when found; to keep order in all public assemblys of the people, and all orders of the captain were executed by him. He thinks, but is not certain, that the office of lighthorseman ceased in the year 1831, there having been no chief since that time. Witness emigrated west of the Mississippi in the fall of 1831; has spent much time since in the Choctaw Nation, and is familiar with their habits, costoms and government. Thinks their old form of government has been abandoned; and knows at this time no person who would acknowledge himself to be a captain.

JNO. ELLIS.

Taken and sworn to at Leflore's this 4th January, 1838, before,
J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

A statement of Tal-a-min chanear (now dead).

No. 51.

On the 27th of Sept., 1830, he was the head of a Choctaw family and a member of that nation; that within six months from the ratification of the treaty he signified his intention to Col. Ward, agent of the United States, to remain and become a citizen of the State, and take lands under the 14th article of the treaty. Ward, the agent, registered his name, which registration is now not to be found. He then belonged to Capt. Cobb's company, and lived on lands now embraced in section 10, township 11, range 6 E., where he had an improvement and continued to live thereon until his death. His wife died before the treaty. He had one child unmarried, over ten years of age, who went west, named O-ne-ah-chubbee.

CHS. FISHER,
Atto. for C't.

No. 51.—Fal-a-min-chi (dead), his only child, O-reia-chubbee, gone west.

Tish-a-ho-nubbee, a full-blood Choctaw, a witness for claimant, being sworn by one of the commissioners, deposes as follows: That he knew Fal-a-min-chi; he died this is the third winter. He knew him at the time of the treaty and before. He lived on Yoc-e-nuk-eny, seven miles from this place, and a half a mile from witness. He was a brother of A-cha-ia; lived with her and died there. He lived in the same house with A-cha-ia, at the date of the treaty. His sister and himself had one field between them—Fal-a-min-chi made the field, he and his sister worked the field together. They had no horse and worked it with hoes; he had been married, but his wife died a good while before the treaty. He had one child at the time of the treaty, who had moved at that time into another district, the district of Meesh-u-la-tubbee. He was a man grown at the time, and moved away about three winters before the treaty. His name was O-na-chubbee. He never returned to his father's after going away. He was unmarried. Heard a long time ago that he had gone west the second winter after the treaty. Has heard nothing of him since. Fal-a-min-chi belonged to Cobb's company. He has no interest in this claim. He is certain this is the third winter since Fal-a-min-chi's death. Fal-a-min-chi had no other child than O-na-chubbee.

TISH-A-HO-NUBBEE, his x mark.

Taken & sworn to at Ben Leflore's, this 2d Jany., 1838, before

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 59.

She-mi-yah states that she was the head of a Choctaw family on 27th of Sept., 1830, and a member of that nation; that within six months from the ratification of the treaty she signified to Col. Ward, agent of the United States, her intention to remain and become a citizen of the State and take the lands under the 14th article of the treaty. Ward, the agent, registered her name, which registration is now not to be found. She then belonged to Capt. Pickens' company and lived on

lands now embraced in section 31, township 11, range 8 E., where she had an improvement, and continued to live thereon until about two years ago. She was driven off by a white man; she had no children living with her at that time.

CHS. FISHER,
Atto. for C't.

No. 59.—She-ma-ya, a full-blood Choctaw, aged 75 to 85 years, & blind, being interrogated, says her name is She ma-ya; that at the date of the treaty she had no husband or children; her husband, Hus-pa-lah, had died a long time before; she lived at the time of the treaty by herself. Colo. Fisher is her counsel.

Soc-a-tub-bee, a full-blood Choctaw, being sworn by one of the commissioners on the part of the claimant, deposes as follows: That he is acquainted with She-ma-ya; he knew her at the time of the treaty and before; she lived at that time on Ata-luckl-cha, a branch of Pearl River, about two miles from the mouth of Ata-luckl-cha; she had no family at that time; her husband, Hus-pal-lah, having died a great while before the treaty. At the time of the treaty she had a house and small patch to make her forward truck; she sometimes hired a person to work it for her. She moved to this place at the time of Jackson's purchase, & remained there until the five years' stay were out, and removed a short distance off, less than two years since. Her husband died before Jackson's treaty. She was at Turnbull's, and had her name put on the list; he was looking at Turnbull when he put her name on the paper. She was at Ben Leflore's at the time of the payment of the annuity at the camp; she did not go before Ward. He belongs to Pickens' company now, and did at the treaty & before. Is not related to claimant, & has no interest in her claim. Claimant has a great-grand-son, the child of A-now-tam-ba by her grand-daughter; his name is Tic-bo-nub-bee; he has, he thinks, four other children by the same wife. He has no knowledge of any other descendants. A-now-tam-ba belongs to Pickens' company, and is a claimant, as head of a family, under the 14 art. of the treaty. The land claimed by She-ma-ya has never to his knowledge been sold by the government.

SOCK-A-TUBBEE, his x mark.

Taken and sworn to at Leflore's this 24th Jan'y, 1838, before us.
P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.

No. 86.

Charles Frazier, of Yallobusha County, states that on the 27th Sept., 1830, he was the Choctaw head of a family, residing on the waters of Loosa Schuma, in the Choctaw country, in Miss.; that within six months after the ratification of the late Choctaw treaty he signified to Col. Ward, agent for the Choctaws, his intention to remain 5 years, become a citizen of the State, & take lands under the 14 art. of said treaty; that his name was duly registered by said agent, but cannot now be found on the register of claimants under said article; that he then belonged to Capt. Turnbull's company, & lived on lands now embraced in section 16, township 24, range 7 east, where he had an improvement, & where he still continues to live, and that he had living with him at the time of the treaty four unmarried children, over ten years of age, named Jane,

Andrew, Mary, & Maxwell, & one child under 10 years of age, named Emily.

A. A. HALSEY,
Att'y for Claimants.

No. 86.—Charles Frazier, a quarter-blood Choctaw, aged 50 years, being interrogated, says his name is Charles Frazier; that he resides in Yalo-busha County, Mississippi, 8 miles east of Coffeeville, on Loosa-schuna Creek, on the north side, about a mile and a half from the creek; at the date of the treaty he had five children living with him, the eldest named—

1. Jane, a female, born in 1811, is not certain if she was unmarried at the time of the treaty; she married about that time a half-blood Chickasaw; does not recollect his name; went immediately on her marriage to live in the Chickasaw country; previous to her marriage, after the death of her mother, she lived sometimes with her grandmother She-la-cha-colbert, about 2 miles south of the Chickasaw old fields, in the Chickasaw country, and sometimes with him; after the death of her mother, Jane resided the principal part of her time with her grandmother to avoid the sickness in the Chickasaw country until her marriage.

2. Andrew, gone west of the Mississippi last fall with his grandfather, George Colbert; he is now 22 or 23 years of age; was unmarried at the time of the treaty; staid most of his time with his grandmother in the Chickasaw country after the death of his mother until his marriage; after his marriage he resided with his mother-in-law, on Wolf River, in the Chickasaw country.

Mary, now with her grandmother in the Chickasaw country, now about 20 or 21 years of age, unmarried at the time of the treaty; has lived almost entirely with her grandmother since the death of her mother.

4. Maxwell, lived for five or six years with his grandfather and mother, and was sent by his grandfather to school in one of the Northern States, where he now is, now about 18 or 19 years of age.

5. Emily, has lived with her grandmother since the death of her mother; has been once since at his house, now between sixteen or seventeen years of age.

Jane and Andrew, his two eldest children, visited him more frequently than the others. Aber. A. Halsey is his counsel.

Stephen Perry, a half-blood Choctaw, a witness for the claimant, being admonished of the nature and obligation of an oath, and declaring his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, was sworn, and deposes as follows in English: That he is acquainted with the claimant, Charles Frazier; has known him as long as he can recollect. He (witness) is in his twenty-first year; has lived all his life in Yalo-busha County, except when at school in Kentucky; does not recollect the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; knows that Charles Frazier (the claimant, putting him out) lived in Loosa-shuna Valley more than eight years ago, and has continued to reside there to this time. He lived about six or seven miles from witness about 8 years since and before, and since to this time was often at his house, and was well acquainted with his family, except the youngest, Emily, with whom he has no acquaintance. Charles Frazier's first wife, Bina, the mother of the children above named, used to come to his father's house, and he recollects distinctly having seen her; she died, he thinks, when he was quite small, not more than eight or nine years of age. Charles Frazier's eldest child was named—

1. Jane; thinks she is now living with her grandmother, the wife of Colo. George Colbert, in the Chickasaw Nation; thinks it has been two

years since she went there; that has been her principal place of residence since. He has some recollection of the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; never saw Jané at her father's after her removal to her grandmother's until after the treaty; has seen her there twice since that time. The first visit she paid to her father her husband came with her.

The second child is Andrew; does not know where Andrew is at this time; saw him at Columbus last October; at that time he lived with his mother-in-law, on Wolf River, in the Chickasaw country; does not know his age; he may be 4 or 5 years older than him (witness); after the death of his mother he staid mostly with his father; he was sent to school in Tennesee between five and six years ago, as well as he can recollect, and at the time he went he lived with his grandmother; does not know how long he had been living with her before he was sent to school. After his return from school he returned to live with his grandmother, and continued with her until he married, 3 or 4 years ago. After which time he lived in Yalo-busha County a year or less with his mother-in-law, when then they all moved into the Chickasaw Nation, on Wolf River.

3. Mary; does not know where she now is; after the death of her mother she staid a while with her father and went to school at Elliott's, and then, he thinks, went to live with her grandmother. He does not know how long ago; she is about the age of witness; went to school together.

Maxwell; does not know where he is now, but from information cannot say positively, but thinks he has been living with his grandmother more than eight or nine years; he is now about 17 or 18 years of age.

Emily; he has no knowledge of her; does not recollect that he ever saw her.

Claimant had an improvement more than 8 years ago on Loosa-schuna, a house and field, in which he lived at that time and in which he has continued to live ever since. He built a new house about a hundred yards from the old one, on the same tract, about 4 or 5 years since, into which he moved after it was finished. This improvement is on section 16, township 24, range 7 east. He has seen a tree at the lower end of his field on which the marks of the township and range are marked; the tree on which the section is marked is 30 or 40 feet from the one on which the township and range are marked. The township and range are marked on a red oak, about one and a half or two feet in diameter; does not recollect what description of a tree the section is marked on. These trees stand about a south course from the house in which claimant lives a little more than a quarter of a mile; does not know whether the improvement is within the lines of the section or not; he did not trace the lines; does not know whether Charles Frazier registered or not for the five years' stay; Charles Frazier is his cousin; has no interest in his claim; his father is a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty; his name is Joseph Perry. Claimant belonged, he thinks, to John Perry's company; has never been employed as an agent or otherwise by any claimant, their agents or attornies, in any matter relating to claims under the 14th article of the treaty; does not know whether the land claimed by Charles Frazier has ever been sold by the government. He can read and understand figures.

STEPHEN PERRY.

Taken & sworn to at Ben Leflore's, this 1st Feb'y, 1838, before
J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

Joshua T. Brown, a white man, a witness for the claimant, being sworn, deposes as follows: That he is acquainted with Charles Frazier, the claimant; has been acquainted with him three years or more; is not acquainted with his family; he has been twice at his house, the last time 3 or 4 weeks since; he lives in Loosa Shuna Valley, about the head of the valley; his field runs into the valley; his improvement is embraced in the southeast quarter of section 16, township 24, range 7 E.; he was at the corner; his field lies in that quarter section, except about 5 acres; did not trace the lines, but saw the direction of the line by the marked trees; he was not employed by any person to do this; was out taking numbers of land for his own use; Stephen Perry was with him; Perry told him that he was requested by Mr. Oxbern (for Mr. Halsey) to go round and take the numbers of sections on which a list of Choctaws he had resided; the list contained 4 or 5 names; does not know the names that were on the list; he did not read it; he had a similar list of his own and was engaged in a similar business for himself; Perry said something about receiving pay for his trouble; does not recollect what he said, but judged from his conversation that Mr. Halsey was to pay him for his trouble. He has never been employed by any person claiming lands, their agents or attornies, under the 14th article of the treaty, as agent or otherwise in relation to claims under that article. He has an interest in certain claims under the 14th article to be laid before the commissioners. Stephen Perry was not employed by him.

JOSHUA T. BROWN.

Taken & sworn to at Ben Leflore's, this 1st Feb'y, 1838, before

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

Joseph Perry, a half-blood Choctaw, a witness for claimant, being admonished of the nature and obligation of an oath, and declaring his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, deposes as follows, in English: That he is acquainted with the claimant, Charles Frazier; they were raised boys together; his father was an Irishman, his mother a half-blood Choctaw. At the date of the treaty he lived on Loosa-schuna, a prong of the Yalo-busha. He lived rather on the hill at the head of the valley. His wife died 10 or 11 years since. He married since (about 4 years) a white woman; his children by his first wife were:

1. Jane, now upwards of 24 years old; has been married about 3 years. At the time of the treaty she lived in the Chickasaw country with her grandmother.

2. Andrew, now about 22 years of age; lived with his grandmother at the date of the treaty; came backwards and forwards to see his father.

Mary, now about 18 years old; she lived at the time of the treaty at her grandmother's.

4. Maxwell, now about 12 or 13; lived at his grandmother's at the time of the treaty.

5. Emily, about one year old at the death of her mother; lived with her grandmother at the date of the treaty.

He can read, but cannot say on what section, township, or range Charles Frazier resided at the time of the treaty. Claimant lives now where he did at the date of the treaty, and has always lived there since that time. Claimant at the time of the treaty belonged to John Perry's and Anthony Turnbull's company. Witness was at the council at John Perry's; Charles Frazier was not there, to his knowledge. Does not

know that claimant ever went before Colo. Ward to be registered. The land claimed by Charles Frazier has never, to his knowledge, been sold by the government. The land on which claimant lives was never laid off into sections until last fall.

JOSEPH PERRY.

Taken and sworn to at Ben. Leflore's, this 1st Feb'y, 1838, before
J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 94.

Ela-ho-lo, by his representative, James Pickens, states that within six months after the ratification of the treaty he, as the head of a Choctaw family, signified to Colo. Ward, agent for the United States, his intention to remain, and become a citizen of the States, and take land under the 14th article of the treaty. The registration of his name is not now to be found. He belonged to Capt. Pickens' company at that time, & lived on land now embraced in section 11, town 10, range 11 E., and continued to live to his death.

CHS. FISHER,
Atto. for Claimant.

No. 94.—E-la-ho-lo, dead; James Pickens, representative and claimant; Colo. Fisher, counsel.

Soc-a-tubbee, a full-blood Choctaw, a witness for claimant, being sworn, deposes as follows: That he was acquainted with the claimant; he died about two years since; he lived at the time of the treaty on Cain-ta-ka, nearly a day's ride from witness. He had no family at the time of the treaty; lived by himself not very far from an Indian settlement; he had no brothers or sisters, father or mother living; he had but one relation living, James Pickens, who is the son of a white man. James Pickens' mother, Samp-ka, was the full sister of E-la-ho-lo, by the same father & mother. Samp-ka has been dead a great while. E-la-ho-lo never had any other sister than Samp-ka. He had a brother named Ta-na-cha, who has been dead a great while. Ta-na-cha was married to E-a-ho-ka, who is now living; she has one child living by Ta-na-cha, named Battise; he has been here lately, but has gone away. He has never heard of any other brother or sister of E-la-ho-lo than those named. E-la-ho-lo had an improvement at the date of the treaty, a house and field, in which he lived at that time, and before, and where he continued to live until about two years ago, when he died; no person now lives in his house, and no person lived with him during his life. E-la-ho-lo was at Ben. Leflore's at the time of the payment of the annuity. He did not go before Colo. Ward, but remained at camp. E-la-ho-lo was at Turnbull's; his name was put on the list by Turnbull in his presence. It is the same list which he, the witness, gave to Colo. Ward. Claimant belonged to Pickens' company at the time of the treaty, and before. Is not related to E-la-ho-lo, and has no interest in his claim. The land claimed by E-la-ho-lo has not, to his knowledge, been sold by the government. E-la-ho-lo never had a family living with him on Cain-ta-ka; they all died before he moved out of Jackson's purchase. Has heard that he had children; heard a great while ago that he had lost all his children; does not recollect who told him; has

heard E-la-ho-lo say when he, witness, was a boy that he had had children, but they were all dead. Has never heard that any of them married.

SOC-A-TUBBEE, his + mark.

Taken at Leflore's, this 5th day of February, 1838, before us,
P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.

No. 148.

Shun ah ka states that within six months from 24th of Feb., 1831, she, as the Choctaw head of a family, signified to Col. Ward, agent of the United States, her intention to remain and become a citizen of the State, and take lands under the 14th article of the treaty. Ward, the agent, registered her name, which registration is now not to be found. She then belonged to Capt. Lewis Perry's company, and lived on lands now embraced in section 22, township 21, range 7 E., where she had an improvement, and continued to live thereon for 3 years, when her lands were sold, and she driven off by a white man. She then had no child living with her.

JOSHUA T. BROWN,
Attorney for Clament.

No. 148.—Shumaka, represented to be more than a 120 years old (the last of the Chocchuma race) unable to attend. Joshua T. Brown, counsel.

Coleman Cole, a ¾-blood Choctaw, a witness for claimant, being sworn, deposes as follows: That he is acquainted with Shumaka; she is his grandmother; has known her as long as he can recollect; saw her about 20 days since; she was then at Puttacacowa Creek, where she lived on (witnesses land); she is very old; she is represented to be 120 years old; she is unable to travel any distance. At the time of the treaty she lived on Bittupinbogue, about 18 or 19 miles from its mouth. She had then no child living with her; she was visited by her grand-children at that time, but no person lived there. She lived there at and before the treaty, and remained there until the land she lived on was sold by the government at the first land sales at Chocchuma, after which a white man required her to move. Before this she had a house and field, in which she lived. He (witness) assisted her in making a crop. He has no recollection of her husband, his grand-father. He has heard her say she belonged to the Chocchuma tribe; that she was very young at the massacre of her tribe by the Chickasaws and others; she made her husband escape, and got among the Choctaws, who adopted her as a Choctaw. She is the mother of Robert Cole, the witness's father. The Chocchumas lived in a village, and were surprised by the Chickasaws at break of day, and were all murdered with few exceptions; they were killing them all day. About 200 escaped among the Choctaws. These were merged in the Choctaw tribe, and the Chocchuma name abandoned. Her faculties are in a great degree unimpaired; she can see to work with her naked eyes, hears well, &c. She belonged to Lewis Perry's company at the date of the treaty. The witness has no interest in her claim. Her name was put on Nelson's list, at the council at Nelson's, by her request, as he heard Nelson say at the time he was taking other names. Nelson told him he was going to put her name down, and he saw him immediately write. He

has no other knowledge on the subject of this registration. She was not at the council; she lived 10 or 12 miles off.

COLEMAN COLE.

Taken & sworn to at Leeflore's this 17th Feb'y, 1838, before

P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.

No. 171.

Ste mali ha gah states that within six months from the 24th of February, 1831, he, as the head of a Choctaw family, signified to Col. Ward, agent of the U. States, his intention to remain and become a citizen of the State and take lands under the 14th article of the late Choctaw treaty; Ward, the agent, registered his name, which registration is now not to be found. He then belonged to Capt. Estem eleche company and lived on lands now embraced in section 27, T. 12, of range 6 east, where he had an improvement, and continued to live there until driven off by a white man. He then had one umarried child residing with him, over ten years of age, named Cone-mah, and two under ten, named Yonah & Bob.

JOHN D. BOYD,
Conl for Clamt.

Witness:
ILLEHIA.
E. W. CROWDER.

No. 171.—Stema-li-ha-gah, a full-blood Choctaw, aged 50 years, being interrogated, says his name is Stema-li-ha-cha; that at the time of the treaty he had a wife, A-yowa (points her out), and three children; the name of the oldest is—

1. Cunna-ma (points her out), was ten years old at the date of the treaty and then living with him.
2. A-yowa (points her out), seven years old at the time of the treaty, and then living with him.
3. Bob (points him out), one year old at the time of the treaty, and then living with him on the other side of Yok-ennukeny, about ten miles from this place above.

John D. Boyd is his counsel.

Illi-hia, a full-blood Choctaw, a witness for claimant, being admonished of the nature and obligation of an oath, and declaring his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, was sworn and deposes as follows: That he is acquainted with the claimant, Stemi-la-ha-cha (points him out); he is a full-blood Choctaw; at the time of the treaty he lived about half a mile from the place where Thomas town now stands, south, on Yokennukeny, about two miles from him; knew his family well at that time, and saw them often. He had then a wife, Ma-yowa (points her out), and three children. The oldest is named—

1. Cunne-ma-hone (points her out); she is now 18 years old, and lived with her father at the time of the treaty; has never been married.
2. Ayowa (points her out), now 12 years old, living with her father at the time of the treaty.
3. Bob (points him out), about five months old at the treaty, and lived with his parents.

Claimant at the time of the treaty had an improvement, a house and field of twelve acres, in which he lived at that time and before, and where he continued to live two years after the treaty. He then moved across Yokennukeny, about three miles, where he has lived ever since. About six winters ago he was at claimants house when a white man by the name of Green, he called him old Green; came there a rainy, bad day in the afternoon, with his family, wagon, and furniture, and asked the claimant to suffer him to remain in his house for three days as the weather was very bad and he did not wish to be exposed to it. Claimant permitted him to do so. Green moved his things from the wagon into the house; he had two daughters grown and three small children, and his son-in-law, a white man by the name of Abel. He (witness) did not stay all night. Green had a little provision with him. In a little more than a week he (witness) returned to claimants (the waters were at that time high, and he lived on the other side of the creek). The white man (Green) and his family were still there. Stemi-la-cha and his family had then removed across the creek to a place where he kept hogs and had an old camp; in something less than a week after he went across to where claimant and his family were staying, and saw them then living in the camp, they had removed all their things, his corn, &c., to the camp across the creek. He had some conversation with Green when he first went there after he had moved into claimants house; Green proposed to buy his (witness) place, and said if he would sell it to him he would give claimant possession of his place again. He said nothing of having purchased the place of claimant or of the manner in which he had become possessed of it. He made no inquiry of him about it. He made no inquiry about claimant. Did not know where he was, but thought he must be over where he kept his hogs, and went to see him. Has no knowledge that claimant had more money or means of any kind then than before. Green remained in the house about one year, and then built a new house about 100 yards off from the old one; he then moved about 300 yards to where his son-in-law lived, and has remained there ever since. He had no particular reason for visiting Green the second time, but to make a trade of horses. He did not sell his place to Green; he offered him twenty-five dollars. He (witness) understands a little English. Green spoke in English. He understood what Green said. He can talk English himself. He has never had any conversation with Green upon the manner in which he got possession of the place. He (witness) was at Ben Leflore's at the time of the payment of the annuity. Claimant and his family were there. He was standing out of doors, and saw claimant go into the room where Colo. Ward was transacting business and came out. He has no personal knowledge that he registered his name. Claimant and family belonged at the time of the treaty to Minjo Hemitta's company; he thinks upon reflection that he had been dismissed from Minjo Hemitta's company and joined Bob's alias Chigis' company. Cobb's father-in-law is claimant's brother. Has no interest in his claim. Has no knowledge that the land claimed by Stemi-li-ha-cha has been sold by the government.

ILLI-HIA, his + mark.

Taken & sworn to at Leflore's this 24th Feby., A. D., 1838, before
P. D. VROOM.
ROGER BARTON.
J. MURRAY.

John Ellis, interpreter, a witness for claimant, being sworn, deposes as follows: That he was well acquainted with claimant at the time of

the annuity at Leflore's; he was there, and saw him apply to Ward to be registered for the 5 years' stay; he recollects it the more distinctly as he had some conversation with him at the time he made his application to be registered. Ward registered his name; does not recollect whether he brought his family with him before Ward; does not think he did. It was not a common thing for applicants for registration to bring their families before Ward at this place, at the time of the annuity; does not know if the children were put down. It was a common thing, he thinks, to give the numbers of the children, but his memory is not clear upon the subjcct. Ward would take the statements of the applicants without seeing the children.

JNO. ELLIS.

Taken & sworn to, at Leflore's, this 24 Febry., 1838, before us,
P. D. VROOM.
ROGER BARTON.
J. MURRAY.

FEBY. 28TH.

Jesse Shrat, of Leake County, a witness offered on the part of Ephraim Green, now in possession of the property claimed by the claimant, being duly sworn, according to law, deposeth and saith: I recollect about the time Ephrain Green, now present, removed to the place where he now lives. I cannot say exactly how long it has been since he came there, but I think it is 3 or 4 years ago. I do not know what time of the year it was. I was not at the place when he came there. I do not know whether I lived above or below at that time. I do not know how long he had been there when I first saw him there. When I first saw him there he was living in an old house. It was not a new one. I suppose an Indian lived in that house before he came there. I think one called Bob had lived there before he came there. I am not sure whether Bob had moved out of the house before Green came there. Bob's Indian name is Stema-li-ha-gah. He had lived there for some time before, but I do not know how long. I never paid much attention to the condition of the property. I just travelled along the road and never noticed it. I cannot tell whether Bob was in possession when Green came there and took possession or not. I do not recollect whether the peach trees were cut down or the fence burnt. There was not very much cleared land on it, but I do not know how much.

JESSEE SHRAT, his + mark.

Taken & sworn to, at Leflore's, this 28th Feby., 1838, before
ROGER BARTON.
P. D. VROOM.

No. 197.

E-moog-lush-a-ho-ma, of the Six Towns, Capt. Red Post Oak's company, states, that within six months from the 24th Feby., 1831, he, as head of a Choctaw family, signified to Col. Wm. Ward, U. S. agt., his intention to take land and become a citizen of the State under the provisions of the 14th article of the treaty of 1830; that his name was duly registerd, but is not now to be found; that he lived on land now embraced in sect. No. 29, in township No. 5, in range No. 12 east; that he had five children single and living with him, over ten years old at the date of the treaty, viz: Mul-a-te-ma, a female, daughter of his wife; 2nd, E-muth-ta-ha, a male, his

nephew; 3rd, Wak-i-o-nub-bee, male; 4, Nock-ne-oon-ti-yah, male, & Chef-am-ba, male. That he continued to reside on his said premises, where he had a house and farm, until driven out by a white man; that, although driven out he has remaind in the district of country ceded by said treaty, in strict compliance with the provisions of the 14th article of said treaty.

EMOOG-LUSH-A-HO-MA,
By his att'y, JOHN JOHNSTON, Snr.

April 5th, 1838.

No. 197.—E-mo-glush-a-ho-ma, a full-blood Choctaw, aged about (80) eighty years, says his name is E-mo-glush-a-ho-ma. He remembers the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; heard of it at the time, but was not at the making of it, and can't tell how long ago it is since it was made; he lived, about 8 years ago, at a stream called A-chuth-lippa, which empties into A-soon-lubbee, a little better than a mile from the junction; he had a wife, but don't remember her name; she is now living, but not here; he had 5 children living with him about eight (8) years ago; all his own children. The name of the oldest one is:

1st. Ma-la-te-ma, female, now at home, and twenty-five (25) years old at this time; she has been married about three (3) years. I am sure she is my own child. I expect my wife had no children when I married her; she was very old. Mal-a-te-ma's mother is named Hin-e-a-hok-ta, and she is my wife; she is the one whose name I could not mention just now.

2d. Nock-a-ne-hon ti-a, male, at home now, about fifteen (15) years old.

3rd. Wak-i-o-nub-bee, male, at home now, about twenty-five (25) years old; never has been married.

4th. Chuf-fa am-be, male, at home; thinks he is seventeen (17) years old; has never been married. He has a nephew living with him named—

5th. E-math-ta-ha, for whom he claims as a child; his father is dead, and he took him when he was small, and has raised him as his own child; he is now twenty-four (24) years old, and living with claimant; he has been married about three (3) years. Col. Johnston attends to to his business.

Witnesses for claimant.

1st. Chish-e-he-ma, being duly sworn, testified as follows: I knew the claimant at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek and long time before; he lived on Ha-chuth-lippa, a creek emptying into Soon-low-a, about five (5) miles from the junction, and about four (4) miles from me. I saw him often, and was well acquained with his family about the time of the treaty; he had then a wife, but I do not know her name; I expect she is still living, but don't know; she went to New Orleans. He had five children living with him. The name of the oldest one is—

1st. Mal-e-te-ma, female, absent; she is now twenty-five (25) years old; has never been married; she has always lived with claimant; she is a step-daughter, a daughter his wife had by another man who has been dead a great while. She had more children besides this one when the claimant married her. This one was grown up when her mother married the claimant.

2nd. E-muth-ta-ha, male, absent, now twenty-two (22) years old; he is a nephew of the claimant; his father and mother died and he took him and raised him, and always called him his son and treated him as such. (From the description of his height when he came to live with claimant, the commissioners judge he must have been 15 or 16 years old.) I am sure he lived with claimant before the treaty; claimant took him before

he married this woman. The claimant had a wife at the treaty, and she went off to Mobile, and never came back, and after the treaty he married this present one. Mal-i-te-ma is the daughter of his present wife; his first wife never had any children; his present wife lived at Killi-tam-a-ha when he married her. The daughter, Mal-a-te-ma, was living with her at that time; she went to live with her husband, the claimant, as soon as they were married.

3rd. Wak-i-o-nub-bee, male, 20 years old, absent; he is a son of claimant's present wife; he lives with the claimant, and has lived with him six or seven years; his mother married the claimant about a year after the treaty.

4th. Nock-a-nee-onti-a, male; he is seventeen (17) or 18 years old; he is a nephew of the old man, a younger brother of E-math-ta-ha; he has always considered him as a child; this one came to live with claimant the same time his brother did, and has lived with him ever since.

5th. Chuffa-am-bee, male, 14 or 15 years old, now absent; this is also a child of his last wife, and came to live with him the same time his mother did; there was no more children.

The claimant does not live now where he lived at the time of the treaty; he left that place about a year after the treaty. I can't tell the reason of his going except from what I heard. He had a house and field, where he lived and he made it himself, and made corn in it; he belonged to my company at the time of the treaty; he is my uncle, but I am not interested in this claim; he has one sister living somewhere in the State, but can't tell her name; he is a full-blood Choctaw. The land has not been sold by the government, to my knowledge.

CHISH-E-HOMA, his + mark.

Taken & sworn to, at Louisville, Miss., this 5th Ap'l, 1838, before
P. D. VROOM,
ROGER BARTON.

2nd. Ichabod Kelly, of Jasper County, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: I know the claimant, and have known him about six (6) years. When I first knew him he lived within about one and a half (½) miles of me. In about 4 or 5 months after I first knew him he moved away, but I don't know exactly where he went to; it was about 3 miles off. At the place where he lived when I first knew him, he had a pretty smart improvement, a field and a house. At the second emigration of the Indians, the Indians had their rendezvous near where this old man lived, and there was an old woman who lived in a little cabin by this claimant; and in the same field, one Tom Gibson, a half-blood Indian, who was going west, and who lived on Talle-hale, as he said, claimed the woman as his sister, and as she was going west, he offered me the improvement with the remains of the crop that was on it and some hogs and chickens, &c., and I agreed to purchase them and did purchase them, and paid the money to Tom Gibson; he said it was for his sister; I did not consult the old man anything about it; I asked Tom Gibson when I bought it, if this old man had not some claim to the field; he said he had lived there, and he supposed he had some claim; but, said he, he is an old man, and if he gives you any trouble you can just whip him off. There was another woman there who lived in a separate house in the same yard; I did not consult her about buying the property, nor did not consult the woman that Tom Gibson called his sister; I took his word for it. The woman that Gibson called his sister went west, as

I understood. I never saw her after she went to the rendezvous; what became of the other woman I do not know; she did not stay there more than two or three days. The old woman went off in about the same time. I did not go to the old man and tell him I had bought the place. I told Tom Gibson to tell him I had bought the field and everything on the place. I don't think I told him to go out, but I don't recollect exactly, nor do I retollect whether I told Tom Gibson to tell him so. This place was on a little creek called Koch-an-flip-pa, but I don't think that is exactly the Indian name of it. Since the claimant moved he has lived over in the prairie, where there is an Indian settlement, but whether he has a house of his own I can't say; he has not been west or out of the country. The old improvement is on section 29, township 5, range 12 east. It is on the south side of the section, and extends to within a quarter of a mile of the section line. I am acquainted well with the lines and corners of this section. I have no interest in this claim. I own land on section 32 adjoining this one. I do not know of my own knowledge that any part of this land has been sold by the government, but presume it has. Wilson Huckaba, a white man, has it in possession, and told me he had entered the land. I sold him the improvement, and he told me afterwards he had entered the land.

Examined by district attorney:

It was in Sept., 1832, when I purchased the improvement, and I had it in possession about five years. I sold it to Hucaba last fall. The old man's house was about ten steps from the house in which Gibson's sister lived. I bought of Gibson the contents of all the houses on the field. I knew at the time the old man had been living there, and had an interest in the field. I don't know whether the old man lived there at the time of the treaty. It was an old improvement. There were peach trees there a foot & a half through. The old man went off without any disturbance of mine. I raised one crop of oats on the place, and then got an Indian to move there and take care of my hogs; he has cultivated every year since. I have some interest in a couple of claims under the 14th article. They are the claims of Wa-tubbee and Nit-ok-chich-e-ma, one is dead now, the other lives twenty five (25) miles distant. The place I live on I bought of the government. I live in section 3, township 4, right on the township line. I have been employed by Col. Johnston to attend to business for him, connected with these claims, taking the numbers of the land, making some locations, finding some corn for the Indians. Col. Johnston agreed for these matters to give me an interest in the two claim I have just mentioned, equal to 2½ sections of land. At the time Col. Johnston was taking the powers of attorney from the Indians there was a council called. I furnished corn and provisions. For that and all my other services I am to have the interest in those two claims. If those two claims are not allowed I am to have nothing. If they fail I do not expect to get anything. The contract between Col. Johnston and myself was made in 1835.

ICHABOD KELLY, his x mark.

Taken & sworn to, at Louisville, Miss., this 5th April, 1838, before
P. D. VROOM.
ROGER BARTON.

APRIL 17TH.

Chish-a-ho-ma, recalled, says that Wak-ki-o-nubbee, now present, is one of the children of the claimant's present wife, who was absent on

the former examination. He is not one of his own children. Chuffa-am-bee, male, present, also a child of the present wife.

CHISH-E-HO-MA, his + mark.

Taken & sworn to at Louisville, Miss., this 17th April, 1878, before

J. MURRAY.
P. D. VROOM.
ROGER BARTON.

No. 199.

Oak-show-e-nah, a woman too old and infirm to attend before the commissioners, states that within six months from the 24th Feby., 1831, she, as the head of a Choctaw family, signified to Col. Wm. Ward, U. S. agent, her intention to remain and become a citizen of the State, and take land under the 14th article of the treaty. Ward, the agent, registered her name, which registration is now not to be found. She then belonged to Capt. Turnbull's company, and lived on land now embraced in section 30, township 22, range 5 east, where she had an improvement, and continued to live thereon until she was driven off by a white man; she then had no unmarried child living with her.

A. A. HALSEY,
Atty. for Claimant.

No. 199.—Ok-show-e-nah, represented to be an old and infirm woman and unable to attend before the commissioners. Her claim is presented by J. B. Forrester, in behalf of A. A. Halsey, atty. for the claimant.

Witnesses for the claimant.

Moon-tubbee, a witness offered on the part of the claimant, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: I know a woman by the name of Ok-show-e-nah; she is very old, not crippled, but unable to walk any distance. I saw her just as I started to come here. I have known her for a great while; knew her at the time of the treaty and before; she has been married, but has been a widow a good while. I knew her husband; his name was Ta-bo-ko-le; he is now dead; he died long time before the treaty, when I was a young man; she has children; I know one of them, still east of the Mississippi; the others, I think, have gone west; she had no children living with her at the treaty; she rather lived with her son, that is, close by her son, in a little house; her husband died previous to her removal to that place. I remember when she moved there; her son built the house or cabin after she moved there; he had lived there some time previous to her going there; she had no field of her own; her son made the corn and she helped to eat it; her son was married and had a family living with him in his cabin; his name was Ho-shin-she-ho-mah, now dead; he died last fall a year ago; his claim has been presented to the commissioners. She remained there about two years after the treaty; went out about the same time her son did. The white man made a field right up to the house, and they were obliged to leave; they first went a short distance, and then the white man made his fence all around them, and they were obliged to leave the place altogether. I saw the white man making the fence around, but did not see the fence after it was done. It was before they removed that I saw them making the fence. They went and settled on a creek called Bogue-fo-le-ah, running into the Yock-eny-put-iffa, about nine (9) miles from the mouth of Bogue-

fo-le-ah. She and her son settled there together; she staid there till her son died, and then came to the neighborhood of Chock-chuma, and staid with my brother; we left her there when we came on here, but I expect she has been brought before this to the rendezvous on Yockenookony to go west with those who are going to emigrate. The old place where she lived at the time of the treaty was something less than two (2) miles from Tal-le-ho-mah. The claimant was not at the meeting at John Perry's; she lived about six (6) miles from there; her son, Ho-shin-she-ho-ma, gave in her name for the five (5) years' stay; he gave it in to the clerk himself, while he was writing; I was present and heard the name given in, but did not see it written down.

The claimant belonged to Capt. Turnbull's company at the treaty; she is a full-blood Choctaw, and is a sister of my mother. I am not to have any part of the land, and have no interest in the claim. I have no knowledge of the land being sold by the government. I have no knowledge that she has ever authorized any one to make any claim for land on her account; she is about to emigrate West, but I hardly expect she will get there; she is remarkably old.

Examined by the U. S. Attorney:

Would the claimant be considered the head of a family, living with her son as she did in a separate house, and supported by him?

Answer. She would be considered the head of a family, and her son the head of a family also. I cannot explain how she is the head of a family, she living alone, but they so considered it and put her down as such.

MOON-TUBBEE, his + mark.

Taken & sworn to this 6th April, 1838, at Louisville, Miss., before us.

P. D. VROOM.
ROGER BARTON.

No. 205.

Shok-kai-o, widow, Capt. Red Post Oak's company, of the Six Towns, states that within six months from the 24th of Feb'y, 1831, she, as head of a Choctaw family, signified to Col. Wm. Ward, U. S. agent, her intentions to take land and become a citizen of the States under the provisions of the 14th article of the treaty of 1830, with the Choctaw Indians; that her name was duly regstd. on the books of said Ward, which name is not now to be found; that she had a separate house and farm at the date of the treaty & lived on land now embraced in section No. 12 in township No. 3, in range No. 12 east; that she had no child single living with her at the date of the treaty; that she has remained in the district of country in strict compliance with the provisions of the treaty.

April, 1838.

SHOK-KAI-O,
By her att'y, JOHN JOHNSTON, Sn'r.

No. 205.—Shok-ai-o, widow, represented to be old and infirm and unable to attend in person before the board. Her claim is presented by Colo. Johnston.

Il-le-no-wa, a full-blood Choctaw, a witness offered on the part of the claimant, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

I am acquainted with an old woman by the name of Shock-ai-o; she is very old, and is wholly unable to travel here; I knew her when I was

a boy, and have known her ever since; she has been married, but her husband has been dead a great while, a long time before the treaty. She lived at the treaty at Ok-tok-fo-lia, one mile from me; she lived in a house by herself, close by the house of her son, Shook-o-pan-o-wa, now present; her son made the house for her; she lived at Bish-con before she moved near to her son's house; her husband had been dead long before she moved there; she had a field; her son made the fence for her; and she cultivated the field herself; she lives now at Bish-con. About six years ago she and her son went out a hunting, and when they returned they did not go to the old place, but went to Bish-con. I did not see them go hunting; I have it from information. I know they were gone away somewhere, and saw the house unoccupied, and while they were gone I saw the white man come and take it down. They went hunting after cold weather and came back in the spring. It was McCarty who took down the house. He planted the field of claimant and also my field that spring. He took Shook-o-pan-o-wa's house and hauled it right up to my house and occupied them. He took down the claimant's house and used it for making a stable and corn-crib. He is still living there. I did not see claimant after she came home—before she moved to Bish-con. I had gone to Mobile, and when I returned the claimant was living close to her son at Bish-con. The claimant is my grandmother. I am not interested in the claim, and do not expect to get any of the land. She belongs to Chish-a-homa's company, and did at the treaty. She is a full-blood Choctaw. I do not know that any of the land has been sold by the government. I was at the council at Spana-mingo's. The claimant was there, and there was a stick made out for her. She wanted to stay on her land, and broke a stick and gave it to Post-Oak (Chish-a-homa). I saw her do it, or I would not say it.

Examined by U. S. Attorney:

Shook-a-pan-o-na was married and had a family at the treaty. The houses were about 30 yards apart. There was but one field, a long field. It was all made before the old woman went there. She had a crib of her own close to the house; her son made it for her. He had another one. She worked a separate part of the field.

ILLENOWA, his + mark.

Taken and certified this 9th day of April, 1838, at Louisville, before
P. D. VROOM.
ROGER BARTON.

No. 244.

Oo-na-ha-ga, now dead; his eldest son, Lap a-te-ub-bee, states that his dec'd father, Oo-na-ha-ga, as head of a Choctaw family, signified to Col. Wm. Ward, U. S. agent, his intentions to take land under the provisions of the 14th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830. That his name was duly registerd on the books of said Ward, which name is not now to be found; that he lived on land now embraced in section No. 21, in township No. 5, in range No. 11 east, where he continued to live until his death; that since his death his family has remained in the neighbourhood and in the district of country ceded by said treaty, in strict compliance with the provisions of said 14th article of the treaty; that he had single, living with him at the date of said treaty, nine children, viz: Hook-te, a female, now dead, aged 32 years; Lap-a-te-ub-bee,

a male, aged 30 years; Tom-a-ha-can-tub-bee, a male, aged 28 years; Lam-ba, a male, aged 26 years; E-la-ha-ki-tub-bee, a male, aged 24 years; Ko-a-nu-wa, a male, aged 22 years; Nu-la, a female, aged 20 years; Loo-sho-ma, a male, aged 18 years; Lap-oon-te-mah, female, aged 16 years.

April 25, 1838.

OO-NA-HA-GAH, dec'd,
By his att'y, JOHN JOHNSTON, Sr.

No. 244. Oo-na-ha-gah, dead; his eldest son, Lap-a-te-ab-bee, appears, and being interrogated, says Col. Johnston is counsel in this case.

Tok-a-ha-jo, a full-blood Choctaw, a witness for claimant, being sworn, with uplifted hand, deposes as follows: That he was acquainted with the claimant, Oo-na-ha-jo, in his life time; he has been dead 4 years; knew him at the time of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and before; lived about two miles from him; he had at that time no wife living; she died before the treaty; he had eight unmarried children living with him then. The name of the oldest is—

1. Ho-he-ta, a female; died not quite 3 years ago; she would, if now living, be 32 years old; had never been married, and lived with her father at the time of the treaty.

2. Lap-a-te-ubbee, a male [points him out], now 20 years old; was never married before the treaty, and then lived with his father; married Tal-ahona about 5 years ago.

3. To-ma-ha-een-lubbee, a male [points him out], now 28 years old, unmarried, and living with his father at the time of the treaty; married something less than 5 years ago; does not know the name of his wife; she belonged to a different town.

4. La-amba, a male (at home), now 26 years old, unmarried, and living with his father at the time of the treaty; married about 2 years since; does not know the name of his wife.

5. E-la-ha-ka-tubbee, a male (at home), now 24 years old, unmarried, and living with his father at the treaty; married Sto-no-ca, last summer was a year.

6. Ho-a-no-wa, a male (at home); blind; now 22 years old; has never married, and lived with his father at the treaty.

7. No-la, a female (points her out), now 20 years old; never married, and lived with her father at the time of the treaty.

8. Lo-she-ma, a male (points him out), now 18 years old; unmarried, and living with his father at the time of the treaty; married I-il-ho-ma last summer.

9. La-pon-e-te-ma, a female (at home); now 16 years old; unmarried, and living with her father at the treaty; not married.

These are all the children of Oo-na-ha-ga by one wife; he had no other family. Claimant lived at the time of the treaty at Tala town; he had an improvement, a house and field, where he continued to live to his death; his family remained there in all about 4 years; they then moved about 2 miles to the head of Tala-homa, where they have remained ever since. After the death of claimant, in a very short time, a white man, by the name of Amoc Walker, told him (witness) that he had purchased all the land about Tala town; it was a common talk among the Indians that he had purchased the land, but not believed by them; other white men said he had not bought it; he had no knowledge that Walker ordered any of the Indians off their lands; it was a common talk among them that he had ordered them off; he does not recollect any family by

Oonahajo's that moved away at that time; they lived near Walker's, but other families lived nearer; they all moved pretty much at the same time. Walker has never cultivated claimant's place or made any use of it, or taken possession of his house; he thinks it has rotted down. There were at that time as many as five white families settled at Tala town; does not know particularly what stock they had; he saw cows. He knows no reason for the removal of Oonahaga's family other than those stated. Walker lived nearly a mile from Oonahaga's family. He saw claimant's children at the council at Spanamingo's; he was very old, and did not go himself; a stick was made for him by his son, Lap-a-te-ubbee. Oona-ha-ga told him (witness) a day or two before the council, that if the people determined to make sticks and remain in the country, he should authorize his son, Lap-a-te-ubbee, to make a stick for him; Lap-a-te-ubbee said when he made the stick that his father had authorized him to do it; he gave it to him (witness) and he gave it to Chishhoma (Red Post Oak) at his request; there were small sticks tied to it, some notches cut in the middle of it, and some in the end; there were five small sticks, one notch in the middle and two in the end. He examined the stick, and speaks from a distinct recollection of it.

Claimant belonged at the time of the treaty to Post Oak's company; he was a full-blood Choctaw, and had never been west of the Mississippi; is distantly related to him; thinks so because they live in one town; has no interest in the claim; is himself a claimant under the 14 article of the treaty. The lands claimed in this case have not to his knowledge been sold by government.

TOKAHAGO, his + mark.

Taken & sworn to at Louisville, Miss., this 25th Apl., 1838, before—
P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.
ROGER BARTON.

WILLIAM BRYANT, a ¼-blood Choctaw, a witness for claimant, being sworn on the Holy Evangely, deposes as follows: That he saw Oonahaga once in his life time at Kelly's; he does not know of his own knowledge where he lived at the time of the treaty. An Indian, by the name of Yocanola, showed him the place last fall when he and Kelly were taking numbers, as he has stated in his deposition in the case of Shukatubbee and Meheteka to which he refers; does not recollect if there were any remains of a house at the place shown him; there appeared to have been a field; there were rails lying about it; there were some peach trees; it about the first of September last that he went there; Kelly knew pretty much where the corner was and they went there; at that corner there was no post that he recollects; they found 4 marked trees diagonally, the 2 furtherest about 60 yards, the nearest 40 yards; 2 or 3 were hickorys; the mark on the tree nearest the house was section 21; this tree had no other mark; this was the NW. tree of the 4; the mark on the NE. tree of the 4 was sect. 22; does not recollect any other mark on this tree, or what kind of tree it was; the SW. tree of the 4 was marked sect. 28; does not recollect if it had other marks, or what description of tree; the SE. tree of the 4 was marked sect. 27, range 11 east, township 5; did not notice what kind of a tree it was; hunted but could find no post. Oonahaga's improvement stood on sect. 27, township 5, range 11 east. The place shown us as the site of the house of claimant was due NW. from the SE. corner of the section; the S. line of the section running E. and W. was the nearest to the site of the house;

it was a little over a ¼ of a mile; the site of the house was near ½ a mile from the SE. corner. The land of this section is good; about the same quality of the section on which Shukatubbee lived. The distance of the site of the house of claimant is a little over ¾ of a mile from Walker's, S.

WILLIAM BRYANT.

Taken & sworn to at Louisville, Miss., this 27th Apl., 1838, before—
P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.
ROGER BARTON.

TOK-A-HA-JO, the witness, being recalled deposes that the two persons now produced before the commissioners are: 1, La-am-ba, a male, and 2, La-po-ne-tema, a female, children of Oona ha go, and are the same who were represented by him to be at home at the time of his previous deposition in this case.

TOKAHAJO, his + mark.

Taken & sworn to at Louisville, Miss., this 27 Apl., 1838, before—
P. D. VROOM.
J. MURRAY.
ROGER BARTON.

No. 7.

TAH-FAH-MAH states that he was the Choctaw head of a family at the date of treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and had an improvement, a house and a field. That he resided on said improvement, which was situated on the west side of Kin-took-tah Creek, near the edge of the swamp. His land was somewhat broken, but a fair average quality. His nearest neighbour was Lo-mah-ka. He used water out of a spring. He continued to reside upon said land until about four years after the treaty, when a white man by the name of Billy Young, without his consent, moved into the house with him, and told him he wanted him to leave as he wished to plant corn in his field.

Claimant still remained untill the spring of the year, and Billy Young took all his field from him and planted corn in it. About this time he met with O-nah-ham-ba, who was a light-horseman in Captain Cobb's company, a man of considerable influence among the Choctaws, who told him he was a brother of Little Leaders; that he had just returned from where he lived, and that Little Leader had told him that the lands around him had been reserved from sale. That this claimant's land with others had been sold by the treaty, and that they would be compelled to go west; but if he thought proper to go with him, Little Leader was willing for him to live upon his land, and remain in the country. As his field had already been taken by Young without his consent, and was living there, and he had no other place to raise corn for his family, and as he was induced to believe the representations of O-nah-ham-ba, that the white people would drive him west, and as he was very anxious to remain in the country of his fathers, he determined to remove with his family to Little Leaders, where he remained for about six years, when he ascertained the statements of O-nah-ham-ba were false. He determined to return to his old home. He accordingly did so about two years ago, when he found it still occupied by a white man. He however settled in the immediate neighbourhood, where he has continued to reside ever since. He attended a council within six months of the ratification of

the treaty at Turnbulls, and had the names of himself and children put down upon the list of Pickens for the five years stay, which was handed to the agent, Ward, at the annuity at Ben Lefloore's as he was informed and believes. He then had living with him three unmarried children over ten years of age, to wit:

1. Ba-nubbee, since dead.
2. An-i-a.
3. I-tim-i-ah-ho-nah, and two under ten.
4. Ho-ka.
5. Bi-a-la-tubbee, under ten years of age.

He never made any contract within five years from the ratification of the treaty, which he considers binding upon him, to transfer to any other person any portion of his reservation, or any compensation which may be awarded by government in lieu thereof.

TAH-FAH-MAH, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed in presence of the commissioners, this 24th December, 1842.

P. BAYLY.

The deposition of SOCK-KA-TUBBEE, a full-blood Choc., taken this 24th December, 1842, before the commissioners, to be read in evidence in behalf of the claim of Tah-fah-mah. Was first sworn, deposes, and saith: That he, this deponent, was light-horseman at the time of the treaty; that it was the duty of a light-horseman to obey the commands of the captain, to give notice of councils, &c.; that he knew the claimant well at the time of the treaty, but did not know his family; that he thinks claimant did not go to Ward's house to be registered; that he met claimant at Turnbull's and he saw him go to Turnbull, who was at the table making out a list of the applicants, and heard claimant request Turnbull to put his name down, and Turnbull continued to write as if he wrote claimant's name down; that it was understood throughout the neighbourhood that whoever was registered at Turnbull's would be registered at Ward's. There were many persons at Turnbull's. It was understood that Turnbull was authorized by the agent to register any application that was made to him, and that whatever was done by Turnbull would be recognised by Ward. That he understood from claimant while at Turnbull's that he had applied for the five years' stay; says that the list which Turnbull made out of Pickens' company was given by Turnbull to Captain Pickens, who took the same to Lefloore's at the time of the annuity, and there gave it to witness, and that he (witness) then gave the same to Ward; that claimant's name was on the list; that he does not recollect what Ward then said when he handed him the list; that this deponent believed then and now still believes that the claimant, as well as all others whose names were on the list, had done all that was necessary to entitle them to their lands except to remain thereon for five years. He knows claimant had a wife and children at the treaty, but knew nothing of their names and ages.

And further says not.

SOCK-KA-TUBBEE, his + mark.

Subscribed in presence of the commissioners, this 24th December, 1842.

P. BAYLY.

The deposition of LO-MAR-KA, a full-blood Choctaw woman, taken before the Choctaw commissioners this 24th December, 1842, to be read

as evidence in behalf of the claim of Tah-fah-mah, who, being first sworn, deposes and says: She says that she knows the claimant and knew him and his family at the time of the treaty; that she lived at that time about two miles from the claimant; that claimant lived at that time on the west side of Kin-tau-ga Creek, within about three miles of Philadelphia, Choctaw miles, which is about four and a half or five miles; that claimant lived in a house, had a corn-field, and remained there a good while after the treaty, don't know how long, but that he made crops on the place after the treaty; that his family lived in the same house with him; that he claimed the place as his own; that she went to the claimant's house on a visit and saw a white man living with him; his name was Billy Young; heard nothing the white man said to claimant; that Billy Young remained in claimant's house after claimant moved off and made crops in claimant's field, and thinks that Young cultivated a part of claimant's field before the claimant moved away; that it was a large field; does not know that Young ever paid claimant for the use of the field; that she was not present when claimant left his house and is unable to say that he was distressed at removing from it; that claimant has not said anything to her since about the causes of his removal; that it was witness's opinion, also the opinion of the neighbours, that claimant intended to remain on his place, and was induced to leave his place only because Young, who had a family, had moved into the house; does not know precisely how long the claimant (but thinks two years) remained in his house after the white man moved in; states that after some time Young with his family lived in a separate cabin from claimant; that Young lives now at the same place and has built there; never heard that claimant ever received anything from Young, and never worked for him as she knows.

And further says not.

LO-MAH-KA, her + mark.

Subscribed in presence of the commissioners, this 24th December, 1842.

P. BAYLY.

The deposition of Me-mah-tubbee, or Big Jim, taken before the commissioners at Hopahka, to be read as evidence in behalf of claim of Tah-fah-mah, case No. 7. The said deponent, being first sworn, deposes and says: That the young girl now present named Hoka is the daughter and child of claimant, and that she was absent and not before the commissioners at the time the deponent first testified in this case. For her age see deponent's former deposition in which he states that she is now large enough to marry, which, from present appearances, seems to be true.

ME-MAH-TUBBEE, his + mark.

Taken before us this 17th January, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.

The deposition, taken this 24th of December, 1842, before the commissioners, of Me-mah-tubbee, alias Big Jim, a full-blood Choctaw man, to be read as evidence in behalf of claim of Tah-fah-mah; he being first sworn, deposes and says: That he has known the claimant for a long time; that he knew his wife; that he thinks claimant had five children at the time of the treaty; he knew them well; that the present was then his wife; that the three children now present, viz, An-ia, the oldest, was then grown nearly, not then large enough for a wife; the next oldest, now present, named Is-tim-iah-ho-mah, a girl, he thinks was not

born at the time of the treaty at Dokes, but of this he is not certain; the next oldest is Ho-ka, now absent, and whose age at that time he does not know; that he would know her in any crowd as claimant's child; that she is now large enough to marry; that the next child, a boy, now present, named Biala-tubbee, was a child at the time of the treaty unable to walk; that at the time of the treaty he lived about ten miles from claimant; was in the habbit of visiting him and has known him ever since; that he would know claimant and his family anywhere; that the oldest child of claimant is dead; that he died year before last; was a young man grown at the time of his death; that he knew him well; his name was Ba-nah, sometimes called Ba-nubbee.

And further says not.

ME-MA-TUBBEE, his + mark.

Subscribed in presence of the commissioners.

P. BAYLY.

No. 157.

Pa-sa-tubbee (dead); died about three years after the treaty; represented by his widow, Im-mith-to-mah, being five feet half inch high and 22 years of age, as next friend of the heirs, who states that at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek deceased was the Choctaw head of a family, and had then living with him, a wife, said Im-mith-to-mah, and one child, under ten years of age, named Amos, present; and one born since the treaty, Lo-sy, present. That he then had an improvement of a house and field in Lefloore's district in the fork between Pearl river and Tus-cah-lah-me-tah, about one mile from the former and two from the latter, where he continued to live till his death, three years after the treaty, and his family for one year after his death, when Jim Lewis drove them off; they then moved to Yock-a-noo-ka-na, one mile above Ben Lefloore's, where they have continued to reside ever since; never went west, but remained in the ceeded country. That within six months from the ratification of the treaty deceased determined to remain in the country, become a citizen, and take lands under the 14th article of the treaty. For this purpose he sent his name to the council at Turnbull's by his brother Tus-cah-um-tubbee, who had the names of self and child put on Captain Pickins' list, which list was handed by Sock-ka-tubbee to Ward, the agent, at the annuity at Ben Lefloore's. That he never received any other grant of land, and that he never, within five years from the ratification of the treaty, made any contract he considered binding for the sale of any land, scrip, or other compensation to be awarded by government in satisfaction of his claim under the treaty, nor did his representatives after his death.

IM-MITH-TO-NAH, her + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us at Hopahka, 9th of February, 1843.

J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

No. 188.

Hock-lah-to-nah, being five feet and quarter inches high, and about 70 years of age, no visible marks, states that at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek she was the Choctaw head of a family, and had then living with her one child, unmarried and over ten years of age, to wit, Jessee, present; that she then lived half mile south of Cush-tush-ah Creek, in Lefloore's district; good land; used creek water; had a house

and a field; lived there for about two years after the treaty, when, during a temporary absence in the white settlement, picking cotton, a white man named Bason took possession of herp lace. Moved two mile east of Pearl River and settled on Show-go-la-tibbiah, one of the branches of Standing Pine Creek, from which place she was driven off by a white man named Chambly, when she removed to Ta-hom-bee's, where she still lives; has never been west, but always lived in the ceeded country. That within six months from the ratification of the treaty she went to the annuity at Lefloore's to signify to the agent, Ward, her intention to remain, become a citizen of the State, and take lands under the 14th article of the treaty; that she went before Ward for this purpose, but he refused to register her name. That she never received any other grant of land, and never, within five years from the ratification of the treaty, made any contract she considered binding for the sale of any land, scrip, or other compensation to be awarded by government in satisfaction of her claim under the treaty.

HOCK-LAH-TO-NAH, her + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us at Hopahka this 18th February, 1843.

J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

No. 193.

Nock-e-na chubbee, or Nock-e-nau-che, being five feet and 6 inches high, and about 60 years of age, as he says, a large scar on his left cheek and both eyes, states that at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he was the Choctaw head of a family, and had then living with him a wife named Stemona, who died six years after the treaty, and the following children, one over and three under ten years of age, to wit:

1. Ah-lo-ma-tubbee, unmarried & over ten, present.
2. Honah-hah-tubbee, under ten, present.
3. Ish-tah-nubbee, " " present.
4. Tich-bau-tubbee, dead, without issue.

That he then lived one mile east of Yock-a-noo-ka-na, in Lefloore's district, 100 yards north of Terrapin Shell Creek; had a house and a field; land good; branch water; lived there foury ears; driven off by a white man named Powell, who said he had bought the land from government; moved to Se-ne-asha, 200 yards north; lived there four years; then moved near Jim Choate's with Hoxagee and others, where he has lived ever since; that he never went west but always remained in the ceeded country; that within six months from the ratification of the treaty he went to the annuity at Lefloore's to signify to the agent, Ward, his intention to remain, become a citizen of the State, and take lands under the 14th article of the treaty; that he went before Ward for that purpose, but Ward refused to register his name; that he never received any other grant of land, and never, within five years from the ratification of the treaty, made any contract he considered binding for the sale of any lands, scrip, or other compensation to be awarded by government in satisfaction of his claim under the treaty.

NOCK-E-NA-CHUBBEE alias NOCK-E-NAU-CHEE, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us at Hopahka this 20th day of February, 1843.

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
RALPH GRAVES.

No. 206.

Ah-noon-cha (dead); died four years after the treaty; represented by her son, Robinson Carnes, as her only heir, being six feet and one inch high and about thirty years of age, who states that at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek deceased was the Choctaw head of a family; that she then lived half mile west of Yock-a-noo-ka-na, on the Natchez Trace; land good; used branch water; Lefloore's district; had a house and a field where she lived till her death, four years after the treaty; that within six months after the ratification of the treaty she sent her name, by her son Robinson, to the annuity at Lefloore's to be presented to the agent, Ward, for registration, under the 14th article of the treaty; that Robinson went before Ward for this purpose, but Ward refused to register her name; that she never received any other grant of land, nor ever, within five years from the ratification of the treaty, made any contract he considered binding for the sale of any land, scrip, or other compensation to be awarded by government in satisfaction of her claim under the treaty.

ROBINSON CARNES, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us at Hopahka this 24th day of February, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

No. 239.

Ahn-to-nah, being four feet and 11½ inches high and about thirty years of age, states that at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek she was the Choctaw head of a family; then had living with her one unmarried child under ten years of age, to wit, 1, Tubbee; she then had an improvement, a house and a field, in Lefloore's district, three miles south of Koskiusko, on the Natchez Trace, and one mile west of Yock-a-noo-ka-na; she continued to reside there for two or three years after the treaty, when she went down into the white people's settlement to pick cotton; while there a white man named Wallace took possession of her place; she then settled on Se-ne-a-sheah, and about four years ago she moved a short distance and settled near Jim Choate; never moved west, but always remained in the ceeded country. Within six months from the ratification of the treaty she attended the annuity at Lefloore's to signify to Ward, the agent, her intention to remain in the country five years, become a citizen of the State, and take lands under the 14th article of the treaty; for this purpose she went before Ward, but he refused to register her name. Never received any other grant of land under any other article of the treaty, and never, within five years from the ratification of the treaty, made any contract considered binding for the sale of any land, scrip, or other compensation to be awarded by government in satisfaction of her claim under the treaty.

AHN-TO-NAH, her + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us at Hopahka, 7 March, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Claimant had a husband named Jones, a white man, at the treaty; he died before the annuity, and she applied, as the head of a family at that time, to the agent, Ward, to have her name and her child's registered for the five years' stay

No. 189.

E-ah-sha-tubbee, being five feet 6½ inches high, and about eighty years of age, says he is eighty; states that at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he was the Choctaw head of a family, and had then living with him three unmarried children over ten years of age, to wit:

1. Ma-ha-cha, present.
2. Yock-ah-to-nah, present.
3. Phil-la-mo-to-nah, present.

That he then lived in Mug-ga-lush-ah old fields, in Lefloore's district; had an improvement of a house and a field; land good; used spring water; remained there one year, then went down into the white settlement to pick cotton, and during his temporary absence a white man took possession of his place; then settled half a mile west of Yallo-butch-ah, where he remained five years, when the same white man who took Cunnachi's place from him frightened the claimant from his; then moved to Cobb's neighbourhood, where he has lived ever since; never went west, nor ever left the ceeded country. That within six months from the ratification of the treaty he went to the annuity, at Lefloore's, to signify to the agent, Ward, his intention to remain, become a citizen of the State, and take lands under the 14th article of the treaty; that he went before Ward for this purpose, but Ward refused to register his name. That he never received any other grant of land and never, within five years from the ratification of the treaty, made any contract he considered binding for the sale of any lands, scrip, or other compensation to be awarded by government in satisfaction of his claim under the treaty.

E-AH-SHA-TUBBEE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, at Hopahka, this 18th February, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

No. 49.

I, Ok-i mi yah, a Choctaw, and the head of a Choctaw family at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, claim for myself, under the 14th article of said treaty, one section of land embracing my then improvement, or a part of it, which section is designated in the deposition of Virdell Reed, filed with the board on 8th in't, it being the same section on which Iaith le pah, her father, then lived, and which section is designated in the deposition of Virdell Reed aforesaid; she states that she was married at the time of treaty and living with her husband, whose name was Ah-to-num-bee, and that he has gone west since the treaty, about three years after it; she had no child at date of treaty.

OK I MI YAH, her + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us this 13th April, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
WM. TYLER.

Claim filed, No. 49 and No. 318 on Grave's notes.

Ok-e-miyah, being 5 feet 3¼ inches high, about 33 years of age, no scars, states that she is a full-blood Choctaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was the head of a Choctaw family. She had no

children. She had a husband, but he did not live constantly with her. He had a house of his own, and came to see her only occasionally. About 3 years after the treaty her husband left her altogether, & went west. She had a house of her own before marriage, which was built for her by her father; she also had a field which she cultivated. Her improvement was situated in Leflore's district, on Bogue Chitto, in what is now called Nashoba Co., where she has continued ever since to live. She never moved west, but remained within the ceded territory. Within six months after the ratification of the treaty, through her father, I-ath-le-pah, she signified or offered to signify to Ward, the agent, at Ben. Leflore's, her intention to remain and take the five years' stay. She never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty, and never, within five years after the ratification, made any contract for the sale of her claim or for any script to be paid in lue of land.

OKE MIYAH, her + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 17th July, 1843.

RALPH GRAVES.
J. M. CLAIBORNE.

No. 23 and 560.

Claim of Kush oo na mus tub bee 1st, of Capt. Red Post Oak's Company of the Six Towns, a Choctaw and the head of a Choctaw family, claims for himself a section of land under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, including his then improvement, or a part thereof, at the date of said treaty, the numbers of which were pointed out by Eli tub bee, Phil e moon tub bee, and Kush oo na mus tub bee, to N. N. Daniels, and by him taken, as he is informed and believes, which section is designated in the deposition of N. N. Daniels before B. F. Reynolds, esq., & filed with the board 29 May, 1843; he also claims adjoining lands for the following named child living with him at the date of said treaty and then unmarried (viz):

1. Pis-a-tom-ba, aged over 10 years at date of the treaty.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

Personally appeared before me, B. F. Reynolds, an acting justice of the peace for said county, Kush oo na mus tub bee 1st, who, being duly sworn, says the facts set forth in the foregoing application are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

KUSH OO NA MUS TUB BEE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, an acting justice of the peace for said county, this 29 day of May, A. D. 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS.

Kush-oon-a-mus-tub-bee, 2d.

Case No. 560.

E-li-tub-bee, alias Tom. Gibson, a witness produced on the part of claimant, being duly sworn and examined, testifies that he is about 50

years of age; is not related to claimant. The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made nearly fourteen years ago, when he knew him and his family well, and lived about three miles from him. Claimant was then a Choctaw head of a family, and had living with him a wife, Lam-a-che, since dead, and one unmarried child, to wit, Pis-a-tom-ba, then under ten years old, present; he then had a house and field on Soo-an-low-wa Creek, Nit-tuh-ka-chee's district, now Jasper County, and E-look-chi-ah was his nearest neighbor. He never went west or left the ceded country, but resided upon his place about three years after the ratification of said treaty, when his said improvement was taken possession of by a white man named McCommack, who claimed the land. He then moved to English Town, 2 miles, where he resided about eight years, & then to Pachute Creek, six Choctaw miles, where he has resided ever since. The land was very good. At the counsel at Spanamingo's, held next spring after the treaty, claimant made sticks, representing himself and family, and give to witness, who gave them to Chish-a-ho-mah, who, with Ta-bo-kah, went to the agent, Ward, to get the names of six towns, for whom sticks had been made, registered for the five years' stay. Upon their return they reported Ward had registered some fifty or sixty families, when he said he was very busy; they must go home, and leave the sticks, and he would register all the names, and they could come again and see all was right. They went again to Ward's when corn was about knee high, and on the way learned the names were not registered, when they made new sticks and gave him, which he threw away and refused to register the names, saying there were too many of them; and if they wanted land they must go west. This is in substance what they reported. Claimant took no part of the annuity that year; has obtained no land under any other article of said treaty, and made no contract within five years from the ratification of said treaty for the sale of his claim, land, or scrip, to the knowledge of witness; knows no Choctaw who went west has returned and claimed land.

Cross-examined by the agent of the board:

Claimant told him the white man had turned him off, and knows it from no other source. The child has no other name than Pis-ah-tam-be. He knew a child named Chef-fa-he-lubbe, and is the child of the claimant, named Kush-oo-na-mus-tub-bee, the first. Does not know of any one living within half a mile of claimant except the near neighbor. He saw the white man in possession of claimant's place soon after he left.

E-LI-TUB BE, or TOM GIBSON, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 5th day of August, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Coms.

Kush-oon-a-mus-tub bee 2d, being 5 feet 7 inches high, about 55 years of age, states that at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he was a full-blood Choctaw, the head of a Choctaw family, and had then living with him a wife, Law-a-che, since dead, and the following unmarried child, to wit: 1. Pis-a-tom-bee, then under ten years old. He then resided in Nit-tuk-ka-chee's district, now Jasper County, on Looan law a Creek, near E-look-chi ah, where he had an improvement on which he lived about three years after the ratification of said treaty, when he was dispossessed by a white man named McCommack. He then moved to English Town, two miles, where he resided eight years, and then to Pa-

chu tee Creek, where he has resided ever since. Within six months from the ratification of said treaty he signified his intention through Chish-a-ho mah and Ta-bo-kah to the agent, Col. Ward, to remain and take the five years' stay; for particulars he refers to the general depositions of said Chis-a ho-mah and E-litub bee filed before this board in June last. He never received any grant of land under any other article of said treaty, and never within five years after the ratification of said treaty made any contract for the sales of his claim or for scrip in lieu of land, other than a power of attorney to Col. Johnston, which he is advised will be submitted to the board.

KUSH-OON A MUS TUB BEE 2D, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed in open court Aug. 5, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES.
S. RUSH.

No. 26.

Tah-pa-nau-che-hub-bee, at the date of the treaty, resided upon section 16, township 4, range 12 east, in the Augusta land district of Mississippi; for proof reference is made to general deposition No. 9, filed before the board 31st of May, 1843, case 26. Said section has not been disposed of by the government; for proof reference is made to the certified list of entries of land in said township, at page 32, made by the register of said land office, and on file before the board; also to the certified diagram of said township, page 11, likewise on file.

MARTIN,
Atto. for Claim't.

No. 26.

The claim of Ta-pe-nau-che-ha-bee, of Capt. Red Post Oak's company of the Six Towns, a Choctaw, and the Choctaw head of a family, claims for himself a section of land under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, including his then improvement, or a part thereof, at the date of said treaty, the numbers of which were pointed out by Kush oo ne mus tubbee, Eli tubbee, & Phil le moon tubbee to N. N. Daniels, and by him taken, as he is informed and believes, which section is designated in the deposition of N. N. Daniels before B. F. Reynolds, esq., & filed 29 May, 1843; also claims adjoining lands for the following named children living with him at the time of said treaty & then unmarried, to wit:

1. Chick-ma,	over 10	years	old.
2. No-mah-ka,	do 10	"	"
3. Cha-ho-ka,	over 10	"	"
4. O na ho ka,	over 10	"	"
5. Pis te ke yea,	over 10	"	"
6. Im mo nub ba,	over 10	"	"

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

This day personally appeared before me, B. F. Reynolds, an acting justice of the peace for said county, Ta pe nan che ha bee, who, being

duly sworn, says the facts set forth in the above application are true to the best of his knowledge & belief.

TA PE NAU CHE HA BEE, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, an acting justice of the peace for said county, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS.

Tah-pa-nau-che-hub-bee, who being five feet seven inches high, about fifty years of age, states that at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he was a full-blood Choctaw, the head of a Choctaw family, and had living with him a wife, Ah-no-la-ho-nah, and the following unmarried children, to wit:

1. Chuk-mah (fl.), then over 10 years of age.
2. No-mok-ka (fl.), then over 10 years of age; now dead.
3. Cha-ho-ka (fl.), then over ten years of age.
4. Pis-ti-ke-ah (fl.), then under 10 years of age; dead.
5. Im-o-nub-bee, then under 10 years of age; can't walk.
6. O-nah-ho-ka, then under 10 years of age.

Tah-pa-nau-che-hub-bee then resided in Nit-tuk-ka-chee's district, now Jasper County, on Hus-oon-loway Creek, near Kush-oon-a-mus-tub-bee the 1st, where he had an improvement, on which he has resided ever since. Within six months after the ratification of said treaty he signified his intention, through Chish-a-ho-mah and Ta-ho-kah, to the agent, Col. Ward, to remain and take the five years' stay; for particulars he refers to the general depositions of Chish-a-ho-mah and Eli-tub-bee, taken and filed before the board a few days since. He never received any grant of land under any other article of said treaty, and never within five years of the ratification of said treaty made any contract for the sale of his claim, other than a power of attorney to Col. Johnston, which he is advised will be submitted to the board, or for scrip in lieu of land.

TAH-PA-NAU-CHE-HUB-BEE, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed in open court June 24th, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES.
S. RUSH.

Tah-pa-nau-che-hubbe, No. 563.

E-li-tubbe, or Tom Gibson, a witness produced on the part of the claimant in the above case, being duly sworn and examined, testifies as follows: That he is about 50 years old. Claimant's name is Tah pe nau che tubbe, and is witness' uncle's son. The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was fourteen years ago, when he lived from the claimant three Choctaw miles, and knew him and his family well. He is and was then a Choctaw head of a family. He had then a wife and six children; wife named Ah-no-la, and the children, Chuk mah, then over ten years old, unmarried, & living with him, present; 2, No-mak-ka, dead, left no children, was then over ten years old; 3, Cho-ho-ka, present, then unmarried, and living with her father, and then over ten years old; 4, Tis-ti-ke-ah, dead, left no children, unmarried then and living with claimant, then under ten years old; 5, Im-mo-nubbe, at home unable to attend & is blind, then under ten years old, & O-nah-ho-ka, then under ten years old and present, both living with him then. He had then a house and field on Sau-la-scoona Creek, Nitukeichas district, now Jasper County,

and Kush-oo-na-mus-tubbe was his nearest neighbor. The land was good. Claimant nor either of his children ever went west, but have always remained in the ceded country. Four years after the treaty he went out on a hunting expedition, and on his return found a white man in possession and had to leave, when he moved to English Town, where he has lived ever since. At the council at Sparnamingo, held the spring after the treaty, witness saw the claimant, where he made sticks and gave to this deponent, who gave them to Chis-a-ho-ma and Ta boka, who took them to Ward to have the names registered for the five years' stay. When they returned from Ward's they told the people that he had registered some fifty names, when he told them he was very busy, that they should leave the sticks and go home, that he would register all the names & they could return & see about it again. They went again to Ward, and on their way heard that he had not entered the names as he had promised, when they made new sticks and gave him, which he threw away, saying there were too many that wanted land; to go west and get it. Corn was about knee high when they started on the second visit to the agent's, and about six inches when the council was held. Claimant took no part of the annuity that year; has obtained no land under any other article of the treaty; nor has he either sold or agreed to sell his claim or scrip to be received in lieu thereof, or any portion of either, to his knowledge, within five years after the ratification of the treaty. He knows of no Choctaw who had been west returned and claims land. Twenty-four years ago Dokes Stand treaty was made and the claimant had three children then.

E LI TUBBE, or TOM GIBSON, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 24 day of June, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Commrs.

No. 41.

Chuf-fa-tub-bee the 2nd, of Capt. Red Post Oak's company of Six Towns, a Choctaw and the Choctaw head of a family, claims for himself a section of land under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, including his then improvement at the date (or a part thereoff) of the treaty, the numbers of which were pointed out by Ok-chau-e-ha-jo and Ham ba to N. N. Daniels, and by whom taken and desegnated in his deposition before B. F. Reynolds, esq., and filed with the com. on the 2nd day of June, 1843, as he is informed and beleves; he also claims adjoining lands for the following named children, living with him at the date of said treaty and then unmaried, viz:

1. Tak e ba ho nah, over 10 years at date of treaty.
2. Ah-pe-ut-i-ah, over 10 years " "
3. Tam bee, over 10 years " "
4. E lap pe mah, under 10 years " "
5. I-ze-me-ho-nah, under 10 years " "

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

This day personaly appeared before me, B. F. Reynolds, an acting justice of the peace for said county, Chuf fa tub bee 2d, who, being duly

sworn, says the facts set forth in the above application are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

CHUF-FA-TUB-BEE, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before me, an acting justice, as aforesaid, this 2nd June, 1843.

B. F. REYNOLDS.

Chuf fa-tub-bee, at the date of said treaty, resided upon section 16, township 3, range 10 east, in the Augusta district; for proof of which reference is made to general deposition No. 4, of N. N. Daniels, filed before the board June 2d, 1843, case 41. Said section was adjudged to Mok ah to nah by the former board & confirmed to her by the Government.

MARTIN,
Atto. for Claimt.

Chuf fah-tub-bee 2nd, who being five feet eight inches high, about sixty years of age, states that at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek he had living with him a wife whose name is Te-mah-ho-ka, and the following unmarried children, to wit:

1. Tik-e-bah-he-mah, then over ten years of age.
2. Ah pe hat-ti-yah, " " "
3. Tam-be, alias Tah ya, " " "
4. E-lah-pe-mah, " " "
5. Yem-e-ho-nah, then under ten years of age.

He then resided in Nit-tuk-ka-chee's district, now Jasper County, on a branch of Tal-la-ha-la Creek, near Chan-a-ha-jo, where he had an improvement on which he lived about three or four years next after the date of said treaty, when he was dispossessed by a white man by the name of Pickens; he then moved about a mile where he has since lived. Within six months after the ratification of the treaty he signified his intention, through Chish-a-ho-mah and Ta-bo-ka, to the agent, Col. Ward, to remain and take the five years' stay; for particulars he refers to the general deposition of Chish-ah-ho-mah and To-tub-bee, taken and filed before the board at Philadelphia a few days since. He never received any grant of land under any other article of said treaty, and never within five years after the ratification of said treaty made any contract for the sale of his claim (other than the power of attorney to Col. Johnston, which he is informed will be submitted to the board in a few days) or for scrip in lieu of land.

CHUF-FAH-TUB-BEE, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed in open court June 13th, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES.
S. RUSH.

Witness: Chau-e-ha-jo.

Chuf-fa-tubbe (2nd)—Case No. 661.

Chau-a-ha-jo, a witness produced on the part of the claimant in the above case, being duly sworn & examined, testifies as follows: That he is about 60 years old; knows the claimant, whose name is Chuf-fa-tubbe (2d), and is related to him. The claimant is a son of witness' uncle; at the date of the treaty he knew him & his family well, and lived about one mile from him. Claimant is a Choctaw, & was then the head of a Choctaw family consisting of a wife and four children; wife's name, Te-

mah-ho-kah, now at home and indisposed; the children, Tik-e-bah-he-mah, then over ten years old, absent, at that time unmarried; Ah-pe-hat-ti-yubbe, then under ten years old, present; Tah-e-yabbe, or Tam-bee, then under ten, absent; E-lap-pe-mah, then under ten, present. They all lived with claimant at the date of the treaty. He then had a house and field on Tal-la-ha-la Creek, Net-tuk-ei-cha district, now Jasper County, and his nearest neighbor was Nok-e-nin-tubbe; the land was very good. Claimant nor either of his children ever went west; always remained in the ceded country. He was dispossessed by a white man whilst he was on a hunting expedition and moved but a short distance, where he has lived ever since. It was about five years, he thinks, after the treaty, but is not positive; witness corrects himself, and say it was only about three years after the treaty when claimant was dispossessed. At the council called by Chis-a-ho-ma, held at Spar-na-mingo, and for the purpose of making arrangements to get their names registered for the five years' stay, witness saw this claimant make sticks and give them to Chis-a-ho-mo and Ta-bo-ka to take to Col. Ward, to let him know that they wished to remain in the land for the five years, and have their names registered accordingly. This was the next spring after the treaty; corn and grass was about five inches high. Claimant took no part of the annuity that year, nor obtained any land under any other article of the treaty to his knowledge. Within five years after the ratification of the treaty he neither sold, or agreed to sell, his claim, or scrip to be had in lieu thereof, or any portion of either, to the best of witness' knowledge. He knows of no Choctaw having been west, since returned, & now claims land. He does not remember when Doke Stand Treaty was made.

Examined by Mr. H. L. Martin.

Witness thinks if there was another child it was born since the treaty.

CHAU-A-HA-JO, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 14th day of June, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Commissioners.

No. 775.

Phil e moon tub bee, dec'd, by his widow, I o ga be; a Choctaw, and the Choctaw head of a family at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, claims for her de'd husband a section of land under the 14th article of said treaty, including his then improvement, or a portion of it, the numbers of which were pointed out by Elias & Caleb to James E. Newsom, and by him taken, and are designated in his deposition before Robert James, esqr., on the 19th day of June, 1843, as she is advised and believes; also claims adjoining lands for the following-named children, living with him at the date of said treaty and then unmarried, to wit:

1. E-li-piss-sub bee, under 10 years at treaty.
2. Kun-ne-me, under 10 " "

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally appeared before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, I o ga be, who, being duly

sworn, says the facts set forth in the above application are true, to the best of her knowledge, information, and belief.

PHIL E MOON TUB BEE, dec'd,
by his widow, I-O-GA-BE, her + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to this 19th day of June, A. D. 1843, before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.*

No. 9.

Phil-e-moon tub-bee, at the date of said treaty resided upon section 16, township 3, range 13 east, in the Augusta land district of Miss.; for proof reference is made to general deposition of James E. Newson, filed before the board in August, 1843, case 9. Said section has not been sold by gov't; for proof reference is made to the certified list of entries of land in said township, page 32, on file before the board; also to certified diagram of said township, page 10, likewise on file.

MARTIN,
Atto. for Cla'm't.

Phil-e-moon-lub-bee, dec'd, by widow, I-o-ga-be, case No. 775.

Im-mo-nub-bee, the witness produced on the part of claimant in the above case, being duly sworn and examined, testifies that he is about 40 years old; was not related to claimant. The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made nearly fourteen years ago, when he knew him and his family well, and lived about five miles from him. He was then the Choctaw head of a family, and had a wife, I-o-ga-be, present, and two unmarried children living with him, to wit: E-li-pis-ub-bee, then under ten years old, present; Kunne-ma, then under ten years old, present. Claimant then had a house and field on a branch of Tallahala Creek, Nit-tuk-ka-chees district, now Jasper County, and To tam ba was his nearest neighbor; the land was good—claimant never moved west, but always remained in the ceded country. About three years after the ratification of the treaty he moved to It-ta-shan na, where he lived until his death, & where his said family have resided ever since; moved in consequence of seeing some of his neighbors despossessed, & being informed by white men that they had bought the land embracing his improvement, and fearing violence might be done him if he remained there. Witness saw claimant make sticks at the counsel at Spau-a-min-gos, which he gave to Mul-la-le-chub-bee, who gave them to Chish a ho mah, who, with Ta-bo-kah, went to the agent Ward's to get their names registered for the five years' stay; upon their return they reported they had registered some fifty or sixty families, when he said he was very busy; they must go home, leave the sticks, and he would register all the names, and they could come again and see all was right; they went again to Ward's when corn was about knee high, and on the way learned the names were not registered according to promise, when they made new sticks and gave him which he threw away, and refused to register the names, saying there were too many of them, and if they wanted land they must go west; this is, in substance, their report. Claimant took no part of the annuity that year; has obtained no land under any other article of said treaty, and made no contract within five years from the ratification of said treaty, for the sale of his land, claim, or scrip, to the knowledge of witness; knows no Choctaw who went west, returned and claimed land.

Cross-examined by the agent of the board:

He heard of the council held at Kelly's, by Post Oak, about four years after the treaty. Claimant told him he had made a paper to Col. Johnson to help him get his land. The youngest child (present) was very small at the date of the treaty. To-tam-ba was the only one that lived anyways near claimant, he lived in sight. To-tam-ba was the first settler on it, & his claim is tried. He means five Choctaw miles when he says he lived five miles from claimant—about seven white-mans' miles.

IM-MO-NUBBE, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 29th day of July, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

Phil-e-moon moon tub-bee, dec'd, by his widow, I-o-ga-lu, being 5 feet 3 inches high, about 35 years of age, states that her said husband, at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, was a full-blood Choctaw, the head of a Choctaw family, and had then living with him a wife, this declarant, and the following unmarried children, to wit:

1. E-li-pis-sub-bee, then under ten years old, present.
2. Kun ne ma, then under ten years old, present.

He then resided in Nit-tuk kachees district, now Jasper County, on a branch of Tallahola Creek, near To tam ba, where he had an improvement on which he lived, about three years after the ratification of said treaty: when seeing some of his neighbors dispossed, & white settlers moving in who claimed the land embracing his improvement, he left it to evade difficulties with them on that account; moved It-ta-chau-na, about 2 Choctaw miles, where he lived until his death, and where his family still live. Within six months after the ratification of said treaty he signified his intention, through Chish-a-ho mah & Ta-bo-kah, to the agent, Ward, as affiant is advised & believes, to remain and take the five years' stay; for particulars declarant refers to the general depositions of said Chish-a ho mah and E-li-tub bee, taken and filed before this board. He never received any grant of land under any other article of said treaty, and never within five years from the ratification of said treaty, made any contract for the sale of his claim or for scrip in lieu of land to her knowledge.

I-O-GA-LU, her + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed in open court July 29th, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES.
S. RUSH.

No. 777.

A-man-che-hub bee, of Capt. Red Post Oak's company, of Six Towns, a Choctaw, & the Choctaw head of a family at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, claims for himself a section of land under the 14th article of said treaty, including his then improvement or a portion of it, the numbers of which were pointed out by Elias & Caleb to James E. Newsom, and by him taken and are designated in his deposition before Robert James, esqr., on the 19th day of June, 1843, as he is advised and believes. He also claims adjoining lands for the following named

children living with him at the date of said treaty, and then unmarried, to wit:

1. Yok a tub-bee, over 10 at date of treaty.
2. Nok a wa la (now dead) under 10 " .

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally appeared before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, A-mau-che-hub-bee, who being duly sworn says the facts set forth in the above application are true to the best of his knowledge, information, & belief.

A-MAU-CHE-HUB-BEE, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to this 19th day of June, 1843, before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES.

E-mau-che-hub-bee, being 5 feet 8 & ½ inches high, about forty-five years old, states that he is a full-blood Choctaw and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was the head of a Choctaw family, and had then living with him a wife, Nook-lau-te-mah, and the following unmarried children, to wit:

1. Yok-o-tub-bee, then over ten years old.
2. Nok-o-wa-la, then under ten years old—dead.

He then resided in Nit-tuk-kie-chies district, now Jasper County, on a branch of Tallahalah Creek, near Sto-po-nub-bee, where he had an improvement on which he resided about three years after the ratification of said treaty, when a white man named Robert James took his place; he moved to It-te chau-nah and settled, where he has resided ever since. Within six months from the ratification of said treaty he signified his intention, through Chish-a-ho-mah & Ta-bo-kah, to the agent, Col. Ward, to remain and take the five years' stay; for particulars reference is made to the general depositions of said Chish-a-ho-mah and Eli-tub-bee, taken and fil'd with the board some time in June last. He never received any grant of land under any other article of said treaty, nor within five years from the ratification of said treaty made any conract for the sale of his claim or for scrip in lieu of land.

E-MAN-CHE-HUB-BEE, his + mark.

Sworn to & examined in open court, Oct. 8th, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES.
S. RUSH.

E man-che-hub-bee.—Case No. 777.

Im-mo-nub-bee, a witness on the part of claimant, being duly sworn and examined, testifies that he is about 40 years old, and not related to claimant; the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made about fourteen years ago, when he was very well acquainted with him and his family; he was then a Choctaw head of a family and had living with him a wife, Nook-lan-te-mah, and two unmarried children, to wit, Yok-o-tub-bee, then over ten years of age, absent; Nok o wa la, then under ten years old, dead—died about one year ago last spring, without issue. Claimant then had a house and field on a branch of Tallahala Creek, Nit-tuk-kie chees district, now Jasper County, and Sto-po-nub-bee was his near neighbor; the land was good. Claimant never moved west or from the ceded country, but resided upon his place about three years after the

ratification of said treaty, when he was disposse'd by a white man named Rob't James; did not see James dispossess him, but understood he had done so, & soon after saw James in possession of his place. At the counsel at Span-a-min-goe's, held next spring after the treaty, witness saw claimant make a stick representing himself and family, which Mul-la-le chub-bee, his leader, gave to Chish a ho mah, who, with Ta-bo-kah, was to go to the agent, Ward, to get the names of Six Towns, for whom sticks had been made, registered for the five years' stay; they started soon after said counsel, and upon their return reported Ward had registered some fifty or sixty families, when he said he was very busy; to leave the sticks and go home; that he would register all the names and they could come again and see all was right. They went again to Ward's when corn was about knee high and on the way learned the names were not registered, when they made new sticks and gave him, which he threw away, and refused to register the names, saying there were too many of them, and if they wanted land they must go west; this is the substance of their report. Claimant took no part of the annuity that year, obtained no grant of land under any other article of said treaty, and made no contract within five years from the ratification of said treaty for the sale of his land, claim, or scrip to the knowledge of witness. Knows no Choctaw who went west, has returned and claimed land.

IM MO NUBBE, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before us this 8th day of October, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES.
S. RUSH.
Com's.

Nos. 785 and 19.

Ah-na-bo-la, dec'd, by his daughter Pis-ah-chik-e-mah, of Capt. Red Post Oak's company of Six Towns, a Choctaw, and the Choctow head of a family at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, claims in right of the said Ah-na-bo-la, dec'd, a section of land under the 14th article of said treaty, including his then improvement, or a portion of it, the numbers of which were pointed out by Elias & Caleb to James E. Newsom, and by him taken, and are designated in his deposition before Robert James, esqr., on the 19th day of June, 1843, as she is advised and believes; also claims adjoining lands for the following named children living with him at the date of said treaty, and then unmarried, to wit:

1. Pe-sah-chick-e-mah, over 10 years at date of treaty.
2. I-o-mah-te-kah, over 10 " "

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally appeared before me Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Pe-sah-chick-e-mah, who, being duly sworn, says the facts set forth in the above application are true, to the best of her knowledge, information, and belief.

PE-SAH-CHICK-E-MAH, her + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to this 19th day of June, A. D. 1843, before me, an acting magistrate as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.*

An-na-bo la, deceased, whose claim is represented by E-man-che-hub-bee, for the heirs at their special request, both being sick and unable in consequence of such sickness to attend court, who, being 5 feet 7 inches high, about 45 years of age, states that said An-na-bo-la was a full-blood Choctaw, and at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was the head of a Choctaw family, and had the following unmarried children then living with him, to wit:

1. Pis ah chick e mah, then over ten years old.
2. I-o-mah-te-kah, then over ten years old.

An-na-bo la then resided in Nit tuk kie chee's district, now Jasper County, on a branch of Tallahala Creek, near Koo-too-nah, where he had an improvement, on which he lived about three years after the date of said treaty, when he understood the agents of government were coming among them to remove them west, & through fear of such removal as declarant is advised and believes, he left his place & fled, and upon his return settled at It-la-ehan-na, about six miles distant from his old place, where he resided until his death, about three years ago, and where his said family have resided ever since. Within six months from the ratification of said treaty said An-na-bo la signified his intention, through Chish a ho mah and Ta-bo-kah, to the agent, Col. Ward, to remain and take the five years' stay; for particulars reference is made to general depositions of said Chish a ho mah and E-li-tub-bee, taken & filed with the board in June last. Said An na bo la never received any grant of land under any other article of said treaty, nor within five years from the ratification of said treaty made any contract for the sale of his claim or for scrip in lieu of land, to the knowledge of declarant.

E-MAN-CHE HUB BEE, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed in open court, Oct. 8, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES.
S. RUSH.

An-na-bo la, deceased, by E-man-che-hub-bee for the heirs, at their request.—Case No. 785.

Im-mo-nub-bee, a witness produced on the part of claimant, being duly sworn and examined, testifies that he is about forty years old, and was cousin to claimant. The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made about fourteen years ago, when he knew him and his family well; he was then a Choctaw head of a family, and had two unmarried children then living with him, to wit, Pis-ah-chek-e-mah, then over ten years of age, at home now, sick; I-o-mah-te-kah, then over ten years old, also sick at home. Witness came by their house as he came up a few days ago. Claimant then had a house and field on Tallahala Creek, Nit-tuk-kie-chee's district, now Jasper County, and Koo-too-nah was his near neighbor; he never moved west or from the ceded country, but resided upon his place about three years after the treaty was made, when, as witness is advised and believes, he understood the agents of the government were comeing among them to remove them west; through fear of which claimant left his place & fled to the woods, & was absent some time with his family; when he returned he settled at It-ta-ehan-nah, where he resided until his death, about three years ago, and where his family still reside; the land was good. At the counsel at Span a min go's, held next spring after the treaty, witness saw claimant make a stick representing himself and family, which his leader, Mal-la-le chub-bee, gave to Chish a ho mah, who, with Ta-bo-kah, went to the agent,

Ward's, to get the names of Six Towns, for whom sticks had been made, registered for the five years' stay; upon their return they reported Ward had registered some fifty or sixty families, when he said he was very busy; to leave the sticks and go home; that he would register all the names and they could come again and see all was right. They went again to Ward s when corn was about knee high, and on the way learned the names had not been registered, when they made new sticks and gave him, which he threw away and refused to register the names, saying there were too many of them, and if they wanted land they must go west; this is, in substance, their report. Claimant took no part of the annuity that year, obtained no grant of land under any other article of said , and made no contract within five years from the ratification of said treaty for the sale of his land, claim, or scrip, to the knowledge of witness. Knows no Choctaw who went west, has returned and claimed land.

Examined by the board:

The representative is very distantly related to claimant. Witness knows the heirs requested him, Eman-che-hubbe, to represent the case for them.

IM MO NUBBE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 8th day of October, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

Nos. 798 and 32.

Ho lis-sub-bee, dec'd, by his widow, E-me-lah, of Capt. Red Post Oak's company of Six Towns, a Choctaw, and the Choctaw head of a family at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, claims for her dec'd husband a section of land under the 14th article of said treaty, including his then improvement, or a portion of it, the numbers of which were pointed out by Elias and Caleb to James E. Newsom, and by him taken, and are designated in his deposition before Robert James, esqr., on the 19th day of June, 1843, as she is advised and believes; also claims adjoining lands for the following named children living with him at the date of said treaty and then unmarried, to wit:

1. Mish-e-my-ah, over 10 years.
2. Chef fah too nub bee, over 10 years.
3. I heeth la to nah, over 10 years.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County, ss:

This day personally came before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, E-me-lah, who being duly sworn, says the facts contained in the above application are true to the best of her knowledge, information, and belief.

E-ME-LAH, her x mark.

Sworn & subscribed to this 19th day of June, 1843, before me, an acting magistrate, as aforesaid.

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.*

Ho-lis-sub-bee, deceased, by his nephew, E-li-as, for the heirs, being 5 feet 7½ inches high, and 28 years old, states that at the date of the

treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek his said uncle was a fall-blood Choctaw, the head of a Choctaw family, and had then living with him a wife, E-me-lah, and the following unmarried children, to wit:

1. Mish-e-mi yah, then over ten years old.
2. Chef-fa-too-nub-bee then over ten years old.
3. I-heeth-la-to-nah, then under ten years old.

Ho-lis-sub-bee then resided on a branch of Tallahala, Nit-tuk-kie-chees district, now Jasper county, near Nak-e-hat-tah, where he had an improvement on which he resided about four years after the ratification of said treaty, when a man named Lightsey took his place, when he moved to O-kah-chik-e mah, about twenty miles, where he resided two years, & then moved back to Pat-chu-te, six or seven miles from his old place, where he resided until his death, about five years ago, and where his family have resided ever since.

Ho-lia-sub bee, as declarant is advised and believes, within six months from the ratification of said treaty, signified his intention, through Chish-a-ho mah and Ta-bo-kah, to the agent, Col. Ward, to remain and take the five years' stay; for particulars reference is made to the general dispositions of said Chis a ho mah and E-li-tub-bee, taken and filed before the board. Ho-lis-sub-bee never received any grant of land under any other article of said treaty, nor within five years from the ratification of said treaty made any contract for the sale of his claim or for scrip in lieu of land to declarant's knowledge; he further states that he resides near the family of said Ho-lis-sub-bee; that he saw them a few days ago; that most of the family, including younger children than those above named, are, and have for some time been sick; that E-me-lah once started here, & had to return in consequence of such sickness in her family, and that she requested him to present her claim to this court for trial. That he signed the claim for E-me-lah at her request & gave her name and not his own to said claim, as E-me-lah was sick at the time.

E-LI-AS, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed in open court Oct. 9th, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES.
S. RUSH.

Ho-lis-sub-bee, deceased, by his nephew E-li-as, for the heirs—Case No. 798.

Im-mo-nub-bee, a witness produced on the part of claimant, being duly sworn and examined, testifies that he is about 40 years old, and was not related to claimant. The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made about fourteen years ago, when he knew claimant and family very well, and lived about six miles from him; he was then a Choctaw head of a family, and had living with him a wife, E-me-lah, and the following unmarried children to wit: Mish-e-mi yah, then over ten years old, absent, is hired out to a white man, by the year, as he is advised and believes, & cannot get off to come here; Chef-fa-too-nub-bee, then over ten years old, at home sick, and I-heeth-la-too-nah, then under ten years old, at home sick; he resides about two miles from them and knows them & their condition well. Claimant then had a house and field on a branch of Tallahala Creek, Nit-tuk-kie-cheis district, now Jasper county, and Nok-e-hat-tah was his near neighbor. Claimant never moved west or from the ceded country but resided upon his place about four years after the ratification of said treaty, when his place was taken by a man named Lightsey; he then moved to O-kah-chik e mah, where he resided about two years, and then moved back to Pat-chu-te Creek, within six or seven miles of his old

place, where he resided until his death about five years ago, and where his family have resided ever since. At the counsel at Span-a-min-go's, held next spring after the treaty, witness saw claimant make sticks representing himself and family, which he then & there gave to his leader, Mul-la-le-chub-bee, who gave them to Chish a ho mah, who, with Ta-bo kah was to go to the agent (Ward,) to get the names of Six Towns, for whom sticks had been made, registered for the five years' stay. They started to said agent (Ward) soon after said counsel, and on their return reported Ward had registered some fifty or sixty families, when he said he was very busy; to leave the sticks and go home, that he would register all the names, and they could come again and see all was right. They went again to Ward's when corn was about knee high, and on the way learned the names were not registered, when they made new sticks and gave him, which he threw away and refused to register the names, saying there were too many of them, and if they wanted land they must go west. This is the substance of their report. Claimant took no part of the annuity that year; obtained no grant of land under any other article of said treaty, nor within five years from the ratification of said treaty, made any contract for the sale of his claim or for scrip in lieu of land.

IM MO NUBBE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 9th day of October, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

Nos. 35 and 801.

Kush-oon-ok-chi-ah, dec'd, by his brother, Na ho lo mus tub bee, of Capt. Red Post Oak's company of the Six Towns, a Choctaw, and the head of a Choctaw family at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, claims in right of his dec'd brother a section of land under the 14th article of said treaty, including his then improvement, or a portion of it, the numbers of which were pointed out by Elias and Caleb to James E. Newsom, and by him taken and are designated in his deposition before Robert James, esqr., on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1843, as he is advised and believes; he also claims adjoining land for the following children living with him at the date of said treaty, and then unmarried, viz:

1. Boh-la-hoo-nah, under 10 years.
2. Pal-lum-e-kab-ba, under 10.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

This day personally appeared before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace for said county, Na ho la mus tub bee, who being duly sworn says the facts set forth in the above application are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

NA-HO-LO-MUS-TUB-BEE, his + mark.

Sworn & subscribed to this 19th day of June, A. D. 1843, before me, an acting justice of the peace for said county.

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.*

Kush oon ok chi ah, deceased, by his nephew, E-li-as, for the minor heirs, being 5 feet 7 & ½ inches high, about 28 years of age, states that

at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek his said uncle was a full-blood Choctaw, the head of a Choctaw family, and had then living with him the following unmarried children, to wit:

1. Boh la hoo nah, then under ten years old.
2. Pal-lum-e-kub-bee, then under ten years old.

Kunsh oon-ok-chi ah then resided in Nit-tuk-kie chees district, now Jasper County, on Pat-chu-to Ceek, near Na-ho-la mus bee, where he had an improvement on which he lived about three years after the ratification of said treaty, when a man named Williams took his place; he then moved to another place about three miles distant, where he made his residence until his death, about six years ago, and where his family have resided ever since.

Kush oon ok chi ah, within six months from the ratification of said treaty, as declarant is advised and believes, signified his intention through Chish-a ho-mah and Ta-bo-kah, to the agent, Col. Ward, to remain and take the five years' stay; for particulars reference is made to the general depositions of said Chish-a-ho-mah and E-li-tub-bee taken before and filed with the board in June last.

Kush-oon-ok chi ah never received any grant of land under any other article of said treaty nor within five years from the ratification of said treaty made any contract for the sale of his claim or for scrip in lieu of land to the knowledge of declarant.

E-LI-AS, his + mark.

Sworn to & subscribed in open court Oct. 9th, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES.
S. RUSH.

Kush oon ok chi ah, deceased, by his nephew E-li-as, for the heirs.—
Case No. 801.

Im-mo-nub-bee, a witness produced on the part of claimant, being duly sworn and examined, testifies that he is about 40 years old, and was not related to claimant. The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made about fourteen years ago, when he knew claimant and family very well, and lived in about five miles from him; he was then a Choctaw head of a family, and had living with him two unmarried children, to wit: 1, Boh-la-hoo-nah, then under ten years old; does not know why she is not here; 2, Pol-lum-e-kub-bee, then under ten, at home sick, as witness is informed. Claimant then had a house and field on Pat-chu-to Creek, Nit-tuk-kie chees district, now Jasper County, and Na-ho-la-mus-tub-bee was his near neighbor; the land was very good. Claimant never moved west or from the ceded country, but resided upon his place about three years after the ratification of said treaty, when he was despossed by a man named Williams; he then moved about three miles and settled where he resided, until his death, about six years ago, and where his family have resided ever since. At the counsel held at Span a min go's, next spring after the treaty, witness saw claimant make sticks representing himself & family, which he gave to his leader, Mul-la-le-chub-bee, who gave them to Chish a ho mah, who, with Ta-bo-kah, was to go to the agent (Ward's) to get the names of Six Towns, for whom sticks had been made, registered for the five years' stay; they started to said Ward soon after the counsel aforesaid, and upon their return reported Ward had registered some fifty or sixty families, when he said he was very busy, to leave the sticks and go home, that he would register all the names, and they could come again and see all was right. They went again to

Ward's when corn was about knee-high, and on the way learned the names were not registered, when they made new sticks and gave him, which he threw away, and refused to register the names, saying there were too many of them, and if they wanted land they must go west. This is, in substance, their report. Claimant took no part of the annuity that year, obtained no grant of land under any other article of said treaty, nor within five years from the ratification made any contract for the sale of his land claim or scrip, to the knowledge of witness. Knows no Choctaw who went west, has returned, and claimed land.

Examined by the board:

The sick child's mother was at deponent's a very short time before he started for this place, and told him the child was very sick.

IM MO NUBBE, his x mark.

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 9th day of October, 1844.

GEO. S. GAINES,
S. RUSH,
Com's.

Nos. 36 and 802.

Nok-e-hat-tah, dec'd, by his daughter, Kun-ne-ah-too-nah, of Capt. Red Post Oaks company of the Six Towns, a Choctaw, and the head of a Choctaw *and the head of a Choctaw* family at the date of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, claims for her dec'd father a section of land under the 14th article of said treaty, including his then improvement, or a portion of it, the numbers of which were pointed out by Elias and Caleb to James E. Newsom, and by him taken, and are designated in his deposition taken before Robert James, esqr., on the 19th day of June, 1843, as she is advised and believes; also claims adjoining lands for the following children living with him at the date of said treaty, then unmarried, viz:

1. Kun-neah-too-nah, over 10 years.
2. E-li-ish-shub-bee, over 10 years.
3. Ho yub bee, under 10.
4. Tom-ah-hun-lah, under 10.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County:

This day personally appeared before me, Robert James, an acting justice of the peace for said county, Kun-ne-ah-too-nah, who being duly sworn, says the facts set forth in the above application are true to the best of her knowledge, information, and belief.

KUN-NE-AH-TOO-NAH, her x mark.

Sworn & subscribed this 19th day of June, A. D. 1843, before me, an acting justice of the peace for said county,

ROBERT JAMES, *J. P.*

No. 12.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Nashoba County:

By virtue of a commission to us directed by the honb'l Wm. Tyler, George S. Gaines, and Samuel Rush, constituting a board of commissioners under the act of Congress, of the 23rd of August, 1842, for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the

treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek of 1830, now in session at Washington City, we have this day had before us Nik-wah-tub-bee, a Choctaw citizen of Jasper county, who represents the claim of his dec'd uncle for the heirs. Nok-e-hat-tah, who is a claimant under the 14th article of the treaty, who being 5 feet 6 inches high, and *and* about 40 years of age, being first examined as to his belief of the obligation of an oath, and then duly sworn to testify the truth, the interrogatories transmitted with the commission were then read to him and his answers thereto required, whereupon he answers and deposeth as follows:

That Nok-e-hat-tah, dec'd, was a full blood Choctaw at the date of said treaty and the head *head* of a Choctaw family consisting of four unmarried children (his wife having died before the treaty) viz: 1. Kun-ne-ah-to-nah, a female, then over 10 years of age, at home. 2. E li-ish-shub-bee, a male, then over 10 years of age, now at work for a man named James Parker, in Jasper county, to whom he engaged to work for six months, and cannot attend before the commissioners on that account. 3. Ho-yub-bee, a male, then over ten years of age, at home at work making a crop with a man named Mishoney. 4. Tom-ah-heen-lah, then under ten years of age, is now living with a man named Barnet, in Jasper county. These are all the children of Nok-e-hat-tah by his wife who died before Pukshe rubbee treaty, except the last, who was his adopted grandchild.

Ans'r 2. Nok-e-hat tah then resided in Ne tuk hachees district, now Jasper county, on a branch of Talla ha la and E man cha ha bee was his nearest neighbor, where he had a house and farm upon which he lived until about four or five years after the ratification of the treaty, when a white man named Lightsy took his place, when he moved about ten miles to It ta shau na, where he died about five years ago.

Ans'r. Nok-e hat-tah, within six months after the ratification of said treaty attended a counsil held by the Six Town people for the purpose of ascertaining who of said people wished to remain citizens under the five years stay, where this declarant saw claimant make his sticks, assisted by his headman, Walla la chu bee, and give them to Chish ah ho mah, who, with To bo kah, took them to the agent (Ward) to have claimants name and family registered for the five years stay, as well as all, or nearly all, of the Six Town people, who attended that counsil; for particulars, declarant refers to the general deposition of Chish ah ho mah To tub bee & Elitubbee, taken and filed before the board in June last.

Ans'r 4. Nok a hat tah never did within five years from the ratification of said treaty sell his land or claim or make an agreement to sell to declarants knowledge, except a power of attorney to John Johnston, sen'r; this is all the paper of any kind made to his knowledge.

Ans'r 5. Nok-a-hat-tah never received any grant of land under any other article of the treaty, nor took any part of the annuity the year he made his signification of intention to remain and take land.

Ans'r 6. Nok-a-hat-tah never did remove from the ceded territory or either of his children, but have always remained in the immediate neighborhood of his old residence.

Ans'r 7. Knows no Choctaw who went west, returned and *and* claims land.

8. Knows nothing further material.

NEK-WAH-TUB-BEE, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before the undersigned comm'rs, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1842.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
F. M. KILPATRICK,
Comms'rs.